DEVONSHIRE

LUNDY ISLE
Scale 2 4 6 Mile
St Anns Chapel Latitude 51.9.47 Longitude 4.38.28

BRISTOL CHANNEL
ENGLISH CHANNEL
SOMERSET SHIRE
EXMOOR FOREST
DARTMOOR FOREST
BARNSTAPLE OR BIDEFORD BAY
MORTE BAY
Flat Holmes
Steep Holmes
Ilfracombe
Combe Martin
Barnstaple
Bideford
Dulverton
Hartland
Launceston
Tavistock
Okehampton
EXETER
Crediton
Tiverton
Collumpton
Cullompton
Honiton
Axminster
Chard
Sidmouth
Exmouth
Budleigh Salterton
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Newton Abbot
Totnes
Ashburton
Moreton Hampstead
Chudleigh
Kingsbridge
Dartmouth
Start Bay
Torbay
Plymouth
Saltash
Holsworthy
Hatherleigh
Torrington
Great Torrington
Crediton
Bampton
Wellington
Taunton
Dorset
Devon

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Longitude West from Greenwich Observatory.

Mutlow, sculp.

Published Febr 1st 1822. by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

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THE

HISTORY

OF

DEVONSHIRE.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

BY THE REVEREND RICHARD POLWHELE,

OF POLWHELE IN CORNWALL, AND LATE OF CHRIST-CHURCH, OXFORD.

AGRORUM CULTU, VIRORUM MORUMQUE DIGNATIONE, AMPLITUDINE OPUM,
NULLI PROVINCIARUM POSTFERENDA. - - - - - - - - PLIN.

——— *FORMA* ——— *ET SITUS AGRI.* - - - - - - - - - HOR.

VOL. I.

Exeter:

PRINTED BY TREWMAN AND SON,

FOR CADELL, JOHNSON, AND DILLY, LONDON.

M,DCC,XCVII.

To His Moſt Excellent MAJESTY,

KING GEORGE the THIRD.

SIRE,

THE Hiſtorical and Chorographical Sketches of Devonſhire, with which I am permitted to approach your MAJESTY, are, from their execution, I fear, unworthy of your regard.

I ſpeak not from affected Diffidence, when I obſerve, that nothing can, in my eſtimation, give Importance to this Work, but the circumſtance of your MAJESTY's Condeſcenſion in thus graciouſly patronizing it. Perhaps, indeed, the flattering attention of my native County to an extraneous provincial Hiſtory, may, in my mind, ſomewhat enhance its Value; though I am obliged to refer that attention to Partiality.

Animated by theſe conſiderations, I ſtill proſecute my Undertaking with unremitting zeal. Nor, amidſt all the diſcouragements with which I have to contend, ſhall I reſt ſatisfied with my labors, till I have laid my whole Collection of Papers for the Hiſtory of Devonſhire, at the Feet of your MAJESTY.

I remain, with the ſincereſt attachment to your MAJESTY's Perſon, and to your ROYAL HOUSE,

Your moſt dutiful Subject and Servant,

RICHARD POLWHELE.

MANACAN-VICARAGE,
In CORNWALL,
July 1ſt, 1797.

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A

SKETCH

OF THE

NATURAL HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

The GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

ON a proſpect of the weſt of Britain, we may firſt conſider Devonſhire and Cornwall in one view. This extenſive territory is bounded on the north by the Briſtol channel, and on the ſouth by the Britiſh ſea. It hath Somerſet and Dorſet on the eaſt: and thoſe two parts of the ocean that waſh its ſides, meet, as it were in a point, at the weſt.

The river Tamar interſects this tract of land; and, with ſome ſlight exceptions, forms the bounding line between the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

Devonſhire, the figure of which reſembles a parallelogram, is bounded on the north by the Briſtol channel; lying oppoſite to the coaſt of South-Wales, and the ſouth-eaſt part of Ireland. The ſhore, proceeding from Somerſetſhire, extends at firſt in a manner due weſt for about five leagues to Morte-bay. Turning ſouth, the land is very irregularly indented, ſo as to form Barnſtaple-bay and Bideford-ſound. It continues that courſe to Portledge; and, inclining again to the weſtward, and afterwards advancing north, forms a bay called Portledge-mouth; at the extremity of which lies Hertland-point. This, on the whole, is ſomething more than twelve leagues. Upwards of eleven miles from Hertland-point lies Lundy-iſland. The coaſt, from the extreme part of Devonſhire, at Counteſbury, to the headland of Santon, is very high and rocky. Within land, the hills are ſteep and the vales narrow. From Appledore almoſt to Portledge, the coaſt gently declines towards the ſea: but from Portledge to the weſtern extremity of the county, the cliffs are bold and prominent.

The ſpace between the Briſtol channel and the ſource of the Tamar, is about four miles. Here, a ſmall brook called Marſland-water, that ſprings up near Woolleigh-burrows, divides the two counties. The Tamar, that riſes on the ridge of Shorſton-moor, about half a mile from Woolleigh-burrows, as ſoon as it paſſes out of an eſtate called Shorſton, is conſidered as the weſtern boundary of Devon. As ſuch, it continues its courſe nearly ſouth, for about forty miles; when it mingles with the ocean near Plymouth.

From the mouth of Plymouth-harbour to the Start-point, are ſeveral inlets or creeks; the principal of which are Armouth and Salcombe. From Dodbrooke the land runs out into that wide front which is called the Start-point, and gathers in again at the mouth of the river Dart. Between the Start and Combe's-point, there is a deep and ſpacious bay. A little beyond this lies the harbour of Dartmouth. The coaſt, winding thence to the north-eaſt, ſhoots out into a promontory called Berry-head, which makes one ſide of Torbay, where is a good road for ſhipping; but, excepting Brixham, no port. Beyond this lies Teignmouth. Exmouth next appears in view, and then Sidmouth. Nor ought Seaton to be overlooked, once a capacious port, though, at preſent, an inconſiderable creek. A great part of the cliffs on the coaſt from Exmouth to Lyme-regis, are near four hundred feet high, and almoſt perpendicular.

The eaſtern boundary of Devon runs from the Britiſh ſea on the ſouth by * Uplyme, Hawk-church, Wadbrook, Chard, Whitſtanton, Yartecombe, Churchſtanton, Burleſcombe, Holcombe-rogus, Clayhanger,

* "The river *Lyme*, called by the townſmen *Buddle*, comes from the hills three miles north of Lyme at Uplyme, there dividing Dorſet "from Devon, and after receiving another ſmall brook near Lyme, falls into the ſea near the Cobb-gate."—*Hutchinſon's Dorſet.*

Baddington, Morebath, and Dulverton, from Hawkbridge through a part of † Exmoor, and near Oré-oak, Counteſbury, and Lynton, to the Briſtol channel on the northern coaſt.

Having given an outline of Devonſhire, I ſhall go over its interior parts in the ſame curſory manner, reſerving for the fourth chapter a more particular deſcription.

As we enter Devonſhire on the eaſt, that ridge of hills which runs uninterruptedly through a great part of the iſland, firſt attracts our notice. They are here (and indeed before they enter our county) denominated "the Black-down hills," a name to which the drearineſs of their aſpect may juſtly entitle them. Whitedown, between Columbton and Tiverton, and Broaddown and Eaſtdown, are rough and barren tracts. Aſcending Haldon, we are ſtruck with a noble amphitheatre of hills. The county riſes gradually into moors and commons, bordering upon Dartmoor: and a rock called Hightorr, with a forked ſummit, is a conſpicuous object. On our way from Haldon to Chudleigh, we have this rock in proſpect; while, leaving the mountainous tract of flint, we deſcend into the limeſtone country.

Travellers have repreſented the ſouth of Devon as very different in its aſpect from the rugged features of the north—particularly, as "a flat champaign country." But the hills in the Southams are frequent and often precipitous: yet ſometimes their wildneſs is ſoftened by the verdure which cloathes them even to their ſummits.¶ Between the Plym and the Tamar we have a ridge of ſome extent, which forms a down called Roborough. Dartmoor, that borrows its name from the Dart, to which it gives riſe (as well as to the greater number of our rivers) makes the ſouth-weſt of Devon. This high tract, over which are ſcattered enormous maſſes of granite, ſtretches away to a vaſt extent, exhibiting, in ſome places, abrupt torrs; in others, ſwampy declivities: it is no leſs than twenty miles in length, and fourteen in breadth.

Between Tiverton and Southmolton is a hilly country, by no means agreeable to the eye: nor are the downs between Challacombe and the Briſtol channel more pleaſing. Exmoor, where the river Exe riſes, ſituated partly in Somerſet and partly in Devon, is very ſimilar to Dartmoor, in its prominent features.

From the heights we might deſcend to the deep vallies and the combes of Devon: but of theſe, the more ſtriking ſhall be delineated hereafter.

With reſpect to the higheſt and loweſt ſpots in the county (which in ſuch a deſcription it is uſual to particularize) I cannot ſpeak deciſively. Cawſon-hill, however, ſituated at the north-eaſtern extremity of Dartmoor, where the Taw leaves the foreſt in its courſe towards Sticklepath, is commonly reported to be one of the loftieſt eminences in Devon. It is certain that the height of the ſouthern hills of Dartmoor is about eleven hundred feet above the level of the ſea.* The loweſt ſpot in Devonſhire lies, perhaps, between Chudleigh and Aſhburton, near the coal-works of South-Bovey. This part of the Heathfield is ſaid, indeed, to be the loweſt inland ground in the whole iſland.

The greateſt extent of flat or level ground in Devonſhire, is evidently between Exeter and Honiton.

If we except Yorkſhire, this is the largeſt county in England. Its extent, from ſea to ſea, taken at Praul-point, near Portlemouth and Salcombe, in the ſouth, to Counteſbury foreland, near Lynmouth, in the north, is ſixty-one geographical, and about ſeventy ſtatute miles. And, from the eaſtern extremity of the county, where it makes an angle with the river Exe, and bounds the pariſh of Thorncombe at the north-eaſt, to Hertland-quay in the north-weſt, it is about ſixty-two geographical miles, nearly equal to ſeventy-two ſtatute miles. But as this is the horizontal diſtance, we muſt add nearly one-fourth more to each dimenſion; if we take into the account the irregularities of the ground, and the winding of the roads.‡

In

† Leland tells us, that "the partition of Devon and Somerſet is a mile and more by north-weſt from Simon's-bath, at the towers. The "towers are round hillocks of earth, ſet for limits."

¶ And this is ſometimes the caſe in the north.

* This was lately aſcertained by a barometer fixed for the purpoſe of making ſome comparative obſervations on the ſtate of the atmoſphere on heights near the ſea.

‡ "The centre of a circle (ſays Chapple) circumſcribing the county of Devon on Donn's map, is about a mile and half S. W. of *Hitteſleigh* "church near the Okehampton road, and will have a radius of 36⅝ or near 37 miles.—Its periphery about 115 miles. The leaſt inſcribed "circle will have its centre at or near *Honichurch* (8 miles north-weſt of the other centre) and, with about 20 miles radius, takes in its ſweep the "following places, viz. Tavyſtock, Milton-Abbot, Pyworthy, Bradworthy, Northam, Inſtow, Fremington, Barnſtaple, Highbray, and "Charles, the two Anſtys, Okeford, Stoodley, Tiverton, Poltimore, Pinhoe, *Exeter*, Kenn, Bovey-Tracy, Buckland in the Moor, and "Sampford Spiney. The periphery or circumference of this circle near 63 miles.—If the girth of the whole county be taken by drawing "ſtraight lines horizontally from one of its extremities to another, the ſhorteſt line that will thus ſurround it I find to be 207 miles, being "as follows:

	Miles.
"From the N. E. angle of the county at Counteſbury to the N. E. angle of *Thorncomb* pariſh	46
"From thence to the S. E. angle of the county near Lyme	10
"Thence in a ſtraight line over the Britiſh channel to Start-point	44
"Thence to Praul-point	4
"Thence to Bolt-head	3
"Thence to the S. E. corner of *Maker* pariſh (viz. at Cauſand) in Plymouth Sound	20
"Thence to the weſterly part of North Petherwin pariſh	27
"Thence to the north-weſt point of the ſame pariſh	1½
"Thence to the ſouth-weſt point of Welcombe or the mouth of the brook which ſeparates Welcombe from Cornwall	15
"Thence along the ſea-ſhore to Hertland-point	7

"Thence

In circumference, Devonſhire is about 287 miles, of which its maritime coaſt is nearly 150 miles. To aſcertain its area, an oblong may be meaſured of fifty-eight miles from north to ſouth, in length; and forty-four miles from eaſt to weſt, in breadth. The land ſtretching beyond, in the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth parts, will more than fill the deficiency in the ſouth-eaſt, ſouth-weſt, north-weſt, and north-eaſt. This affords the contents of a ſuperficies amounting to 2,552 ſquare miles, or 1,633,280 acres. Templeman, in his ſurvey taken from old maps, makes it 2,385 ſquare miles.

	Miles.
" Thence to Morte-point	7
" Thence to Bull-point	1¾
" Thence to Counteſbury Foreland	16¼
" Thence to the north-eaſt point of Counteſbury pariſh, where it is bounded by Somerſetſhire, being the point from whence we ſet out	4
In all	207

" But had the meaſurement been taken on its real boundary line, meaſuring all its dents and projections, its circumference would appear to be full 300 miles."—*Palkian MSS.*

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

The AIR and WEATHER.

IN this chapter I ſhall firſt mention the general ſtate of the air on the coaſts and in the interior parts of Devon, and then particularize a few places, whoſe ſituations have been marked as healthy or inſalubrious. I ſhall next advert to the ſeaſons, and deſcribe the changes of the weather, relating ſuch inſtances of irregularities as ſeem to be ſufficiently memorable.*

For the ſtate of our atmoſphere, little, perhaps, can be remarked to diſcriminate Devonſhire very ſtrongly from the neighbouring counties. Yet, if I adopt the popular language, I muſt make a conſiderable diſtinction even between the air of the north and ſouth of Devon. The air, on the north-coaſt, for inſtance, is deſcribed as ſalt, and to ſtrangers fretting and acrimonious—on the ſouth, as balmy and ſalubrious. Thus impregnated (as we are told) by ſaline particles, the air along the north-coaſt, corrodes iron in a very ſhort time—the bars of windows and every thing elſe made of iron being ſoon injured by the ſalt-ſpray. The natives obſerve, indeed, that the ſaltneſs of the ſea-air is frequently corrected by refreſhing rains. But it ſhould ſeem, that this change to ſalt and the contrary, muſt depend chiefly, if not entirely, on the courſe of the winds.

In the interior parts of the county, the atmoſphere is never loaded with exhalations from bogs or marſhes. It is ſeldom ſtilled into thoſe dead calms, which affect more inland ſituations. The floating vapors are ſoon diſperſed, and the calms broken by the ſea-breeze, or by that flow of wind which our promontories occaſion. In the north and north-weſt parts of Devon the air is generally keen; and that it agrees with the inhabitants of this mountainous tract, is abundantly proved by their ſtrength, activity, and longevity. It is aſſerted, however, to be too ſharp for any other than the natives: " whence travellers prefer the Southams."

* From the unprinted MSS. of *Hooker* and *Weſtcote*, I ſhall occaſionally make a few excerpts for the entertainment of my readers. The *Air* of Devonſhire is thus curiouſly deſcanted on by theſe two old gentlemen.—" Firſt, (ſays *Hooker*) the *Ayre* is very ſweete and wholeſome, " and which breatheth long life and health unto the inhabitants, if they doe not, as the Romans did with Luxe of Aſia, diſtemper and weaken " themſelves, and in the end overthrow their owne eſtate.—When our forefathers lived frugally, and were contented with that which was " ſufficient to content nature; they were ſtrong and mighty people, lived many yeares, and could endure all labours and travells. They " were a terrour unto their enemyes, and conquerors of kinges and princes. But when they left the manly exerciſes and their frugall life, " and gave themſelves to all gormandiſinge, wantonnes, and exceſſe, their vertues decayed, their courage abated, their ſtrength weakened, " and their dayes therewith ſhortened.—But, to the matter; the *Ayre*, I ſay, is very ſweete, wholeſome, and temperate, ſavinge that in " the winter ſeaſons the great bluſtring windes rowling upon the high craggy hills, and the open waſtes and moores, do make the ayre very " cold and ſharpe. And for the moſt parte it is overlaid with dark cloudes, miſtes, and raines; and ſeldome ſhall you ſee the open waſtes, " and eſpecially in Dartmoore, to be at any time cleare and free from the ſame. But the blooming vapours of the north and ſouth ſeas do " much quallifye and mittigate the ſame. For, be the froſts and ſnowes never ſo great and extreame there, yet they be not of the like " continuance, as they be in other places." *Hooker's Synopſis Chorographical, &c. (Portledge MSS.)* P. 2, 3.——" The *Ayre* in theſe " parts (ſays *Weſtcote*) although much ſubject to raine and ſhowrye dewes, as is our whole iſland, far more than any where in the continent, " and therefore rightly called by ſome matulam planetarum, is very healthy, temperate, ſweet, peircing, and pure, (I mean not the purity " which an antient father ſaid, (or rather, I think, ſuppoſed) is upon the mount of Olympus, where the ayre is ſo thin and pure, that it can " neither ſupport the birds that offer to flye there in it, nor uſeful for the breathing of men uſed to a groſſe ayre.) But healthy, cleare from " damps, breathing long life to the inhabitants. For our forefathers, who accuſtomed themſelves to meaſure the delicacie of food and reſt " by the yard of hunger and wearineſs, lived temperately and frugally, content with what their owne groundes affoarded for ſatisfying of " nature's want; yea, in antient times, as Diodorus Siculus affirmeth, with bark and rootes, and with a certaine meat, whereof the quantitie " of a bean would ſatisfye them; ſoe that after the taking thereof, they neither hungred nor thirſted a long while after." *Weſtcote's View of Devonſhire. Portledge MSS.* P. 12.——A gentleman, reſiding near Barnſtaple, writes thus: " Climate mild—atmoſphere moiſt—" ſeaſons late—much given to graſs, particularly white Dutch clover—graſs never fails before Chriſtmas." This is laconic; but neither Hooker nor Weſtcote have ſaid ſo much!

But

But this depends on the parts from which travellers come, and their ſtate of health. The conflux of ſtrangers to our north-coaſts increaſes daily: nor do they experience any inconvenience. The effect of the regular winds on the open and extenſive moors of the north-weſt, is ſufficiently remarkable. Every ſcanty buſh we ſee there, is nipt and withered.* The weſtern winds blow for a conſiderably longer ſpace of time than the eaſtern, which occaſions the inclination of the trees and branches to the eaſt. In ſummer the weſt-wind is our moſt general wind, often long continued, and in the neighbourhood of Exeter (as well as the north-weſtern moors) diſagreeably cold, or rather from its violence giving the ſenſation of cold. The deep hollows in the north of Devon, afford a ſafe ſhelter from the blaſt. But, in ſome places, the humidity of the clayey ſoil renders the air unwholeſome. In regard to the ſouth of Devon, its climate has been often compared to the ſouth of France. "Our hills (ſay the inhabitants of the Southams) that, "overſpread with verdure, more frequently riſe with a gentle ſwell, than with that rocky abruptneſs which "is a feature of the north, are fanned by tepid breezes: and the green vallies, ſometimes covered with "wood though open to the ſea, † indicate the ſoftneſs of our atmoſphere." A few general conſiderations and particular applications will ſet this matter upon its proper footing. All large pieces of land are hotter in ſummer and colder in winter, than ſmall iſlands in the ſame latitude—all high lands are cold in proportion to their height and latitude—vallies are warm, and flats temperate. The tops of hills in Devonſhire, therefore, when they are high (as they generally are) are cold and bleak, not becauſe they are in the north of Devon, but on account of their height: the hills in the ſouth of Devon are alſo bleak, and the vallies in the north of Devon are warm; ſo that *local* circumſtances conſtitute all the difference between the north and ſouth of Devon. It ſhould be remembered, that the north of Devon is in the ſouth of England.

With reſpect to particular ſpots, that may be deemed healthy or otherwiſe, I ſhould not heſitate to recommend the dry pure air of Offwell, on the borders of Dorſet, and its neighbourhood, as remarkably ſalubrious; though I ſhould avoid that of Seaton as unwholeſome. The ſtagnation of the ſea-water in the low grounds of Seaton hath been peculiarly injurious to health. Exeter is clean, dry, and airy, or (more correctly ſpeaking) the *ſituation* of Exeter—a fall three ſides, and a riſe one ſide. From the centre of the town we deſcend three ways, and aſcend one. There is a declivity on every ſide to the river; nor is there any ſtagnant water near it. A correſpondent attempts to account for the dryneſs of the air of Exeter, from "its diſtance from the ſea, and from the ſandineſs of the ſoil between Honiton and the city; whence, (he ſays) the moiſture is abſorbed, that would otherwiſe have an unfavourable influence on the atmoſphere." But Exeter might have been dry, if near "the ſea;" and "the ſandineſs of the ſoil" is, if any, a very remote cauſe of its dryneſs. The ſoil in the neighbourhood, indeed, is ſhillet from Northgate onward; river-gravel, the flat of the river—gravel, a part of Cowick—ſand, another part of Cowick and towards Exminſter—ſhillet, St. Sidwell's-ſtreet and onwards—gravel, London-road. Whilſt Exeter is thus happy in its ſituation, ſome of the adjacencies of the Exe and the Clyſt are extremely damp and unwholeſome. The neighbourhood of Exminſter, owing to its marſhes, hath been long ſubject to intermitting diſorders. Theſe wet grounds, however, are opened in various places: and, indeed, in proportion as the practice of draining has become more general, neither Exminſter, nor many other unwholeſome ſpots in the county, are ſo apt to generate agues as in former times; when the waters of every lowland were green in ſtagnation, and putrid marſhes were continually emitting their poiſonous effluvia. Yet ſome of the natives of Exeter, and even of Kenton, ſhew, in their complexions, the effects of the marſh miaſma.‡ Moreton, in the vicinity of the moor, has been mentioned as particularly healthful. This town is ſo happily ſheltered by ſurrounding hills, that it hath the dry air of the moor without its keenneſs. On the other hand, aguiſh complaints are prevalent on Bovey Heathfield. Salcombe is ſometimes viſited by invalids, who generally experience the good effects of its mild air: Dr. Huxham uſed to call it the Montpellier of England.‖ Some parts of Dean-Prior are ſaid to be as unwholeſome as Salcombe is ſalubrious. Other ſituations in this county would admit of ſimilar contraſts.¶ The

* The people of Hatherleigh and Holſworthy affirm with confidence, that the weſterly winds have ſuch a power in their neighbourhood, as ſcarcely to leave a church with an upright roof. From this cauſe, they venture to ſay, all their churches bear to the eaſt. The weſtern winds, undoubtedly, ſhear off the buſhments of their hedges in a very uncommon manner, bring up the ſpray of the ſea, and have a deadly influence on vegetation. The gale from the weſt, is here no gentle zephyr. Inſtead of wafting perfumes on its pinions, it often brings devaſtation.

† "The ſea air, except particular places where the land lies in ſome direction that counteracts its influence, is naturally inimical to "timber, though the green coaſts of *Devonſhire* are finely fringed with wood." *Piozzi's Journey through Italy*, p. 63.

‡ "There is a *ſharp healthy* air about Kenton, but rendered ſo warm by the vapours ariſing from the ſea, that ſnow will not lie long, "except upon Haldon or near it," ſays *Chapple*—naturally partial to his own neighbourhood.

‖ "What proves the mildneſs of our climate (ſays a correſpondent) a large American aloe, only 28 years old, and which during that "period had conſtantly remained in the open ground without any ſhelter, flowered at Salcombe in the ſummer of 1774, in a garden then "belonging to a Mr. Barrable, the principal cuſtom-houſe officer of the place. It grew to the height of 28 feet, and had upwards of 40 "branches of flowers from the main ſtem. Its leaves, which were nine feet in length, were ſix inches through in the thickeſt part."

¶ "The vicinity of *Bideford* to the ſea, renders it very healthy; for in ſummer the current of marine air, which is well known to be of "the moſt ſalubrious quality, is continually cooling the atmoſphere, and freeing it from thoſe vapours which are exhaled from the land; "and

The peculiarity of Devonſhire in reſpect to the ſeaſons, is generally attributed to its vicinity to the ſea. It is certainly a fact that we ſeldom endure ſuch extremes of heat and cold as the inhabitants of the inland counties.* The ſeverity of our froſts is not of long continuance. "The rigidity of the air and earth is "ſoftened (ſays an ingenious friend) by the ſea-breeze: the froſts are quickly melted, and the ſnows are "diſſolved. The breezes from the coaſts, tempered by a maſs of waters continually in motion, have a "tendency to melt the ſnows, as being leſs auſtere than the inland blaſts.—And the air is very different on "the north and ſouth coaſts. Though there appears to be a languid ſort of ſpring towards the ſouth ſea "even in the month of December, yet in many parts of the north, vegetation has little power even in the "midſt of ſummer, through the inclemency of the blaſt." Admitting the difference of air on the north and ſouth coaſts, I conſider this as too ſtrong a repreſentation. If vegetation† begin earlier, and if it be protracted for a longer time in the ſouth of the county, the harveſts of the north are in many places good, and the paſtures very fine. Where otherwiſe, it is either owing to ſome local circumſtance of ſoil, or a direct expoſure to the weſt. To facilitate our deciſion upon this ſubject, I ſhall recur to a few general conſiderations.—All winds paſſing over large pieces of land, are hot in the ſummer and cold in the winter—the points between the north and eaſt being froſt in the winter; and the points between the ſouth and weſt being either rain or warm gales. Theſe principles being granted, the climate of Devonſhire may be conſidered ſcientifically. The wind that comes to us from the north-eaſt in winter, is cold becauſe it paſſes over the north of Germany (and perhaps Ruſſia or Sweden) before it comes to us. It is much tempered by paſſing the ſea, but ſtill retains enough of the firſt impreſſion of cold to freeze in England, and that more or leſs (generally ſpeaking) in proportion to the length of the courſe: for cold is found to be more intenſe by duration. The wind coming to us from the ſouth-weſt, is warm becauſe it paſſes over the ſea, and conſequently puts an end to froſt. A wind, ſetting off from the northern regions, is ſome days (often weeks) in paſſing from Scotland to Devonſhire: ſo that a froſt commences in Scotland a long time before

"and in winter this current, by its humidity and denſity, prevents the town from ſuffering the inconvenience of intenſe froſts and lying "ſnows. As the town is ſituated, for the moſt part, on the declivity of a ſteep hill, and as there are ſcarcely any freſh ſtanding waters or "fens near it, nor any beds of mud in the river, it will readily be believed, that it is not ſubject to diſagreeable fogs, or a noxious air. "The ſtreets being moſtly of a good breadth, and the ſlighteſt ſhower of rain cleanſing them from dirt, and the houſes being in general "furniſhed with gardens, conduce ſtill farther to the health and convenience of the inhabitants. Indeed, many intelligent perſons, who "have viſited various parts of the Britiſh iſlands, have conceived a ſtrong attachment to this town from an experience of its healthineſs; "and this, together with its pleaſantneſs and other advantages, has of late years, drawn a conſiderable number of genteel families to reſide "here from various parts of the kingdom."—I have made the above extract from Watkins's *Bideford*, (p. 2, 3,) a very ingenious work, which I recommend to the peruſal of my readers.——For the following obſervations relative to *Totnes*, I am indebted to Mr. Corniſh, ſurgeon of that place, with whoſe ingenuity and lively ſpirit of reſearch the public is not unacquainted, and whoſe alacrity in anſwering all my enquiries relative to the ſouth of Devon, I can never ſufficiently acknowledge: "The ſituation of *Totnes* is peculiarly ſalubrious; it is ſuf- "ficiently near to the river to be benefited by the current of air which a ſtream of water always produces, and it is alſo diſtant enough from "its banks not to be affected by any damps or fogs. The keen air of the moor is rendered bland and nutritious, by paſſing over many "miles of country, richly embroidered with a profuſion of ſanative plants; and the air from the ſea comes not to us too ſtrongly impregnated "with ſaline particles. The ſtreets being paved with marble, and the roofs and fronts of the houſes being generally ſlated, the rays of "the ſun are ſo much reflected, as to render its atmoſphere remarkably dry and warm: it is guarded from the ſea and the moor by hills of "dunſtone and marble, ſo that half an hour's ſun, aſſiſted by the current of air over the river, is ſufficient to diſpel the humidity of the "ſhowers with which we are often refreſhed: we have never any ſtagnant water near Totnes, except in a marſh lying under Priory garden, "and three hundred yards above the bridge; and this marſh might be effectually drained by an oak or elm trunk carried under and acroſs "the bottom of the mill-ſtream, into a gutter in the oppoſite marſh, for the trifling expence of twelve or fourteen pounds; and though by "this method the land would be benefited many pounds in a year, yet, by a fatality that uſually attends the progreſs of improvement, this "marſh will, perhaps, remain in *ſtatu quo* to the end of the next century. 'Tis true, that even here the water never remains long, and only "occaſionally during two or three winter months. Upon the whole, taking all its local advantages into the account, I believe Totnes to be "a ſpot the beſt adapted for rheumatic and pthiſical conſtitutions, of any ſituation in the weſt of England. The heat or cold is ſeldom "intenſe; the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer, which hangs in the open air againſt the north, where the ſun can never affect it, ſtands "at this inſtant, twelve o'clock, January 4, 1791, at 48. I never ſaw the mercury, but once, ſo high as 82, nor but once ſo low as "8; this happened between the hours of eleven and twelve at night; but the next morning it ſtood at 12. This is a very rare inſtance, "and is about ſixteen years ſince. Even in the hard winter of 1788, when all Europe was frozen, I ſeldom ſaw the mercury, except at the "point of the morning, below 28. When the mercury ſtands at 18, I have found the cold ſufficient to injure brocoli and other tender "vegetables. I have ſeldom ſeen the mercury above 76—about 72 is the uſual ſummer warmth: if the air be at any time unuſually ſultry, "our hills break the clouds, a few claps of thunder enſue, the electrical fire is diſcharged, the equilibrium reſtored, and the atmoſphere "cooled. Our winters alſo, are in general remarkably mild; we ſeldom ſee the mercury below 28, and that at the point of the morning; "in that caſe it uſually riſes to 38 or 40 in the day, even with the wind at north; but during the courſe of the ſouth winds, which generally, "with us, prevail nine months in the year, the mercury, in the winter, ſtands from about 44 to 50. Such is the effect of the hills round "this town in breaking the clouds, that there are very few days in the courſe of the year, in which the ſun does not ſhine at ſome time of "the day; and perhaps there is not in any part of the world a ſpot where a man may ride or walk pleaſantly ſo many hours in a year, as in "the environs of Totnes. The general mildneſs of our winters is ſeen in our daily rides, in which we may conſtantly ſee in blow, the daiſy, "the white and red robin, the white and blue periwinkle, and the gold cup; and the hedges are full of the ſcorodonia or wild ſage. Tho' "we have few days in which we do not ſee the ſun, we have alſo few days in which ſome drops of rain do not fall—the moor hills condenſing "the vapours which are brought from the ſea by the ſouth-weſt winds: but though with us there are more ſhowers, I am certain that in the "courſe of the year more rain falls in the midland counties than in Devonſhire."

* "A wind due eaſt ſeldom produces froſt. I have ſeen the thermometer in a north room 72, and that only one day for ſeveral ſummers: "it might have riſen five or ſix degrees without door in the ſhade. And once on December 4th, 1788, it ſtood at 16 juſt without the north "door at nine o'clock in the morning." *Mr. Yonge of Puſſinch.*—Along the banks of the *Tamar*, the air is, in general, remarkably mild. This is the caſe with *St. Budeaux*, in particular, which is almoſt ſurrounded by the Tamar and its branches. Whilſt the neighbouring hills of *Hengſton* in Cornwall, and *Dartmoor* in Devon, are capt with ſnow, the fields of St. Budeaux are generally covered with verdure. Here, indeed, partly from its peninſular ſituation, both the heat of ſummer, and the cold of winter, are moderate.

† "Vegetation begins in the ſouth of Devon a fortnight or three weeks earlier than in the north." *Letter from a correſpondent.*

before it reaches Devon. What has laſted a month in the north, has with us not endured a fortnight. Again; as we have the *laſt* of the wind which brings froſt, ſo we have the *firſt* of the wind which thaws it: ſo that the duration of froſt is ſhortened from two cauſes. It frequently happens that a northerly wind never reaches us at all: in this caſe, what produces a week's or fortnight's froſt farther north, never approaches this county. In one or two of our late winters, all the north and middle parts of the kingdom have been buried in deep ſnow, when in Exeter the ſnow has fallen for one morning only, and thawed the next day.

No part of the iſland is more frequently viſited (we are told) "by fogs ariſing from the ſea than Devon-"ſhire." This hath been repreſented as "a diſadvantage" ariſing from our maritime ſituation. But the *cloud* ariſing from the ſea, is improperly called a *fog*; for, in fact, it is in its nature and qualties totally different from the "fog that o'er the mariſh glides." Of unwholeſome fogs we have as few, perhaps, as on any part of the iſland: the ſea-cloud, frequent as it is, affects not the health of the inhabitants, who live as long as in any other county: it is not on this account, therefore, "a diſadvantage." The moiſture of the atmoſphere, indeed, gives the beautiful verdure, and increaſes the fertility of our fields. It is certain, that along the coaſt and its adjacencies, we lie open to ſudden vapours, that come ſailing up the vales, and aſcending, overſhadow the whole landſkape. From Exmoor, in the winter-ſeaſon, very thick clouds are continually floating over the country. The air of *Bideford*, though it hath always been accounted wholeſome, is frequently filled with thoſe vapours from the ſea. *Starcroſs* is often enveloped in a cloud, that, ſuddenly paſſing the bar, ſeems to roll along the valley between Powderham and Kenton. And its pictoreſque appearance over the Exe, hath not been unnoticed by travellers. "From the terrace-wall of "Rugemont-caſtle, that overlooks the city and county, I obſerved (ſays Dr. Stukeley) in the morning, "whilſt the air was perfectly ſerene and the ſun ſhining, all the country ſouthward, between the ſea and "Exeter, covered with a very thick fog. The weſt-ſide of the city and county beyond it, were very "clear." This is the caſe every fine evening, from the middle of September to the middle of October. Dr. Stukeley's fog, however, is curious to 'the poet's eye.'* The fogs on *Dartmoor* are remarkably thick and ſudden. They ſpread over the foreſt almoſt inſtantaneouſly, and obſcure the cleareſt ſkies. Of an odd appearance, occaſioned by a fog on the river Tamar, Mr. Gullet of Beerferris, has furniſhed me with the following deſcription:—"Soon after ſunriſing, in a December morning, 1783, I was obſerving the hori-"zontal direction of two volumes of ſmoke—the one proceeding from a chimney in a vale below me, the "other from a chimney in another vale, about a quarter of a mile diſtant. Both theſe volumes tended from "eaſt to weſt, in the direction of the vales, whoſe mouths opened into the Tamar. A fog had been float-"ing over the water, which was in a great meaſure diſſipated. On a ſudden, however, a large body of "it appeared hanging upon the river; and approaching the mouths of thoſe vales, blocked them up, and "obſtructed the currents of air which had gently carried down the chimney-ſmoke in the manner I have "mentioned. At that moment the weſtern extremities of the ſmoke-drifts were reverſed; each volume "took a contrary direction, and both were returning up their reſpective vales for nearly ten minutes, "when the obſtructing cloud having ſlowly rolled off and left the mouths of the vales again open, the "current of air underwent a ſecond revulſion, and gradually reſumed its original direction from eaſt to "weſt. A flood-hatch, let down into a gentle ſtream of water, and thus occaſioning the revulſion of "that fluid, and giving a contrary direction to all the light bodies on its ſurface, is not unlike this odd "phænomenon. The flood-hatch being drawn up, the current reſumes its former courſe."†

That the weſtern counties have a greater proportion of rain than moſt other parts of the iſland, ſeems a popular notion.‡ There are frequent rains near the foreſts of Exmoor and Dartmoor. A cloud, riſing upon one foreſt, generally breaks upon the other. An old proverb points out the towns of *Tiverton* and *Aſhburton* as remarkable for rain. Though the ſcite of Aſhburton is particularly healthful, from the gradual ſlope of the adjacent hills, and the perpetual current of its river, that neceſſarily changes the air, and carries off all noxious effluvia; yet the clouds, intercepted by the mountainous tract above the town, are continually diſcharging themſelves into the valley where Aſhburton lies. The frequent and heavy rains on *Dartmoor* (together with the ſudden fogs) are ſaid to be the greateſt obſtruction to the cultivation of the foreſt.

* A gentleman of Exeter informs me, that about the year 1783, "a moſt extraordinary fog roſe to the heights all round Exeter, and "covered Haldon in particular, for ſeveral days ſucceſſively; that it darkened the river Exe and its banks, and the whole extent of Haldon—"and that ſeveral travellers loſt themſelves on the down, and wandered even at noon, unable to recover their way."—This, however, was not a fog either from the ſea or land. It was a haze which covered the greateſt part of weſtern Europe at the ſame time, and was at laſt found to be occaſioned by the eruption of Mount Hecla in Iceland.

† I remember I obſerved to a friend who inſpected my MS. "that in the above occurrence there was no philoſophical novelty, that it "gave, perhaps, no illuſtration to any one point of natural hiſtory, and that I related it only among thoſe localities which might amuſe or "preſent to the reader's mind ſome idea of particular ſituations."—His anſwer was this: "I really think it worth notice; for it certainly "proves that a current of air may be ſtopped by a fog, which I believe to be before unnoticed."

‡ Dr. Huxham ſays, that the *quantity* of rain which falls at Plymouth, is *leſs* than at London, but that it is *much more* frequent.

foreſt.* Though the air of *Cornwood* and the adjoining pariſhes be very healthy, yet this part of Devon is ſubject to more rain than the places further from the hills of Dartmoor. The clouds, coming from the ſouth and weſt, are by the greater cold of theſe high hills condenſed into rain. This has been proved to be the fact by a regiſter kept on the top of theſe hills, and at Cornwood-vicarage near the bottom of them, at the deſire of Mr. Cavendiſh and Dr. Blagdon, who provided accurate inſtruments for that purpoſe. From this regiſter it appears, that in the year ending Auguſt 31ſt, 1788, the greateſt degree of heat by Farenheit's thermometer, at the vicarage, was Auguſt 2d, 1787, 76—at the top of the hill, on the ſame day, 71—. The greateſt degree of cold was December 24, 1787, at the vicarage 29—on the hills 26.

The greateſt height of the barometer in the year ending Aug. 31ſt, 1788, on the hill was	29	22
On January 16th, 1788, at the vicarage the ſame day	30	34
The leaſt height of the barometer was on the hills	27	40
The leaſt height of the barometer was at the vicarage	28	74

Both theſe were on November 8th, 1787.

But on January 28th, 1789, the barometer was	28	43

The difference between theſe two heights, by an accurate meaſurement, was found to be 948 feet.

The rain that fell that ſame year was on the hills	40	797
At the vicarage	49	442

That we have a greater quantity of rain in Devon and Cornwall than the reſt of the iſland, is generally aſſerted, (as I have already obſerved) but I do not believe it to be a fact. In that year of uncommon drought, 1723, Devonſhire ſuffered as much for want of moiſture, as any part of England. The water of all our rivers was remarkably low, particularly of the Exe; inſomuch, that at Tiverton the inhabitants of that town paſſed to and from Weſtex on the bed of the river in ſeveral places, without wetting their feet, for eight months together. In the year 1752, which was one of our moiſteſt ſummers throughout England, a greater quantity of rain fell at London than at Plymouth, according to an eſtimate made at both places. In Auguſt and the beginning of September, 1790, it rained near thirty days ſucceſſively at Mansfield, whilſt not a drop of rain fell in the eaſt of Devon, and very little in other parts of the county. In the courſe of the three ſucceeding months, indeed, we had ſuch heavy rains, that the rivers roſe to an uncommon height, broke down the banks in a great number of places, and overflowed the adjacent lands. But during theſe months, other counties experienced the effects of ſimilar inundations. At all events, the inſtance of 1752 is quite in point. It ought, however, to be underſtood, that the quantity of rain, depends upon the ſurface of the country: on hills is moſt, and on large flats, is leaſt. Hills attract clouds, where they are condenſed into rain: hence hills become the origin of rivers, which run on, deſcending to the ocean. At Whitſtone, falls, perhaps, ten times as much rain as at Exeter. Clouds are often ſeen ariſing from the ſea, paſſing up the vale of the river Exe, and at laſt attracted by the Whitſtone hills, where they fall in ſhowers. A gentleman informs me, that he had occaſion once to be frequently at a houſe on a high hill in the neighbourhood of Thorverton, where he had many opportunities of obſerving it in a hard rain, when at the bottom of the hill there was not a drop. On the high hills of Exmoor, vaſt quantities of rain fall, when on the adjacent parts there is none. Of Dartmoor and its adjacencies, we may obſerve the ſame.

It remains to enumerate the moſt ſtriking inſtances of exceſſes or irregularities in the weather; beginning with the winds, and proceeding with ſuch appearances as reſult from a combination of the elements. Of the effects of the winds in this county, we are by no means ignorant. The ſtorm that marked the 27th of November, 1703, was attended with awful conſequences to the weſtern counties. It began about ten o'clock at night; and, violently increaſing, roſe to its full fury about three in the morning. Its ravages at that criſis were dreadful. The morning light ſerved only to render its devaſtations viſible: they met the eye, wherever it turned, through a diſmal extent of proſpect. Trees, of a vaſt ſize, blown up by the roots, houſes thrown down or uncovered, and churches laid wide open, particularly on the northern heights—ſuch were the objects that either preſented themſelves on the roads, or in the towns and villages of Devonſhire. In this calamity *Tiverton* had no inconſiderable ſhare. Moſt of its houſes were unroofed, many of them demoliſhed, and ſcarcely a building eſcaped uninjured. In the neighbouring woods, ſome of the largeſt foreſt trees were driven down the hills, exhibiting the wildeſt features of ruin. To heighten the ſcene of horror, daily intelligence of ſhipwrecks arrived, whilſt great numbers of dead bodies were waſhed upon the coaſts from Hull to the Land's End. But the deſtruction of the *Edyſtone Lighthouſe* will long fix the memory of this dreadful night. Its architect, Mr. Winſtanley, had often wiſhed to contemplate a ſtorm from his lighthouſe, imagining that the ſtability of his fabric was proof againſt the elements. He had

* Yet if there were not other cauſes, ſuch as the diſtance from a market, from manure, the difficulty of geting leave to encloſe, &c. I ſhould not think that the fogs and rains would be conſidered as greatly obſtructive to the cultivation of many parts of it.

had his wiſh; but the violence of the weather increaſing to a wonderful degree, his reſolution forſook him, and he made ſignals for help. No boat, however, could venture off the ſhore: and neither lighthouſe nor its architect were any more ſeen. The morning opened on the bare rock! A few days after a merchant's ſhip, called the Winchelſea, homeward bound from Virginia, not knowing the fate of the lighthouſe, ran foul of the rock, and was loſt with all her lading and moſt of her men. Little inferior in violence was the tempeſt of January 8th, 1734, that unroofed half the houſes of Exeter, uprooted many of the trees in Southernhay and Northernhay, and ravaged the circumjacent country. The hurricane of Feb. 15, 1760, was dreadful both by ſea and land. It was then the Ramillies was loſt—a fine ſecond-rate man of war, with 734 men on board: ſhe was embayed between the Bolt-head and Bolt-tail, which they had miſtaken for the Ram-head, from the idea, that they were driving into Plymouth-ſound. Having let go their anchor cloſe upon the rocks, and cut away all their maſts, they rode ſafe till evening; when the gale increaſed to ſuch a degree, that the hull parted; and only one midſhipman and twenty-five men, out of the whole number, jumping off the ſtern upon the rocks, were ſaved. On Feb. 4th, 1775, ſeveral ſtacks of chimnies were tumbled into the ſtreets of Exeter, amidſt a violent ſtorm of rain and wind: and large trees were torn up by the roots. The river ſwelled to a great height, and all the marſhes and low grounds were covered with water. But the tempeſt of 1781 ought not to be forgotten in this place, as it ſeems to have confined its ravages to the weſtern counties. Whilſt it laid waſte Devonſhire, it was not perceived at Saliſbury. Many of the gentlemen's ſeats in this county were diſmantled of their woods. In one tremendous guſt ſome of the venerable trees at *Eſcot* were inſtantaneouſly uprooted: and an octagon ſeat near the pond, was whirled to the diſtance of more than half a mile. The fine old trees round *Thornbury* houſe, in Thornbury, all fell: and, at ſeveral villas, long avenues were in an inſtant proſtrated with the ground, which they had overſhadowed for centuries. The doors of the *Edyſtone* were burſt open in a gale of wind, ſuch as was never before experienced.* In Jan. 1792, it blew from the ſouth-ſouth-weſt as dreadful a gale as the inhabitants of Plymouth ever experienced: the tide roſe ſeveral inches higher than in the year 1761; it was up to the poſt-chains on the parade, and upwards of fifteen inches in the houſes near the Parade, Barbican, Smart's quay, Foxhole quay, and Briton's-ſide; the cellars in theſe places were all overflowed, and much damage done to the ſugars and ſalt ſtowed away for ſafety. The ſea made a clear breach over St. Nicholas iſland and over the garriſon wall near the victualling-office point, and formed the fineſt natural caſcade perhaps ever ſeen: the volume of ſea at Cobler's reach was dreadfully magnificent. Very fortunately the men of war in the Sound rode it out perfectly well. The new pier built at the expence of government, by vote of the Britiſh parliament, preſerved the lower part of the town entirely, and ſecured the ſhipping within, which would otherwiſe have fallen a ſacrifice to the contending elements. In this manner I might accumulate tempeſt upon tempeſt: But let us advert to a more intereſting memoir. We have ſeen Exeter agitated by a ſtorm, whilſt Saliſbury repoſed in ſecurity.† Yet, the very inconſiderable ſpace in which the temper of the atmoſphere ſo widely differs, as ſet forth in the following memoir, may be more worthy the attention of the philoſopher. The different temperature of the air at the Edyſtone and at Plymouth, between the 7th and 14th of July, 1751, is thus remarked upon by Mr. Smeaton in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. "Edyſtone is diſtant from Plymouth (ſays he) about ſixteen miles, and "without the headlands of the ſound, about eleven. The 7th and 8th were not remarkable at Edyſtone "for heat or cold. The weather was moderate, with a light breeze at eaſt. At midnight, between the "8th and 9th, it was extraordinarily cold for the ſeaſon. The wind continued cold the 9th, all day, and "Sunday the 10th, when I returned to Plymouth, wrapped up in my thick coat, within the headlands "the wind blew warmer. But, having had a quick paſſage in this manner, I went home, to the great "aſtoniſhment of the family to ſee me ſo wrapped up, when they were complaining of the exceſſive heat.

This

* At this time, two ſhips, the Royal George and Namur, lying at Torbay, from the heavy ſea occaſioned by the violent tempeſt, ſtruck the ground *abaft*; by which means they both loſt their rudders.—"The moſt remarkable ſtorm within my remembrance, (ſays Mr. "Yonge of Puſlinch) was in 1781. It came from weſt north-weſt, and its greateſt violence was between one and three in the afternoon. "Hay-mows were torn to pieces, houſes unroofed, and trees wrenched up by the roots, or broken off in their ſtems. I had upwards of "ten ton of elm timber thrown down."

† "The *wind* in this country is much more regular than has been generally ſuppoſed. I have kept a tolerably accurate meteorological "journal for the laſt thirteen years, and I find that the wind, for the moſt part, blows nine months in the year from between the ſouth and "the weſt. The north-eaſt winds uſually ſet in during the month of March, and continue about three weeks or a month, from which that "duſt is produced in our high roads, a buſhel of which is ſaid by the adage, to be worth a king's ranſom. In November the north-eaſt "winds uſually obtain alſo about three weeks or a month. Nothing can be more true than the proverb, that the wind makes the weather. "On the afternoon of the 18th of November, in the year 1788, a market boat ſailed from Dartmouth for Totnes. The wind blew violently "from the north-eaſt. Off Ditſham, from the fears of the women, the boatmen being obliged to haul down the ſail, the boat drifted "aſhore on the mud: the boatmen, with great difficulty, got to land, and a young woman, paſſenger, was dragged aſhore through the "mud. Two men and three women, paſſengers, remained all night in the boat; but their cries and bitter lamentations were heard by the "natives during the night. No aſſiſtance was afforded; and on the approach of the morning, the two men, *horribile dictu*, were actually "found dead from the wet and cold of the enſuing night—the women being more warmly clad, were preſerved. The morning of this fatal "cataſtrophe the mercury in my thermometer ſtood at 36, but in the cut of the wind, where they were ſituate, it muſt, no doubt, have "been much colder. The death of the men was certainly promoted by ſleep. Sleep brought on by cold is eternal!" *Letter from Mr. Corniſh.*

" heat. This heat I experienced till Tueſday the 12th, when I again went off to ſea, where I found the " air rather cool than warm—which ſo continued till Thurſday the 14th."

For the extremes of heat and cold at different ſeaſons, I have a few obſervations. In the year 1757, the heat was violent—greater indeed, at Plymouth, than hath been known within the memory of man. This intenſe heat laſted from the 7th to the 14th of July. Upon the 12th, as Dr. Huxham tells us, Farenheit's thermometer, in the ſhade, was above 88. The wind blew hot, though ſtrong. The conſequences of this extremely hot ſeaſon were hæmorrhages from ſeveral parts of the body. Many were affected with ſudden pains of the head, and vertigo, profuſe ſweats, great debility and oppreſſion of the ſpirits, and putrid fevers. Notwithſtanding the general mildneſs of our ſeaſons, Devonſhire hath experienced, with the reſt of the iſland, exceſſes of cold as well as heat. Of this I ſhall mention an inſtance or two only; not perhaps the moſt memorable, but ſuch as come accidentally in my way. In 1676, the river Exe was ſo deeply frozen, that people went from the quay as far as the wear on the ice, without danger. At the breaking of the ice, the wears and mills on the river were greatly damaged. In 1683, the river Exe, between the upper-town of Tiverton and Weſtex, was ſo frozen, that the inhabitants paſſed to and fro over the ice for ten weeks together. In 1716, the Exe was frozen over ſo hard, that the people of Tiverton walked to and from Weſtex upon the ice for ſeveral weeks ſucceſſively. That intenſe froſt, commonly known by the froſt of 1740, commenced the 4th of December, 1739. It begun with a great miſt, and continued about three months. It was ſeverely felt by the poor, as almoſt all the vegetables were deſtroyed, and the price of wheat was ten ſhillings a buſhel. In 1776, the froſt and ſnow continued from Epiphany eve to Candlemas, with only one day's intermiſſion. The froſt was remarkably ſevere in 1784. On the 31ſt of January, iſlands, as it were, of ice, floated down the Tamar and Plym, met in Plymouth Sound, and were there frozen together ſo intenſely, as to prevent the Edyſtone boat from coming into Plymouth. The Hamoaze and Catwater were one entire plane of ice.

After noticing the exceſſes of heat and cold, I may paſs, by no difficult tranſition, to the conſideration of meteors and thunderſtorms. But before I deſcend to ſuch obſervations as more particularly concern this county, I ſhall refer to ſome phenomena of a leſs local nature. The *meteor*, which appeared March 18, 1719, was, according to the account of our countryman, Biſhop Rundle, 39 miles high; where the air is 3000 times thinner than that in which we breathe. The diameter of the ball was about a mile and a half. It moved 2000 miles in a minute. The line of its motion was over Ludlow, Monmouth, Exeter, and a little eaſt of Plymouth. Its courſe ſouth-weſt. Theſe particulars were determined by the correſponding obſervations of ſome aſtronomers at Worceſter and Exeter, and in Cornwall.* The *auroræ boreales*, obſerved by Samuel Cruwys, eſq. at Cruwys Morchard, near Tiverton, by Dr. Huxham at Plymouth, and Dr. Hallet at Exeter, from 1721 to 1726, are mentioned as of rare occurrence. The frequency, however, of the aurora, ſince the time of theſe writers, has furniſhed opportunities for more calm and accurate obſervation. Let us haſten to other phænomena, which it more particularly concerns me to deſcribe. Of the effects of vapor within the bowels of the earth, Cornwall hath afforded many fatal inſtances. In this county we have a few on record. Riſdon hath mentioned a melancholy accident in the pariſh of Northam, occaſioned by an old well long neglected. To give my readers ſome idea of his philoſophy, I ſhall recount the circumſtances nearly in his own words: " In the year 1616, an accident hap- " pened in this manner in the pariſh of Northam. A man going down to cleanſe an old well, long " neglected, ſuddenly fell dead in the pit; whereupon a ſecond perſon was employed to go down after " him, and he preſently died. A third, adventuring himſelf to preſerve his friend, had likewiſe periſhed, " if with all celerity he had not been drawn up again. Almoſt dead, he was by rowling and pouring oil " and aqua vitæ into him, preſerved; and when he came to himſelf affirmed, that there iſſued ſuch a ſtrong " ſtench out of the caverns of the earth as deprived him of breath. Of this, diverſe men cenſured diverſely; " ſome, that there was a cockatrice in the pit, ſome one thing, ſome another: but the received opinion " was, that it was a damp." This accident Izacke has transferred to Exeter, and placed among the memorable occurrences of the year 1648. He ſays it happened at an inn, commonly called the White Hart, in Southgate-ſtreet, and particularizing the names of the perſons who ſuffered, repeats the very words of Riſdon. The precarioufneſs of property in 1646 had induced a man of the pariſh of Witheridge to hide a bag of money in his well, which he faſtened to the pumptree. After his death, ſome perſons, being informed of the hidden treaſure, opened the pit, and one of them went down in ſearch of it; but, ſtaying longer than was expected, was followed by another, and he, for the ſame reaſon, by a third. No one, however, returning, a fourth man was let down by a rope; but falling off the ladder, was drawn up half dead, and with great difficulty recovered. Having perceived the cauſe, they left the well open for

* In the month of October, 1726, a remarkable meteor was obſerved at Exeter. It appeared like a ball of fire, though conſiderably leſs than the meteor deſcribed by Biſhop Rundle.

ſome time, for the admiſſion of air, and then drew up the three dead bodies, not forgetting the bag of money, which they found, and divided into equal ſhares. With regard to mineral evaporations, Dr. Borlaſe informs us, that the mines in Cornwall, moſt of them yielding ſulphur, vitriol, mundic, and goſſan, an iron ocherous ſtrong clay, cannot but affect the air with their ſteams, in proportion to the quantity yielded by the mine, and the facility with which their parts ſeparate and aſcend into the atmoſphere. Theſe mineral vapors, as the Doctor aſſerts, aſcend ſo copiouſly out of ſome of the lodes or veins of metal, and conſiſt of ſuch inflammable parts as to take fire and appear in flame over the lodes from which they riſe. And it is a common opinion among miners, eſpecially thoſe of more than ordinary ſpeculation, that where little flames of light are ſeen in the night time, a proſperous lode lies underneath. "Theſe lights, however, " are much oftener ignes fatui, (ſays Dr. B.) and inform us of nothing but their deſertion by the ſun that " raiſed them. Their own weight confines them to their low ſituation, where they yield their electrical fire, " and will always do ſo, whenever proper motion and materials occur." Many who live in the neighbourhood of *Dartmoor* have made ſimilar remarks on mineral evaporations. From the top of *Haldon* are often ſeen (it is ſaid) in dark nights, a vaſt number of luminous appearances, ſuch as ignes fatui, dancing in the goyles and hollows of the down, immediately below, and ſometimes catching the eye in the diſtant vallies. A very intelligent perſon reſiding at Kenton, informed me, that a ſhort time ſince he ſaw, in the hollow road leading from Cheverſton to Kenton village, a number of globules, about a foot in diameter, exceedingly light, and reſembling fleeces of wool, often riſing about five feet from the earth, then falling back, and rebounding. The exhalation ſeemed too feeble to aſcend far into the atmoſphere. It was white, and faintly luminous. Yet I by no means give implicit credit to this philoſophy of mineral vapors or of ignes fatui.* The traces of theſe phenomena will eaſily conduct us to lightning and thunder, on which I ſhall wave all general ſpeculation; relating rather the circumſtances attending the ſtorm, than philoſophizing on the electric fluid. The year 1233 is repreſented by ſome old writers as " a dreadful year of thunder" in the weſt of England. But till 1623, I meet with no particulars on this ſubject. In this year " there fell " from above (ſays Riſdon) in the pariſh of Armington, a ſtone of 23 pounds weight, which in falling made " a fearful noiſe; firſt, like the rumbling of a piece of ordnance, that, in deſcending lower, leſſened, and " ended when upon the ground, no louder than the report of a petronel. It was compoſed of matter " like a ſtone finged or half burnt for lime." This is to me incredible; but I relate the circumſtance in the words of Riſdon, who lived in an age of credulity. No other alarm of this nature occurs, till the ſtorm at Withecombe, the particulars of which, for the ſake of variety, I ſhall relate in the words of Prince. " In the year of our Lord 1638, Oct. 21,† being Sunday, and the congregation being gathered together in " the pariſh church of Wydecombe, in the afternoon in ſervice time, there happened a very great dark- " neſs, which ſtill increaſed to that degree, that they could not ſee to read: ſoon after, a terrible and " fearful thunder was heard, like the noiſe of many great guns, accompanied with dreadful lightning, to " the great amazement of the people; the darkneſs ſtill encreaſing that they could not ſee each other; " when there preſently came ſuch an entraordinary flame of lightning as filled the church with fire, " ſmoak, and a loathſome ſmell like brimſtone; a ball of fire came in likewiſe at the window, and paſſed " through the church, which ſo affrighted the congregation, that moſt of them fell down in their ſeats, " ſome upon their knees, others on their faces, and ſome one upon another, crying out of burning and " ſcalding, and all giving up themſelves for dead. This our Mr. George Lyde was in his pulpit, and " altho' much aſtoniſhed, yet, thro' divine mercy, had no harm; but was a ſad ſpectator of the hurt and " ſufferings of others, the lightning ſeizing on his wife and burning her cloaths and many parts of her " body, and another gentlewoman by her in the ſame manner; but her maid and child ſitting at the pew- " door, had no hurt; another woman attempting to run out of the church, had her cloaths ſet on fire, " and was ſo miſerably ſcorched and burned, that ſhe died the ſame night. One Mr. Mead had his head " ſuddenly ſtruck againſt the wall in the ſeat with ſuch violence, that he alſo died the ſame night, no " other hurt being obſerved, his ſon ſetting by him had no harm: at the ſame inſtant, another man had " his head cloven, his ſkull wrent into three pieces, and his brains thrown upon the ground whole; but " the hair of his head, through the violence of the blow, ſtuck faſt to a pillar near him, where it remained " an woful ſpectacle a long while after. Some ſeats in the body of the church were turned upſide down, " yet thoſe who ſate in them had little or no hurt. One man going out of the chancel-door, his dog ran " before him, who was whirled about towards the door and fell down ſtark dead, upon which the maſter " ſtepped back and was preſerved. The church itſelf was much torn and defaced with the thunder and " lightning; a beam whereof breaking in the mid'ſt, fell down between the miniſter and clerk, and hurt " neither: The ſteeple was much wrent; and it was obſerved, where the church was moſt torn, there " the

* Dr. Darwin abſolutely denies the exiſtence of *ignes fatui*. See his Botanic Garden.

† P. 447.

" the leaſt hurt was done among the people. There were none hurted with the timber or ſtone, but one " maid, who, it was judged, was killed by the fall of a ſtone; which might eaſily happen, ſince ſtones " were thrown down from the ſteeple as faſt as if it had been by an hundred men. A pinacle of the " tower being thrown down, beat through into the church: The pillar againſt which the pulpit ſtood, " being newly whited, was turned black and ſulphury. There were in all four perſons killed, and ſixty- " two hurt, divers of them having their linen burnt, though their outward garments were not ſo much " as ſinged. The lightning being paſſed, and the people in a terrible 'maze, a gentleman in the town " ſtood up and ſaid, *Neighbours, in the name of God, ſhall we venture out of the church?* To whom Mr. Lyde " the miniſter anſwered, *Let us make an end with prayer, for it is better to die here than in another place.* But " the people looking about them, and ſeeing the church ſo terribly wrent and torn over their heads, durſt " not proceed in the publick devotions, but went out of the church; and at the ſame time the bowling- " alley, near the church-yard, was turned into pits and heaps, as if it had been plowed." Mr. Prince then enquires into the cauſe, the effects, and the end of ſuch occurrences, with the formality of a philoſopher without the ſagacity, and the zeal of a divine without the ſobriety. The brains of the man that were daſhed out againſt the wall, ſo deeply ſunk into it (ſaid the ſexton who ſhewed me the church) that every attempt to waſh out the ſtain was ineffectual. And the only experiment was to plaiſter the ſtones. Of this occurrence a long deſcription by the ruſtic muſe of Withecombe, is hung up againſt the north wall, to the admiration of the pariſhioners. Near forty years ſince, the church of Withecombe was again damaged by lightning. One of the pinnacles was thrown from the tower, and the roof ſhattered. Speaking of the Cruwys family, the author of the Worthies notices another ſtorm in the pariſh of Cruwys-Morchard. * " As for the church (ſays he) the old being wholly deſtroyed, and the preſent built " but about the 20th of Henry the 8th, we have here no traces of ancient monuments belonging to this " family. And before the late flagration by lightning, on the 13th of February 1689, that rent the " ſteeple, melted the bells, lead, and glaſs—nothing eſcaping but the communion-plate, there were " only *Orates* for ſome of the family, with coats of arms intinged, or painted on the glaſs." "The melted " bells ran down like water, which may be ſeen by the relics of them preſerved in the pariſh coffer." † The effects of lightning at Sweetſtone, a farm-houſe in the pariſh of Blackauton, about ſeventy years ago, may be worth notice. All the pewter in the kitchen, and a variety of pots, were melted. The fire and candles were extinguiſhed. The floor, conſiſting of large flat ſlate ſlabs, was torn in pieces: ſome of the ſlabs were forced upwards with ſuch violence, that they paſſed through a thick wooden floor, and part remained ſtuck in the beams. Notwithſtanding theſe violent effects, not one of the family, although many were preſent in the room, received the leaſt hurt.§ On the 24th of June, 1713, fell a ſtorm of hail on Moretonhampſtead, which extending ſcarcely one mile round it, ſpent its force upon this town, more dreadfully violent from its locality. The hailſtones were as large as hazel-nuts, and had edges like cut diamonds. Moreton, as contraſted with the country round Exeter, may be called the land of thunder. Not many years ſince, the lightning carried off a chain and forty feet of wire belonging to the town-clock, and whirled a ſtone out of the tower wall through the belfry into the church; diſcovering in the tower a ſmall arched cavity. In the month of June, 1751, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the wind pretty ſtrong at ſouth-eaſt, a flaſh of lightning, attended with an uncommon thunder-clap, fell upon the window and walls of the church and ſteeple of Southmolton. The electric fluid ſeemed to divide itſelf into three parts; one of which ſtruck on the eaſt angle of the ſouth-eaſt buttreſs of the chancel near the ground, and made a large opening there. It likewiſe much rent and ſhattered a large ſtone juſt above the opening, as if done by the force of gunpowder, and ſhivered the wall near the foundation, in a very ſingular manner. Another part of the lightning took off a ſlice, about three inches thick, of an angular ſtone on the weſt-ſide of the ſame buttreſs, and forced inwards a freeſtone window of the church. It then paſſed acroſs the church, and damaged the north-ſide, entered a paſſage before the vicar's houſe, which was in the direct line of its courſe, and beat a ſtone of the floor to pieces. A perſon ſtanding by the ſouth window within the church, felt a blow acroſs his foot as if it had been taken off by an axe; and others near him (employed in repairing the church) had ſtrokes in different parts of their bodies—the fireball, as they ſaid, paſſing between them. They obſerved, likewiſe, another ſtream of electric matter, which, (after damaging three or four ſtone window frames) rolled towards the weſt-end of the church, where it

* P. 147.

† See Camd. Brit. in addend. Devon.

§ " A great ſtorm of thunder and lightning happened upon an eſtate called Dreyton, in the pariſh of Blackauton, within remembrance. " The ſurface of the ground was torn up very irregularly, but otherwiſe very like plowing. A ſtone wall, of which the fence of a field was " chiefly compoſed, was violently torn in a zigzag manner. Some of the ſmall wood, which grew upon the fence, was ſtripped off and " ſcattered about the ground. The wood remaining upon the hedge was entirely ſtripped of its bark. Theſe effects were but of ſmall " extent, for they were all compriſed within the ſpace of a few yards. Some workmen, who had taken ſhelter at ſome diſtance in the ſame " field, received perhaps no damage from the ſtroke of the lightning, though one of them fell down ſuddenly from a ſituation of ſome " eminence, as if he had received a deadly blow, but it afterwards ſeemed to have been the effects of ſudden fear." Extract, &c.

it entered the belfry. It there broke a very large ſtone of the floor near the weſt door; and in the ſteeple divided the great iron rod or ſpindle of about fifty feet long, and twiſted the iron wire of the chimes and clock from the belfry to the bell-chamber, about eighty feet high, in a moſt extraordinary manner, ſome of the wire being much burnt, and other parts of it melted into little grains. In the bell-chamber, it threw a large bell off the braſs on which it hung, forced the braſs out of the beam, made ſeveral breaches in the eaſt and weſt and ſouth walls, ſplit the arch of the ſouth window over the bell, drove out ſome large ſtones, and paſſing out of the ſteeple, beat off a piece of an old carved Gothic ſtonehead, without injuring the leaden pipe. Though many people happened to be in different parts of the church, they were all providentially guarded from harm. The lime and ſtone were, in many places, ſo affected by the lightning, as to be eaſily pulverized by the mere preſſure of the finger. About the ſame time of the day ſeveral bullocks and ſheep were ſtruck dead in the environs of the town. When I viſited Southmolton (in 1789) there were iron rods in the tower, ſupporting a weathercock, without a conductor. To be thus heedleſs of danger, after ſo awful a warning, ſeems to argue a ſtrange inſenſibility. Poſſibly, indeed, the doctrine of conductors may never have been promulgated at Southmolton. On Sunday, December 15th, 1754, 25 minutes after one in the afternoon, "a vaſt body of lightning (ſays Dr. Huxham) "fell on the great hulk at Plymouth-Dock, which ſerves to hoiſt in and fix the maſts of the men of war. "It burſt out about a mile or two to the weſtward of the hulk, and ruſhed with incredible velocity towards "it. A piece of the darrick (or direct) was cut out at leaſt 18 inches diameter, and about 15 or 16 feet "long. This particular piece was girt with iron hoops about two inches broad and half an inch thick. "Theſe were as completely cut in two by the lightning, as if done by the niceſt hand and inſtrument. "The flaſh (continues Huxham) was ſucceeded by a dreadful peal of thunder, and that by the moſt "violent ſhower of hail I ever ſaw in England, which fell only at Plymouth, or near the town. There "was very little hail at the dock, though only two miles diſtant. The hailſtones were as big as ſmall "nutmegs, much in the ſhape of ſome ſort of beads cut into ſquares—a kind of dodecahedra, pellucid as "the cleareſt ice, with a white ſpeck in the middle, about the ſize of a pea. But, what is moſt remark-"able is, that they were all very nearly of the ſame ſize and figure. They meaſured, immediately after "they fell, near two inches round." The effects of lightning on the Tamar in 1757, are thus deſcribed by Borlaſe in his Nat. Hiſtory of Cornwall. "On Tueſday, Auguſt 2d, 1757, between one and two "o'clock, as James Tillie, eſq. of Pentillie caſtle, and ſeveral of his neighbours and ſervants, were "lying a-ground in a boat on a ſand-bank in the river Tamar, not half a mile from his own houſe, waiting "the tide to throw a net for ſalmon, a ſudden clap of thunder broke over their heads. In a field adjoin-"ing, the graſs ſeemed on fire, and a fireball was obſerved juſt to paſs over the hedge at the top of a very "ſteep wood which hangs over the Tamar. The fireball fell on the boat, and paſſing from the ſouth-weſt "in a direct line from the larboard bow to the ſtern, James Widear, Mr. Tillie's ſervant, in the bow, "had a violent blow on his right ſhoulder and head; Mr. Samble, who ſat next to him, was ſtruck deaf "for ſome time; and Mr. Tillie, who ſat next, in the middle of the boat, plainly perceiving the fireball "about five inches diameter, ſomewhat ſharp and pointed in the forepart, to paſs by him at about three "feet diſtance, was violently ſtruck on the back part of his head by the current of air attending the ball: "his eyes were ſhut, and he leaped from his ſeat about two or three feet high; and on the return of his "ſenſes, opening his eyes, was ſurpriſed to find himſelf ſtanding—for before the ſhock he was ſitting on "the oar. The right ſide of his face continued very warm for two hours; and the corner of his hat was "carried away, as if half of a ſmall bullet had been ſhot through it. Robert Atkins, a ſervant of Mr. "Tillie, was near the ſtern, with his face to the ſouth-weſt, but not in the direct line of the fireball. "He was ſtruck ſpeechleſs, thrown on his back upon the fiſhing-net, remained inſenſible for two or three "hours, his face black, with a great numbneſs in all his limbs, till the blood briſkly circulating, he com-"plained of violent pains, and frequent head-achs. Mr. Pethen, a tenant of Mr. Tillie, was ſtanding alſo "with his face to the ſouth-weſt, and had ſcarce done ſpeaking, when the fireball fell on his left temple, "and ſtruck him dead into the river. His peruke on fire and ſmoaking, in the ſtern of the boat, had a "hole burnt in it as large as a crown-piece, and ſmelt ſtrongly of ſulphur. On his hip there was a black "ſcar about four inches long. His neck and left breaſt were, ſoon after his death, changed to a claret "colour; but where the fireball fell, it left no wound more viſible than the puncture of a pin, neither "did it diſcolor his temple. There were three perſons ſtanding on the adjoining ſand: one was violently "ſtruck on the head, the ſecond had his eye ſinged, and the fireball fell between the legs of the third into "the ſand, from whence he only perceived a ſudden warmth. The day had been ſhowery, neither hot "nor cold; and the ſun ſhone, though faintly, about ten minutes before the exploſion."* In a MS. of Dr.

* Nat. Hiſt. of Cornwall, p. p. 16, 17.

Dr. Borlaſe, in my poſſeſſion, the following paragraph relates to this awful event. "I thank you (ſays the "Doctor in a letter to Dean Milles) for your account of the lightning on the Tamar. Since your's, I have "received a letter from Mr. Tillie himſelf, more particular and circumſtantial than that publiſhed. I "wrote, particularly, of the punctures in the form of ſtars. His anſwer is: I could perceive no mark "like ſtars; but his clothes ſmelt of ſulphur." However, it is not unlikely, but that ſome rents in his cloaths might be in the ſhape of ſtars. We all know how light diverges from the centre, and becomes radiated. And lightning is but the flame of a kindled meteor. A few years after this, *Brixentorr*, a body of rock piled up almoſt perpendicularly to a great height, was ſtruck by lightning; when the topmoſt rock or pinnacle was tumbled to the ground. This torr ſtands in the pariſh of Whitchurch near Taviſtock, on the borders of Dartmoor. But the moſt extraordinary marks of elemental violence in that neighbourhood are noticed by Mr. Gullett. On the 22d of Auguſt, 1768, about nine in the morning, the wind freſh at weſt ſouth weſt, a very ſtrange phenomenon happened at a place called Rowden-wood, about a mile diſtant from the town of Taviſtock. A paſſage, near forty yards wide, was made through this and an adjoining wood, according to the common opinion, by lightning. Whatever it was, it tore up vaſt oaks and flouriſhing aſhes by the roots, lopped the largeſt limbs of ſome, twiſted and ſhivered the bodies of others, carried their tops to a conſiderable diſtance, and in ſhort made ſuch a devaſtation as a battery of canon could ſcarcely have effected. Vivid flaſhes of lightning had been ſeen at Taviſtock through the whole morning: and the thunder was loud and violent. Yet I have reaſon to think that this wreck of the woods was effected by a whirlwind. This whirlwind, whoſe direction was from about weſt ſouth-weſt to eaſt north-eaſt, diſcovered itſelf in the pariſh of Beerferris, which borders on the Tamar, about ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Taviſtock. Here it deſtroyed an orchard, by laying the apple trees level with the ground, and proceeded eaſt north-eaſt, without marking its way by any viſible traces, till it arrived juſt oppoſite the town of Taviſtock, when it ſhivered a few large trees upon a hill, and damaged a farm-houſe. Rowden-wood was the next object of its vengeance—whence it rolled up the vale of the Tavy into the foreſt of Dartmoor, where it had full ſcope for exhauſting itſelf. A perſon ſtanding on an eminence in the town of Taviſtock, ſaw it, he ſays, moving over fields and hedges, about the ſize of a church; till being intercepted by ſome houſes and woods, he loſt ſight of it. After its devaſtation in Rowden and the contiguous wood, it was ſeen by a farmer in its paſſage up the vale of the Tavy towards Dartmoor. "This man (ſays Mr. Gullet) whom I met upon the ſpot in Rowden-wood, a few hours after the hurri-"cane, informed me, that he lived about two miles farther up the vale, in a houſe ſituated on the ſide "of the hill—that there was no public road or travelling of any kind near his houſe—but that between "nine and ten o'clock, he and his family had been alarmed by the noiſe as it were of half a dozen coaches "rolling over a pavement—that they ran out, and ſaw a large cloud like a woolpack, come tumbling "up the vale (with a moſt frightful noiſe) and ſhaking all the hedges and trees over which it paſſed, "as if it would have ſhivered them to atoms. The remote cauſe of this, I conceive to have been "lightning; by a very ſtrong exploſion of which, the air in that ſpot was ſo conſiderably rarified, that "the ſurrounding air ruſhed in like a torrent, to fill up the vacuum, formed a body wonderfully con-"denſed and powerful by its violent agitation, and thus deſtroyed the equilibrium of the atmoſphere. "The equilibrium being deſtroyed, the whirlwind gained ſtrength, in proportion to its velocity, ruſhing "on in the manner I have deſcribed. In order to aſcertain the point whether the lightning had any "immediate influence in this ſingular wreck, I then narrowly inſpected the ſhivered trees; not one of "which was in the leaſt diſcoloured. Nor could I perceive the ſmell of ſulphur, or any other ſmell, "indeed, than that of green wood. Some of the young ſaplings eſcaped uninjured amidſt this ruinous "ſcene; owing, as I imagine, to their pliability. But, what more eſpecially convinces me that this "phenomenon was the effect of a whirlwind, is, that trees at 40 or 50 feet diſtance from each other, "were torn up by the roots, and thrown in quite oppoſite directions; ſo that their tops met and were "entangled—which can only be accounted for, from the whirling of the wind." I have only to add, that if this were a whirlwind, it could not originate from lightning. A few other local occurrences of this kind, claim admiſſion before I conclude this chapter. On Thurſday the 2d of March, 1769, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a cloud of an uncommon blackneſs gathered in the north north-weſt from Buckland Brewer, and taking its courſe to eaſt ſouth-eaſt, diffuſed a moſt prodigious darkneſs, accompanied with a very copious ſhower of hail. It paſſed immediately over the church tower, at Buckland Brewer, (remarkable for the height both of its ſituation and ſtructure) and burſting with incredible fury, poured forth an amazing body of fire, which threw down the ſouth-eaſt pinnacle of the church, and entering, probably at the breach, ſhivered a table on which the commandments were written, ſcorched and diſcoloured two tombſtones, broke the windows, and ſhattered the walls and roof to a great degree. The ſouth-eaſt corner ſuffered moſt, where it chiefly forced its way; and tore up the ground on the out-

ſide. There is ſomething very extraordinary in the diſperſion of the ſtones of the pinnacle to every point of the compaſs, and to different diſtances. Some of them were 700 pounds weight. One, weighing about 8 pounds, was found at the diſtance of 60 perches from the church. It may be worthy of remark alſo, that ſeveral of the ſtones, though they appeared cloſe and firm, upon a very ſlight impreſſion of the fingers, mouldered into powder. The ſame was remarked after the ſtorm at Southmolton. The exploſion on the opening of the cloud, was as inſtantaneous as terrible, and equalled the diſcharge of at leaſt 100 canon at once. Though it was expected that not only the church, but every houſe in the village, which trembled to its foundation, would be reduced to atoms, or lighted up into a general blaze; yet neither man nor beaſt received the ſlighteſt injury. On the 7th of July, 1775, there happened a violent thunder-ſtorm in the neighbourhood of Kenton, which chiefly ſpent its force at Starcroſs. Its direction was from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. The cloud, making its appearance a little to the north-eaſt of Woodbury, paſt from thence towards the ſea, and then round to the ſouth-weſt. A houſe on the beach at Starcroſs, belonging to Captain Newcombe, was the principal object of its fury. Here the electric fluid paſſing down the parlour-chimney, was conducted along by the walls to a ſtaircaſe, where a part of it forced its way through a wall near two feet thick; whilſt another part paſſed up the ſtairs, at the head of which a door was broken open, iron hinges and all, and thrown into the bedchamber—whence the lightning proceeded to the cieling, and afterwards through the roof of the houſe. At this moment Captain Newcombe was in the parlour; and the whole room appeared to be full of fire and ſmoke, accompanied with a very ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell. The Captain imagined that his gun, which hung up in his room, had been diſcharged at the time of the exploſion. As the lightning paſſed within a few inches of a little cloſet, where a barrel of gunpowder was kept, his own preſervation appeared the more providential. In the ſtaircaſe hung ſome Indian pictures; which were torn into a thouſand pieces, or ſtripped up in a very extraordinary manner. Mr. John Newcombe, the preſent proprietor of the houſe, ſhewed me one of the latter deſcription: It was not the leaſt ſcorched or diſcoloured. At the very inſtant of time, that this accident happened at Starcroſs, the roof of the pound-houſe at Oxton, in another part of this pariſh, was cleft in two, and a torrent of rain deſcended through the fiſſure.——The ſtorm of Auguſt 28, 1777, is rather to be remarked for its general ſpread between Exeter and Plymouth, than for its miſchievous effects. The lightning fired a ſtack of corn at Whitſtone, and the ſame day threw down a chimney-ſtack at Plymouth. On the 13th of December, 1779,* about ſeven o'clock in the morning, the church and tower of Manaton greatly ſuffered by lightning. The lightning broke through the north-ſide of the tower, about 20 feet in length and 7 in breadth, and rent the whole ſide from the top to within 5 feet of the bottom. The two pinnacles on the ſame ſide were thrown down. The eaſtern pinnacle fell on the church, made its way through the roof, and greatly damaged the ſeats below. The floor of the belfry ſunk on one ſide above 3 feet. Another floor, about 14 feet beneath, was broken entirely down, and the wheels of three of the bells were ſplit to pieces. Juſt over the altar-piece, the lightning ploughed up the roof for ſome feet; and demoliſhed a large window, together with its ſtone-work. Several parts of the altar-piece were ſplintered, as by gunpowder: and the glaſs of other windows at the eaſt end of the church was daſhed to atoms. The ſtorm plainly acted in different directions, as ſome of the ſtone-work at the eaſt-end was carried far into the church: and a ſtone about 1000 weight was driven full 30 feet over a high pew againſt the rood loft—whence rebounding, it broke down a part of the pew. Another ſtone, about 4000, was forced from over the eaſt-window in the north-aiſle, to the weſt-end 54 feet, where it broke the plaiſtering of the wall, and the covering of the font. A ſtone at the weſt-end of the tower, 22 inches by 18, was forced outwards above 2 inches. Several large ſtones were carried north-ward from the tower, above 36 yards, into a field beyond the church-yard; though, according to every account, the ſtorm came from the north-weſt, directing its courſe to the ſouth-eaſt; and at a farm about a mile diſtant from the church, a pig was killed, and the houſe damaged. The maſon, who was employed in repairing theſe damages, furniſhed me with ſome of the above particulars.——Perhaps a more troubled atmoſphere than we felt in 1783, was never experienced in any former year. The whole ſummer was tempeſtuous. On a high down near Colyton I had a very narrow eſcape from what appeared like a ball of fire, glittering as it paſſed in a line parallel with the head of my horſe. At the moment in which the electric fluid was diſcharged from the cloud, the whole country around me ſeemed to receive the ſhock as of an earthquake. In the ſame year fell a ſtorm at Umberleigh and the neighbourhood, that ſet on fire ſeveral houſes and barns, deſtroyed all the corn where it extended, ploughed up the road in many places ten feet deep, and rooted up large trees, and carrying them off ſome hundreds of feet, left ſome of them in an upright poſition, where they grew, as if regularly tranſplanted.

The

* On the ſame day the electric fluid diſcharged itſelf on Withecombe church and ſteeple, and greatly injured both. The lightning was accompanied with wind and hail.

The ſtorm was confined within the circuit of little more than three miles: it did not reach Southmolton. In the ſevere winter of 1789, when the ſnow was deep on the ground, a violent exploſion of thunder alarmed the inhabitants of Exmouth: but the cloud moved off, without leaving any trace of miſchief. It was in the month of January the ſame year,† that the tower of Inwardleigh church was deſtroyed by lightning. The electric fluid entering, as it is ſuppoſed, at the weſt door of the tower, ſhivered the whole tower into thouſands of fragments, throwing them every way at an equal diſtance, ſo as to form, round its ſcite, the complete ſegment of a circle. It then ruſhed through the church, tore up a part of an horizontal inſcribed ſtone at the foot of the altar, and daſhed back a fragment of it againſt the pulpit, where it remains infixed, and another fragment into the ſinging gallery. The weather was remarkably turbulent in the ſummer of 1789. May, June, and July, were full of rain and thunder. The ſtorm that fell in the eaſtern parts of this county, on the 29th of June, 1790, was not leſs awful than ſeveral I have deſcribed. It came from the eaſt, and had nearly exhauſted itſelf before it reached Exeter. At Sherborne and at Yeovil, where a number of windows were broken by the hail, the lightning ſeems to have been more vivid than at Axminſter. Yet many of the hailſtones at the latter place meaſured from 2 to 3 inches in circumference. About a mile from Axminſter, a farmer who was ploughing the ground, ran for ſhelter to an oak tree in the middle of the field, as he ſaw the ſtorm approaching. His man and dog accompanied him. But in a few minutes after they had got under the tree, they were ſtruck to the ground by a flaſh of lightning. The man ſoon afterwards ſhewed ſigns of animation, though it was long before he recovered his ſenſes. The farmer and his dog were dead. The farmer's hat was found ſhivered to pieces: and the lightning had run down on the back part of his head, burning it in two diſtinct lines. The ſteel chain of his watch was partially melted, and the glaſs was ſomewhat fuſed and diſcoloured. The ſtorm, as I have obſerved, was leſs alarming as it approached this neighbourhood: yet the whole day was one lurid light; and the ſultrineſs of the atmoſphere would ſcarcely admit of reſpiration. Tedious as this enumeration of ſtorms and tempeſts may be, I might yet inſtance others, and deſcribing thoſe of Whitſtone, Crediton, and Aſhbury,* ſtill add variety to the picture: but, for the preſent, we have ſufficiently contemplated the war of elements.—On a review of the thunder-ſtorms I have enumerated (which are the principal that are recorded or remembered) it may be worthy of remark, that ſeveral happened in the winter months, in the midſt of froſt and ſnow. Nor did the lightnings play on the impaſſive ice—for theſe (as it ſhould ſeem from the deſcriptions) were the moſt violent. Notwithſtanding theſe inſtances of thunder-ſtorms in Devonſhire, they are perhaps leſs frequent here, than in any part of England, except Cornwall. That they are more tranſitory here, and on this account perhaps leſs deſtructive, is undoubtedly a fact. The weather muſt be neceſſarily more changeable in Devonſhire than in the flat or inland parts of the iſland. Here the clouds are quickly borne away before the winds, which are ſeldom languid, as they are continually recruited from the ocean. The ſummits of the hills break the clouds in their paſſage, ſo that they rapidly diſcharge themſelves, and immediately paſs off, in ſcattered fragments; whilſt in the level champaign countries, where no mountains interpoſe, the ſtorm is ſome time hovering before it burſts; and when it burſts at laſt, continues its devaſtations for a longer ſpace. It is probable then, that thunder is here of ſhorter duration than in many other parts of England; though I believe our ſtorms are not leſs violent. In the mountainous tract of Devon, thunder is doubtleſs felt in a much greater degree than in the low-lands, or ſituations bordering on the ſea. Many of our towers in the north are, every ſummer, ſtruck with lightning: and, though the precaution of lowering ſome of theſe lofty towers has been taken, yet they are placed on ſuch wild eminences, that ſtill, probably, they will repeatedly ſuffer in the thunder-ſtorm. In the mean time it is remarkable, that ſituations near the ſouthern ſea have ſeldom ſuffered very materially by lightning. The city of Exeter has ſcarce ever felt any alarming effects from thunder within the memory of man. It is ſaid, indeed, that in the ſummer of 1736, the door of Trinity church was broken in pieces by lightning, and a ſtone ſtruck from the tower. This is the only exception with which I am acquainted. In her prologue, written 1788, for *Exmouth-Theatre*, (as it was called) Mrs. Piozzi, enamoured of Devonſhire, and the delightful watering-place where ſhe reſided, thus expreſſes herſelf:

> By many a wave, by many a tempeſt toſt,
> Our ſhipwrecked hopes are caſt on Devon's coaſt;
> Where the ſoft ſeaſon ſwells the ripening grain,
> And verdure brightens with refreſhing rain;
> Where *lightnings never glare*, nor *thunders roar*,
> And chilling blaſts forget their freezing power.

* The thunder of Auguſt 15th, 1791, continued a very conſiderable time, over a great extent of country. The ſtorm was violent from two o'clock in the afternoon till ſix in the evening, with very few intermiſſions, at Kenton, Exmouth, Topſham, and Exeter. The electric matter was diſcharged in large quantities on the Topſham road near Mount Wear—ſo as to plough up the ground to ſome depth.

† The tower at Iddeſleigh has but three pinnacles remaining, the other having been deſtroyed by lightning ſome years ago.

‡ About this time Parkham church and tower ſuffered much by lightning, which ſtruck the north-weſt pinnacle and ſhivered it in pieces far below the battlements, throwing the ſtones at a conſiderable diſtance, in every direction—ſome very large ones were thrown upwards of 59 yards. The church was ſo much damaged, that the pariſhioners thought it neceſſary to take down the ſouth wall, and rebuild it.

At

At Bovey-Heathfield there is very little thunder. The alarm which a trifling ſtorm ſpreads among the common people of Bovey (little ſubject as the vulgar are to ſuch apprehenſions) ſufficiently proves the infrequency of thunder on that ſpot. The craggy tops of the hills, ſurrounding the Heathfield, diſcharge the electric matter from the clouds at a conſiderable diſtance.

On the whole, I think, Devonſhire may felicitate herſelf on an atmoſphere ſeldom agitated by ſtorms or charged with noxious vapors. The ſalubrity of her air, and the mildneſs of her ſeaſons,† have been readily acknowleged by the neighbouring provinces. And, though ſhe hath ſome unwholeſome ſituations, and may be, at times, expoſed to the violence of the tempeſt, ſhe has yet reaſon to be thankful to Providence, that ſhe experiences ſo little evil mixed with ſo much good.

† As in Devonſhire, the ſummers are cooler and the winters warmer than in any other part of England except Cornwall, the thermometer varies leſs—indeed it varies leſs than in any other part of Europe.

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

SPRINGS—RIVERS—HARBOURS—the SEA.

THE ſprings of Devon examined, its rivers traced from their ſources to their harbours, the irregularities to which they are ſubject, the alterations of their channels, and the changes that gradually take place along the cliffs and in the vicinities of the ſea—theſe are topics extremely intereſting to the provincial hiſtorian, and his provincial readers: and ſhould they, in any degree, merit attention in a philoſophical view, they muſt be intereſting to his readers in general.

In this county there are a great variety of ſprings and rivers.

Of the ſprings, I ſhall chiefly advert to mineral or medicinal waters.

If we ſet off from the eaſtern boundary of Devon, deſcend into the Southams, thence make our progreſs to the ſouth-weſt, and paſſing to the north, come round to the north-eaſt, we may conſider the county as divided into diſtricts by the principal rivers; and, in each diſtrict, trace the ſprings, before we deſcribe the rivers themſelves.

Between the Ax and the Otter lies a finely-watered country. From the north and ſouth extremities of a ſtratum of limeſtone, in the pariſh of Widworthy, iſſue two ſprings about a mile diſtant from each other. They are remarkably warm and tranſparent. They ſpread a moſt luxuriant fertility over ſeveral meadows where they flow. The one falls into the Coly, the other into a rivulet on the weſt-ſide of the pariſh of Widworthy. At the head of Beer a pure ſpring riſes out of the flint rock, and runs in a clear current through the town.† At Ottery St. Mary, the quality of the water is, in general, good. In the middle of the town is a ſpring, which ſparkles with all the tranſparency of the Briſtol waters, and is ſaid to poſſeſs their qualities: It is deficient in their warmth. There is another ſpring at Ottery that hath been uſed medicinally with ſome ſucceſs. It riſes near a houſe called Paradiſe. Between the Otter and the Exe I might notice a variety of ſprings—but thoſe at Tidwell are the moſt remarkable. "The ponds at Tidwell "in Eaſt-Budley, (ſays Riſdon) maintained by ſprings, continually welm and boil up, not unlike that won-"derful well in Derbyſhire, which ebbeth and floweth by juſt tides. Theſe ſprings are ſo warm, that, "whilſt all the waters around them are frozen, they are free from ice in the coldeſt weather; when "abundance of wild fowl flock hither, to the no little pleaſure and profit of the place." Approaching nearer to Exeter, Parker's-well is much famed for its peculiar qualities in aſſiſting the invalid: It lies very near the Topſham-road turnpike, and gives a name to the pleaſant reſidence of Henry Waymouth, eſq. Nor ſhould we overlook a mineral ſpring in St. Sidwell's, to which the common people were accuſtomed to reſort, as frequently as to any well in Devonſhire. It is to be met with, juſt above Hill's-court, and is a pleaſant water, moderately impregnated with iron.¶ At Exeter the qualities of the water greatly vary. Exeter is abundantly ſupplied with water for all purpoſes, not only from the ſprings taken into conduits from the adjacent heights, but from wells and pumps in various parts of the city. I could mention, however, ſeveral, inns where the water produced for drinking is muddy and vapid, or

† "A ſpring runs out at the bottom of a chalky mountain at Beer, about two feet above the level of low water: It is very limpid. "The tides entirely cover it." *Extract from Letter.*

¶ A little beyond Cowley-bridge runs acroſs the road, out of the grounds of W. Jackſon, Eſq. a ſtrong and agreeable chalybeate.—The water of the well of the Red Cow, a public houſe, near the Crediton road turnpike, in the ſummer when the ſpring is not plentifully ſupplied, is ſo ſtrongly impregnated with iron, as to be totally unfit for any of the uſual purpoſes.

or unpleaſant to the taſte. In ſummer I have met with water in Exeter inſipid and warm. To the water which iſſues from Northernhay-rock, below the caſtle at Exeter, great virtues are imputed: This ſpring is never dry at any ſeaſon of the year. But the water with which the Bedford-buildings are ſupplied, is a remarkably fine ſpring—the moſt ſalubrious, perhaps, in Exeter. Amidſt the ſultrineſs of ſummer, it is icy-cold—deliciouſly ſteaming in the glaſs. If a draught of water be a luxury, it is in this inſtance ſuch. Between the Exe and the Teign there are numerous mineral ſprings. Gubbs's well, in the pariſh of St. Thomas, near Cleave, the ſeat of Mr. Northmore, is not unknown to fame. Its waters were formerly much in uſe. It was cuſtomary to drink them on the ſpot, diſſolving a certain quantity of purging ſalt in them. This water is a pretty ſtrong chalybeate, and contains much earth or diſſolved clay, which, on ſtanding, is largely depoſited. It has a diſagreeable mawkiſh taſte. Near the brow of the hill above Pocombe-bridge, there is an agreeable ſtrong chalybeate; as alſo in the vale immediately under Long-down, on the right hand leading from Exeter. We may remark the brackiſhneſs of the water more particularly, I think, at Exminſter. In the neighbourhood of Exminſter are ſeveral chalybeate ſprings. In the road near an eſtate called Wracombe, in this pariſh, there is an agreeable and pretty ſtrong chalybeate, "with a perceptible ſweetiſh taſte," ſays a gentleman of the neighbourhood: to me, the taſte was rather acid. At Haldon-houſe the water is as good as that of the circus in Exeter: it ſparkles like champaigne. On Little Haldon is a remarkable well called Whitewell or Whitywell, headed over with ſtonework. It was formerly the reſort of the common people, for the cure of divers diſeaſes.* On the eſtate of Well, in the pariſh of Ideford, there is a well, whoſe waters reſemble the Briſtol: It is a chalybeate. But of all the ſprings in Devonſhire, the waters of Kingſteignton ſeem to have the ſtrongeſt iron impregnation.† At Bella-marſh, in the pariſh of Kingſteignton, is a chalybeate which has had, and continues to have, ſome reputation. A ſtream of water, called the Mole, the ſource of which is on Whiteway eſtate, in Kingſteignton, buries itſelf in Kingſwood, a part of Lindridge in Biſhopſteignton, and after running a mile and half underground, riſes again near the town of Kingſteignton, forming a part of Fair-water ſpring, which turns the Kingſteignton mills. To aſcertain the fact of its taking a ſubterraneous courſe, Mr. Templer has more than once thrown bran into the Mole at the place where it ſinks underground, and then rode to Kingſteignton town, where he has ſeen the bran emerge. The Fair-water ſtream which drives three mills, and was never known to fail, even when all the ſprings in the neighbourhood were exhauſted, is perhaps, the moſt pleaſant as well as wholeſome of the waters in Devonſhire. It is peculiarly ſoft and ſweet. It is colder in ſummer than any other ſpring in Kingſteignton or the adjoining pariſhes; and in winter, there is not an inſtance of its freezing. In the hard froſt of 1739 and 1740, when all the rivers in the iſland were frozen up, Fair-water run on, the ſame warm current, open and tranſparent. A great part of the water in Mr. James Templer's canal is impregnated with ochre. And on Bovey-heathfield we have the ſame appearance of the mineral. In one of the coalpits on the Heathfield, where the coal had been raiſed ſome time ſince, there is a large pool, the water of which, on immerſing the hand into it, feels even at the extremities of the pool, as warm as ſome of the Bath ſprings. Not a foot of ground intervenes between this tepid ſpring and a larger pool, whoſe waters are quite cold.‡ This is of the ordinary color: But the tepid ſpring is green, and has in many places an ochreous incruſtation. In Ilſington are ſtrong chalybeate waters. And at Aſhburton and near the banks of the Dart, we meet with ſprings ſaturated with ochre. Before we paſs the Dart, let us deſcend to Brixham, where the reciprocating or intermitting fountain of Laywell hath often attracted curioſity. This ſpring is clear as cryſtal, very cold in ſummer, and never freezes in winter. The common people in the neighbourhood have a notion, that in ſome fevers it is medicinal. But it is only famous as a reciprocating fountain. The author of a tour through Great Britain, ſeems to have deſcribed it with more accuracy than either Dr. Atwell or Martin, with whoſe accounts of Laywell the reader is probably acquainted. "About three miles to the weſt of Dartmouth (ſays the author of this "tour) is a little fiſhing town called Brixham, remarkable for a ſpring of water that ebbs and flows very "ſenſibly. The following account of it is the reſult of my own obſervations; for I had ſo much patience "as to ſit by it for fourteen hours together, and carefully obſerve its periods, and the quantity of its "ebbing and flowing. The ſituation of this ſpring is pretty near the foot of a large ridge of hills: and "the quantity of water that flows from it, is conſiderable. It falls into a large baſon, where it is very eaſy "to obſerve (by lying in an inclining plane) the perpendicular height of its ebbing and flowing, as well "as the time between high and low water. By a careful obſervation of a great number of fluxes and

* Palkian MSS.—where Chapple is very prolix in his deſcription of the ſcite of this well, and in his praiſe of "the qualities of its "water." But what its qualities are, he neglects to inform us.

† On the other ſide of the Teign, indeed, the water ſeems to be deeply tinged with iron.

‡ On my communicating theſe particulars to two ingenious correſpondents, the firſt obſerves: "Is this a fact? Surely there never can "be a ſpring there, as warm as thoſe of Bath, and unknown and hid in obſcurity to the preſent day." To which I anſwer, "that it "certainly is a fact. Colonel Tuffnell directed me to this tepid ſpring: and I myſelf ſaw and felt it." The other gentleman remarks: "It abounds with ſulphur and vitriol: hence the water is tinged with ſuch a vivid green."

" refluxes, I find, that, when it proceeds regularly (as it does ſometimes for eight hours together) it is " eleven times in an hour. For thus the 10th of July, 1733, I obſerved it high-water at 8h. 3′ in the " morning, and continued to obſerve it, till 3h. 3′ in the afternoon; in which interval of ſeven hours it " had ebbed and flowed exactly ſeventy-ſeven times. There happens, ſometimes, an intermiſſion of thoſe " ebbings and flowings; for in the morning of the ſame day, I obſerved, that, from 6h. 37′ to 6h. 58″, it " had no motion at all, and at another time, I found it to intermit for an hour or more. The baſon which " receives the water, contains, as I gueſs, about twenty feet in area: and the perpendicular height of " the flowing, when I obſerved it, (which was in the middle of ſummer and at a dry ſeaſon) was various— " ſometimes an inch and three quarters, and at other times not above half an inch; but generally about " one inch and one eighth." This deſcription, in ſome meaſure, confirms Dr. Atwell's hypotheſis relative to reciprocating ſprings, and Laywell in paticular; which is publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. About three years ſince a friend, who reſides in the neighbourhood of Laywell, was kind enough to communicate to me his remarks on this ſpring—referring me at the ſame time to the account I have juſt tranſcribed; of which (he juſtly obſerved) his own was little more than a repetition. I might point out a variety of ſprings, ſome of them ſtrongly chalybeate, in my progreſs from the Dart to the Avon, from the Avon to the Arme, from the Arme to the Yealme, and from this river, till I approached Plymouth. But, relaxing a little of this ſtrict method, I may avoid the tedioufneſs of repetition. The Southams have in general the advantage of clear wholeſome ſprings. There are ſeveral excellent chalybeate ſprings in the neighbourhood of Totnes; to one of which have been attributed great virtues as a collyrium. This riſes half a mile ſouth of Totnes, and is in the road to Sharpham. A ſpring called Dropping-wells, in the road to Dartington, is alſo ſtrongly impregnated with iron; the water of which is often uſed externally by thoſe who have weak or bad eyes. There is a ſpring in the pariſh of Newton-Ferrers remarkable for its ſize, and perhaps not leſs ſo for the purity of its water, as the whole country round is limerock. It guſhes out at the foot of a ſmall rock not ten yards from the brink of the Yealme, about midway between Torr and Puſlinch-bridge, and is of courſe preſently loſt in the river. The water, as it iſſues from the hole under the rock, ſeems nearly equal to a moderate mill-ſtream. It is little affected by the ſeaſons; the dryeſt ſummer not ſeeming to abate its abundance, nor the wetteſt winter to add much to it. It is a matter of regret that ſo noble a ſpring ſhould be rendered ſo uſeleſs to the country in which it riſes, by its vicinity to the river. A ſpring of the ſame kind riſes on the oppoſite ſide a little below, but as near the bank of the river. A remarkable circumſtance of this large ſpring is, that the water of the river never freezes below it till it meets the tide, which is about half a mile below. The river above is often entirely frozen over, in its moſt rapid parts; but below this, ſcarcely any ice is ever ſeen, except where the buſhes, dangling in the ſtream, may have collected little chryſtal ſtuds at their extremities. For abundance of water, perhaps, Brixton and its neighbourhood may be particularized. In the pariſh of Brixton only, are upwards of fifty wells, of pure inodorous water, whoſe ſtrata are for the moſt part clay and ſlate. Their depth is chiefly from ſix to ten feet; though ſome on beds of ſlate are extremely ſhallow, being little more than a foot deep; and others go to the depth of eighteen feet. On the Mewſtone, ſituated about a quarter of a mile from the ſhore at Wembury, are two wells; one of which, not above a landyard from the ſea, is excellent water; the other, nearer the ſea, is rather brackiſh. Before we go up the country, beſide the Tamar, or proceed by the banks of the Tavy, we may viſit the wells that were found a few years ſince, in the ſubterraneous receſſes at Stonehouſe. In theſe caverns are three fine wells, the largeſt of which has been particularly deſcribed. Having paſt ſome blocks of limeſtone, (ſays the diſcoverer) we found a well of water, the depth of which was in one place twenty-three feet; the width uncertain. The miners, while they were exploring theſe gloomy groteſque regions, were alarmed at a murmuring ſound, that ſeemed to come from the hollows of the cave. And one of them, who chanced to be near this large well with a candle in his hand, ſaw, at that inſtant, the water riſe about half a foot. This phenomenon could not then be explained: but from ſubſequent obſervations it appears probable, that the ſeveral wells are nearly on a level, and that the waters ſhape their courſe towards the ſea, and mix with it in Mill-bay, at the diſtance of 412 feet. It is not certain whether theſe wells, though they lie below the extremity of the limeſtone, have a mutual communication or not. But the probable opinion is, that they are ſprings, as the bottom of the largeſt well is clay, and its ſides are ſhelfy ſlate. And this vein of ſlate, nearly of the ſame kind and color with the ſlate at Mount Edgecumbe on the oppoſite ſhore, is continued even to the ſea, where two openings at low water have been found, through which the water of the great well is thought to diſcharge itſelf. When the tide riſes, we preſume, the preſſure of the ſea without, retards the courſe of the water within: and this may account for its riſe and fall, ſo manifeſt at different times of ſounding. We obſerved the very ſame thing in a well near the old French priſon, in the environs of Plymouth. No one ſeemed to be affected with the damps of the cavern, till he entered the way that led to the

the largeſt well. Here the candles grew dim: and one or two of the inveſtigators felt a ſtrange uneaſy ſenſation. Such, however, has not been perceived ſince an opening was made near the arch of the great well. The water of the three wells is a ſoft water, fit for every purpoſe. This diſcovery, though there was no want of water before, cannot fail to be a valuable acquiſition to the town of Stonehouſe. The fine leat of Sir Francis Drake will be noticed, when artificial works come under our review. And the ſchemes of a late projector,* originating in the ſcarcity of water at Plymouth-dock, ought not to be diſmiſſed as viſionary. Where ſprings or brooks are withheld from us by nature, he ſurely is a benefactor to his country who endeavours to ſupply the deficiency by planning canals or aqueducts. If we paſs to the neighbourhood of the Tavy, we ſhall meet with a ſtrong chalybeate ſpring at Brook, about a mile ſouth of Taviſtock, in the lane on the eaſt-ſide of the river. It was formerly encloſed as a well, and was much frequented by the vulgar as a medicinal water: of its beneficial effects I can ſay nothing. There is a pleaſant walk from Taviſtock to this ſpring. On the eaſt of the Tavy the moorſtone country abounds with water, which is always wholeſome. A mineral ſpring at Lifton has been noticed by one or two of the weſtern touriſts: but the natives, on my enquiring for it, (ſeveral times as I paſſed through the place) ſeemed ignorant of its exiſtence. Between the Tamar and Torridge there is a great deal of water that ſtands in many places in large pools on this clayey ſoil. The church-yard of Milton-Damarell, which is a level piece of ground, not very high, in the middle of the pariſh, is ſo full of ſprings, that the water is generally dipt from the grave during the burial ſervice. A "holy well," ſtill frequented on Holy Thurſday, is on the edge of a coppice called Brimridge, about two miles to the north of Hatherleigh town, on the right hand as we go to Sheepwaſh. There is not the leaſt taſte of ſteel, or the leaſt tincture of ochre in the water. It lathers well. The peninſula formed by the Torridge, particularly the country about Patrickſtow and Marland, lies very flat and low, and abounds with ſprings. "Out of certain pits in "the moors of Patrickſtow (ſays Riſdon) brackiſh water welmeth forth, according to the uſual time of "the tides. The place favours like the ouſe on the ſea-ſhores. Within this circuit ſalt-ruſhes grow: "and it is much frequented with fowl. All theſe, the far diſtance from the ſea conſidered, make it the "more marvellous, being at leaſt twelve miles. Of theſe brackiſh ſprings in former times, ſalt was "eſſayed to be made, and lately in 1631, but to ſmall purpoſe." At Bideford the ſprings are generally found at the depth of about 16 feet, and the water is very ſweet and ſoft, except near the quay, where it is a little brackiſh. To the eaſt of the Taw is a ſpring, which Mr. Prince memorizes, "to let the world "ſee, that our country alſo can produce her wonders and rarities of nature. In the court before Bath-"houſe (ſays he) is a certain pit of a large circumference, ſo deep in the centre as the height of a man "well mounted on horſeback. It is generally dry, except after great rains, or in the winter time. Here "ſometimes in the drieſt ſeaſon a ſpring breaks out, which fills the pit ſo full that it overflows its banks. "This hath been obſerved to be the forerunner of the death of ſome great perſonage, or elſe of ſome "ſorrow that would enſue. And 'tis ſaid, it would thus continue, until the matter happened which it "did prognoſticate. And my author further adds, that in theſe latter days, it had been ſeen to do ſo "three times in a little more than 30 years." According to another account, "Bath-pool, a pit on an "eſtate called Bathe, in the midſt of a tillage field, is ſometimes quite dry for 20 years together. At "other times its ſprings burſt out in the midſt of the drieſt ſummer." What follows is certainly authentic. Bath-pool, in the pariſh of North-Tawton, lies in a good field of red land, that hath a little declivity. It is circular. The diameter of it is about 12 landyards; the depth about 8 feet or more, when it runs over. It is often ploughed up, and bears good barley in its very bottom. For theſe laſt 40 years there has been almoſt every year ſome water in the pool—in general, a very ſmall ſpring, continuing about a fortnight or more. It has riſen and gone back twice in a year, and not run over—ſometimes nearly full; at other times not half full. It never riſes but when the ſprings are high: and at the time the pit runs over, all the low ground that lies about that level, is overflowed. It has no communication with the river, as it is 20 feet above, and about 40 yards diſtant from the Taw. Thus, by a little enquiry into facts, have I reduced Dan Prince's "rarity of nature" into a common pond. If any one hollowed out the ground in ſuch a ſoil and ſituation as that of Bath-pool, would it not be full of water, when all the neighbourhood was drenched with rain? I thought, at firſt, this prodigy might be a miniature of the Czennitzer ſea, which is, indeed, a wonder. The pariſh of Clannaborough is ſituated nearly in the centre of the county. The north part of it lies upon a ridge: and this ridge divides the water running to the north and the ſouth channel. Though the ſituation is very high, yet no part of Devonſhire is better ſupplied

* I allude to Sampſon Grills, who publiſhed a vaſt number of fooliſh advertiſements in the Sherborne Mercury; but the man was right. Nothing is more eaſy than to bring a ſpring of water to Plymouth-dock. Whether the leat that runs to Plymouth-town, be ſufficient or not for both places, is another queſtion. I am not ignorant of Mr. Jones's plan relating to the conveyance of water to Plymouth-dock—but, *his non eſt locus.*

ſupplied with warm ſprings than Clannaborough, where they are ſcarcely ever known to be dry. If, on the eaſt of the Taw, we purſue a northern route, we may obſerve a few chalybeate ſprings, particularly one at Caſtle-hill, which has a deep mineral tincture.* And, on an eſtate called Marſh, in Swimbridge, is a remarkable ſpring of mineral water, which hath been thought very efficacious as a reſtorative in diſeaſes occaſioned by poorneſs of blood. It is very diuretic; and hath been drank with ſucceſs; particularly in conſumptive caſes. A few years ſince, a perſon troubled by an aſthma, had been given over by his phyſician as incurable; when, as the laſt reſource, he drank of this healing ſpring: and we are aſſured that his health was, in a ſhort time, perfectly re-eſtabliſhed.† On the barton of Weſt-Stoodley, in the pariſh of Weſt-Buckland, is a little ſpring, which was never known to be dry: It reeks in the ſevereſt froſt, and ſoon thaws the thickeſt ice. At Barnſtaple there ſcarcely exiſts a houſe which is not ſupplied with a pump, or ſpring, of mild ſparkling water, to the ſuperior quality of which is attributed the excellence of the malt liquor brewed therewith, and which is ſaid to rival that of Burton. The whole neighbourhood abounds with warm ſprings; and at Anchor-wood, which o'erhangs the Taw, a ſhort way below Barnſtaple-bridge, (toward the mouth of the harbour) a ſpring of moſt excellent water iſſues from a large rock; and is ſaid to poſſeſs great virtues as a collyrium. It conſtantly runs both ſummer and winter, and though cloſe to the flowing of the ſalt tide, is not in the leaſt degree brackiſh. In the iſle of Lundy, (included in Braunton Hundred) within a quarter of a mile of St. Helen's chapel, north north-weſt, is a remarkable well of clear water, free from that brackiſhneſs which might be expected in a ſpring ſo near the ſea. As Lundy, indeed, was once a part of Devonſhire, (I mean in a local ſenſe) we may account for the freſhneſs of the well, by ſuppoſing (what is very probable) that it is ſtill ſupplied from the ſame ſources as it originally was, when Lundy was yet unſeparated from our continent.‡ Between the Mole and the Exe, in Northmolton, is a famous ſpring called Holywell, which lies about a mile to the eaſt of the town. The medicinal qualities of this ſpring have not, as yet, been aſcertained, though held, from ancient times, in high eſtimation by the vulgar.‖ Proceeding to Exmoor, we ſhall find on the top of one of the higheſt hills in this foreſt, a plane nearly circular, about one mile in diameter, full of little ſprings, which ſwell upon the ſurface, as there is no declivity for their flowing away, and continue for the whole year, unaffected by the change of the ſeaſons. At Bampton is a medicinal ſpring, not twenty perch from the Batherm or Batham, on the north ſide of the river, in a ſtreet called Shattern-ſtreet. This is a chalybeate water, ſaid to be more ſtrongly impregnated with iron than any other in the county. There is much fine water in the neighbourhood of Tiverton. And in Tiverton itſelf there are many wells and ſprings in ſtrata of red gravel —a ſoil which ſome aſſert to be more conducive to health than any other. In this town alſo, there is a conſtant ſupply of clear running water, which is of great importance to the inhabitants. It is a bleſſing felt by all ranks in every ſtreet of the town between the Exe and the Lowman. This ſtream is conveyed over a deep road behind the hoſpital by a leaded ſhut, on a ſtrong ſtone arch, into the town; conducted thro' a lane, called from it Water-lane, in full ſtream to the head of Barrington and Bampton-ſtreets; and thence down thro' Frog-lane, to the middle of Fore-ſtreet at Coggan's well, ſhedding in its paſſage an allotted portion to each ſtreet. At this well, which is ſituated about the centre and higheſt point of Fore-ſtreet, it is divided into three portions: one runs through the ſaid ſtreet, weſtward, ſupplies St. Andrews-ſtreet, and falls into the Lowman; another, Gold-ſtreet, and falls into the ſame river; the third ſupplies ſeveral courts and lanes, and from them alſo runs into the Lowman. That part of the leat which runs through St. Peter's-ſtreet, is conveyed under Angel-hill, into the Exe; thoſe through Bampton and Barrington-ſtreets into the Lowman. The late Rev. Mr. Land of Tiverton, was of opinion, that thoſe who were not natives of the town, found an inconvenience from the great quantity of water running through the ſtreets, which gave, he thought, a dampneſs to the air, affected the lungs, and often brought on catarrhs. But I conceive him to have been miſtaken. Tiverton is undoubtedly a healthy town: nor are affections of the lungs or catarrhs more frequent there than elſewhere. And indeed to ſuppoſe ſuch an effect from clear running water, is ¶ abſurd. Mr. Land alſo informed me, "that in a meadow at the bottom of St. Andrew's-"ſtreet, in Tiverton, was a mineral water, called Hobby-horſe-well—that it had been uſed with ſucceſs "in

* Near there is a cottage, where an old woman uſed to be always ready to produce water from the ſpring: ſhe called it Spa-water.

† I received this information from Sharland of Cockram, near Southmolton.

‡ The inhabitants (as an old account of the iſland ſets forth) are ſupplied with ſprings of water perfectly freſh.

‖ "The pariſh of Northmolton (ſays the vicar) abounds with ſprings of excellent water—one in particular, called Holywell, about "a mile from the town, famous for its medicinal qualities, where a great concourſe of people aſſemble annually on Holy Thurſday. A "ſtone of great antiquity, with a Saxon inſcription, lay careleſsly near the well for many years: It was lately removed to rebuild a ſmall "bridge about a mile diſtant." Of this ſtone, more in its proper place.

¶ But Mr. Land was himſelf much indiſpoſed by an affection of his lungs, when at his houſe I received from him this information: nor let me paſs his name without the acknowlegment, that few were more capable than himſelf of giving information on ſuch topics as came within the province of a county-hiſtorian, or more happy in communicating their knowlege. And let me add, that he was a worthy and a good man, whoſe memory all who knew him muſt cheriſh and revere.

" in ſcorbutic caſes, and had been proved, in ſhort, to be an excellent water, well meriting the atten-
" tion of phyſicians, who ought to have given us, ere this, a chemical analyſis of it." Yet ſeveral phyſicians of my acquaintance, often as they have viſited Tiverton, never heard of this water, and therefore doubt the truth of my information.

Theſe, then, are the principal ſprings that I have been able to inveſtigate myſelf, or deſcribe from the obſervations of others. Many chalybeate waters have been noticed, and others might ſtill be mentioned. In ſhort, chalybeate ſprings are common in all parts of the county. Wherever there is a ſhillet mixed with ochre (which is the caſe of ninety-nine places out of a hundred) the ſprings are always chalybeate—a horrid inconvenience to numberleſs families. The provincial hiſtorian, who had marked with accuracy the ſituation of ſuch mineral waters, would have received, fifty years ago, the thanks of his country, as having rendered an eſſential ſervice to the world: but, at the preſent day, I believe, his labor would excite little gratitude. The fact is, that the more mineral waters have been analyſed, the more their credit hath ſunk: and ſince late improvements and diſcoveries have furniſhed the means of imparting different impregnations to water, and particularly giving it all the ſpirit of the Spa or Pyrmont, it is probable that the reputation of mineral ſprings will ſtill decline—eſpecially thoſe which differ from common water only by a ſlight impregnation of iron. Perhaps, indeed, the moſt powerful ones owe a principal part of their efficacy to the different modes of living preſcribed to the patients—the regimen obſerved—change of ſcene—abſtraction from buſineſs.

From the confluence of ſprings or brooks, rivers are formed: to the latter, therefore, I may paſs with propriety.

No county in England hath ſo great a number of rivers as Devonſhire. Riſing out of the hills, and taking their ſeveral courſes, ſome to the Britiſh, others to the Briſtol channel, they are fed in their progreſs by numberleſs inferior ſtreams.

Let us obſerve the courſe of thoſe rivers that deſcend into the Britiſh channel, or ſouthern ſea, the Ax, the Otter, and the Exe; beginning from their eaſt and north-eaſt fountains. And from their riſe in Dartmoor to the ſame ſea, let us follow, in the ſame manner, the Teign, the Dart, the Avon, the Arme, the Yealme, and the Plym. For the ſource of the Tamar, we muſt recur to a remoter ſpot; where, having found its ſpringhead, and traced its progreſs, we ſhall have noticed the principal rivers of Devon, that fall into the Britiſh channel. We ſhall then deſcribe the Torridge and the Taw, and the Lyn, from their fountains to the Briſtol channel: nor, in marking the courſe of all theſe rivers, ſhould we overlook their tributary ſtreams and neighbouring lakes.

To begin with the ſource of the river Ax, we muſt go beyond the limits of our county. Hollinſhead ſays, " the Ax riſes out of a hill called Axknolle (belonging to Sir Giles Strangeways) near Cheddington, " thence runs to Moſterton; whence it goes to Feborough, Clapton, Wayford, Winſham, and Ford; and " croſſing an angle of Dorſet, paſſes to Axminſter, thence to Muſbury, Culliford, and Axmouth, and runs " into the ſea at Ax." Leland accurately traces its deſcent and courſe. " The Ax riſes (ſays he) a mile " eaſt from Beminſter, a market town in Dorſetſhire, at a place called Axknolle, a ground belonging to " Sir Giles Strangeways, in a moor on the hanging of a hill, and thence runs ſouth-weſt four miles to " Ford-abbey ſtanding in Devonſhire, on the farther ripe of it: and hereabout it is a *limes* to Devonſhire " and Somerſet. Ax then runs to Axminſter, a pretty quick market town, three miles lower, *ripa* " *citeriori*. It then runs through Axminſter bridge of ſtone, about a quarter of a mile lower than " Axminſter town. Somewhat lower than this bridge, entereth Yartey river, being ſometime a raging " water, into Ax river. Yartey riſes by north-weſt, and enters into Ax by eaſt. Ax runneth a mile " and half lower through Ax bridge of two arches of ſtone. This bridge ſerveth not to paſs over at high " tides, otherwiſe it doth. Thence Ax runneth half a mile lower to Axmouth town; and a quarter of a " mile lower, it goeth under Whitecliff, into the ocean ſea, there called Ax-bay."* Hutchins, in his Hiſtory of Dorſet, after mentioning the village of Axknolle, thus proceeds: " Out of a hill of the ſame " name near this place iſſue three ſprings, which take their courſe three different ways. The principal, " which derives its name from the place where it riſes, is the Ax or Exe, called by Mr. Baxter, Iſca aqua. " It breaks out in a moor, on the ſlope of a hill, whence it goes four miles ſouth-weſt to Ford-abbey, " where it croſſes an angle of Dorſet, and receives two rills from † Hawkchurch, and ſoon after another " from Wambroke; thence by Chardſtock to Axminſter, below which it croſſes the Yare from Buckland

* Muſgrave is very particular in deſcribing the fountain of the Ax. " Axa ex Ogonis antro effluit; ipſumque illud antrum aquarum " mutato curſu, fecit. Nam cum olim ex ore ſuperiori quod antri nunc eſt, erupit aqua, nullum omnino fuit antrum: poſtea vero ſubtus " erumpente, et antri, quod nunc eſt, a latere rivo effluente (qui etiamnum intimo ejus penetrali tum auditur, tum etiam viſitur) antrum " eſt effectum."

† Rather *Hock*church, perhaps, or *High*church—*Hoch* being the German for *high*.

" and Yarcombe; thence it goes to Muſbury, and at Kilmington bridge receives a brook that comes from " the weſt from Stockland by Dalwood, and near Axmouth divides itſelf into two branches, and falls " into the ſea." Hutchins is miſtaken in ſaying that the Ax thus divides itſelf: Near Axmouth it receives the Coly. " The Coly (ſays Leland) riſing weſt north-weſt from Colyton, runs under the root of the hill " on which the town of Colyton ſtands. It then paſſes by Colecombe park, lately belonging to the " Marquiſs of Exeter, and proceeding a mile and more, enters the Ax between Axbridge and Axmouth. The Sid would eſcape our notice but for Sidmouth, " a fiſher-town, with a brook of that name." At the upper end of Honiton vale, at a place called Otterford, in Somerſet, riſes the river Otter: thence it runs four miles to a village called Up-Ottery—becauſe it is the higheſt ſpot, where the ſpring of the Otter hath the appearance of a river. Thence it proceeds a mile to Mohun-Ottery—thence to Honiton three miles—thence to Veniton-bridge two miles—thence to St. Mary Ottery; from this pleaſant town to Newton bridge about a mile, thence to Ottermouth and the ſea, five miles. The Otter is ſeldom more than twenty feet wide, or three deep. It has a gravelly bed. Above Ottery St. Mary, the little river Tale falls into the Otter. " The Exe (ſays Riſdon) the worthieſt river of the weſt, whoſe original is in a barren ground " near the Severn-ſide, called Exmore, runneth a long courſe with his crooked cranks, almoſt from ſea to " ſea, as if it would limit the bounds of the ſhire, had not part thereof paſſed beyond it—within whoſe " banks moſt of the ſtreams in this tract empty themſelves. This river firſt ſaluteth the ſun in Somerſet- " ſhire." " The ſource of the Exe is about three miles to the north-weſt of Exford, at a place (ſays Leland) " called Excroſſe." According to Archdeacon Hole's obſervations, its bore, where it iſſues from the earth, is about five inches, and is ſufficient for turning a mill. It ſoon unites with ſeveral rivulets, ſuch as the Barle and Dunſbrook, whoſe clear currents are ſweetly delineated by Riſdon's poet:

" From Exmore Exe, who from his fullfed ſpring
" Her little * Barle hath, and Dunſbrook for to bring!" †

" At Simon's Bath, about four miles from Exford, runs a river (as Leland deſcribes it) between two great " mooriſh hills in a deep bottom. This water riſes by north-weſt. In ſummer it commonly runs flat upon " ſtones, eaſy to be paſſed over; but when rains come and ſtorms of winter, it rageth and is deep. This " ſtream is always a great deal bigger than Exe is at Exford. Yet it reſorteth into Exe river." Archdeacon Hole obſerves, that ſome few miles from where the Exe riſes, towards the weſt, is a large ſtanding lake, always full, the depth of whoſe bottom is unknown. It opens a paſſage underground, and breaks out again at a few miles diſtance. Hence, we may preſume, it received its name of Mole's Chamber. A little river in Surrey is, for the ſame reaſon, called the Mole. As this lake is on the ſummit of a hill, it is, probably, the crater of a volcano. On entering the confines of Devonſhire, the Exe firſt communicates its name to Ex-bridge. Continuing its courſe under Oakford-bridge, it receives the river Batham, which waſhes the north-weſt ſide of Clayhanger, dividing Clayhanger from Bampton. Thus recruited by the Batham, it enters the pariſh of Tiverton. Paſſing under Cove-bridge, it takes a courſe almoſt due ſouth, and ſeparates the pariſhes of Stoodley and Wakefield from Pit quarter in Tiverton. It then ruſhes along cloſe to the foot of the precipice on which the caſtle and church of Tiverton are built, and paſſes under Ex-bridge which ſeparates the higher town from Weſtex: and running by the ſide of the gardens behind St. Andrew's-ſtreet, it receives the Lowman or Leman, in two ſtreams, one beneath the dairy-houſe hill, the other at the bottom of the meadow below Collipriеſt-houſe. The Lowman (called by the Saxons Sunning-brooke or the Slow-river) riſes near Chipſtable in Somerſet, and after winding through a coarſe county, and imparting its name to Uplowman, that ſtands the higheſt on its banks, enters the pariſh of Tiverton near Lowman-mill, and interſects Tincombe quarter into nearly equal parts. It gives name to the village of Craze Lowman, through which it paſſes, and comes to the town of ‡ Tiverton at the head of Elmore-ſtreet. Paſſing along ſide that ſtreet, it runs under Lowman-bridge, at the eaſt entrance of the town, and cloſe to the ſouth-ſide of the gardens behind Gold-ſtreet and Fore-ſtreet, under Little Silver-bridge—a little way ſouth of which it is divided into the two ſtreams which I have deſcribed as falling into the Exe. The Exe, proceeding beneath Backwood to Bickleigh-bridge, ſoon after receives the little river Dart, and continues its courſe by Up-Exe to Dinniford-bridge, under which it paſſes. Near Netherex chapel it is joined by the river from Thorverton, and a little way beyond Brampford-Speke,

* The people of Dulverton conſider Barle as the principal river.

† " The Exe runs under a ſtone bridge, called Hele-bridge, on the turnpike road to Dunſter. From this bridge there is a romantic " proſpect to the north, up a beautiful narrow dale, encloſed with high mountains, the ſides of which are veſted with noble woods—a " rock, here and there raiſing its head among them ſeveral hundred feet from the level of the river. From Hele-bridge the Exe runs on " about a mile, when it reaches Dulverton. About Bruſhford the Exe receives the Barle. The river Barle riſes in the foreſt of Exmoor, " reaches the deep and narrow valley where Dulverton ſtands, and paſſing through the town under a ſtone bridge of five arches, mingles " with the Exe near Bruſhford." Both the Exe and the Barle are broad ſhallow ſtreams, clear and rapid, flowing over a rough rocky " bed, and forming in their courſe a continual ſucceſſion of waterfalls." *Collinſon's Somerſet.*

‡ Anciently called Twyford, from the two fords of the Exe and the Lowman.

Speke, by the river Columb, about a mile from Stoke-bridge. The Columb is one of the principal rivers that diſcharge their waters into the Exe. This river makes its firſt appearance in the pariſh of Otterford in Somerſet, and paſſing through Hemiock and § Columbſtock, runs through Uffcolumb,§ Columbton, Bradninch, Silverton, and Stoke. Its courſe is rather rapid, of various breadths—its bed and banks ſandy and ſtoney. In the ſpring, autumn, or winter, a hard rain of twelve hours makes it overflow its banks; but in a few hours it returns into its channel. The Exe, before it paſſes under Cowley-bridge, receives the river Creedy. The Creedy riſes about two miles to the north-weſt above Crediton, and rapidly deſcends to Crediton. "Three miles and half lower (continues Leland) it runs under Newton-bridge of four "arches, and thence about two miles and a half lower under a ſtone bridge of two arches, and ſcarce "half a mile lower goes flat ſouth into the Exe, a little above Cowley-bridge." It ſhould appear from Riſdon, that the Creedy is a gentle current.—"The Creedy, creeping forward, leaves Whitſtone." The Creedy is generally of a reddiſh color, but particularly after rains, as it runs through a red ſoil. It imparts its color to the Exe, which is the more obſervable, as after the moſt violent rains, the Exe preſerves its purity till the Creedy enters it, by which it is ſo polluted as to run into the ſea, quite a muddy ſtream.* "A little above Cowley-bridge an arm breaks out from the Exe, which, after driving "certain mills, (ſays Leland) returns into the Exe above Exeter." † After it hath received theſe tributary ſtreams, the Exe proceeds to § Exeter, flowing under the newly-built bridge which ſeparates that city from the pariſh of St. Thomas; ſoon after which ſome of its waters ſupply a navigable canal for the conveyance of goods in ſloops and barges to Topſham. The main river paſſes under Counteſs-wear-bridge, is united to the canal, and meets the tide a little way before it comes to Topſham; where, receiving the Topſham river (or Clyſt) about four miles below Exeter, it ſuddenly widens its bed to more than a mile and half, and becomes navigable for veſſels of ſeveral hundred tons burthen. The Clyſt hath its ſource at an eſtate called Clyſt-William, (though the proper name be Clyſt-well-head) about a mile and half eaſt of the pariſh church of Plymtree. The ſprings riſe very plentifully about thirty perches from the farm-houſe to the ſouth-weſt, where is a little pond made for the uſe of the farm. The Clyſt loſes its name at Topſham, not many miles from its ſpringhead, where it falls into the Exe. But notwithſtanding its ſhort courſe, it leaves its name to no leſs than a dozen different places; giving the general denomination to thoſe pariſhes and villages that border upon it, from its ſource to the confluence at Topſham. The Clyſt is, in general, a dull ſluggiſh current, inſomuch, that in ſome places its courſe is almoſt imperceptible. Still receiving other little rivers, (a ſtream near Exminſter, and a pleaſant trout-ſtream called the Kenne at Powderham, on the weſt ſhore, and a little river alſo from near the town of Lympſtone on the oppoſite banks) the Exe rolls on, a large body of water, about one mile broad from Powderham banks to Lympſtone. Thus proceeding, the river hath now Starcroſs on the weſt; which having paſſed, it makes a quick turning towards the eaſt, finding a barrier to its direct courſe in a vaſt ſand-bank, that extends near two miles in a line from weſt to eaſt, and is now called the Warren, from its having been long ſtocked with rabbits. Thus turned and contracted in its channel, the river winds around a flat projecting point which runs out from the town of Exmouth, and then ruſhes over a bar of ſand near the Cheekſtone, into the Britiſh ſea. The courſe of the Exe from Exmoor to Exeter, Izacke calls twenty-four miles: and its whole courſe to Exmouth is commonly ſaid to be forty miles. Theſe computations, however, are much within the mark; for the courſe of the Exe (taking in all its windings) cannot be leſs than ſeventy miles. Let us now proceed to Dartmoor, where many of our rivers take their riſe. The firſt river that claims our notice is the Teign, which riſes in two heads near Gidleigh. Its courſe is nearly north and ſouth, ſometimes through an open moorſtone and then a finely wooded country. It is often pent up in deep and narrow vallies, whence the ſound of its waters may be heard at a conſiderable diſtance: and its roar is heightened by the rocky bottom. It is increaſed at every turn by brooks deſcending from thoſe combs which terminate in the heights of Haldon, and the downs of Bridford and Hennock. The country through which it paſſes is full of rocks, till it approaches Bovey-Tracey, when it glides

§ Commonly called, and indeed written, Culmſtock, Uffculm, &c.

* This accident is common to many rivers. The Rhone, when it leaves the lake of Geneva, is as pellucid as a diamond: but juſt below Geneva the Arve enters it and ſtains it of the color of dirty, milk, until its diſcharge into the Mediterranean.

† Notwithſtanding "theſe tributary ſtreams, I have known the river ſo low (ſays a correſpondent) that after ſupplying the millſtream "at Exwick, the whole of the river has run between my legs."

§ "At the lower end of this city without the walls thereof, fleeteth a long ſtately river formerly called Iſaca or Iſca, now Exe, which "hath his head or ſpring in a certain deſart or moor, commonly called Exmoor, diſtant hence about four and twenty miles, and floweth "into the main ſea." Camden ſaith, that the river Iſca (ſo termed of the Britains) was mentioned by Ptolemy: the Engliſh Saxons called it Exe, it cometh cloſe to the ſaid city, and leaveth thereunto its name, whereupon Alexander Neckham (ſometime prior of St. Nicholas, within this city) thus writeth in his poem of divine Sapience.

"*Exoniæ fama celeberrimus Iſcia vomer*
"*Præbuit* ——
"To Exeter Exe, a river of fame,
"(Firſt Iſcia call'd) impos'd the name."

glides over a flat marſhy ground, and rolling under ‡ Teignbridge, ſpreads itſelf into a broad ſhallow channel, and thus runs on, without interruption, to the ſea. "The water of the Teign is of a brown "color, cold and hungry," ſays a MS. of Dean Milles. In another paper, however, it is predicated of the Teign, that "its waters are clear, (as are all the waters from Dartmoor) the granite having nothing "to tinge them. When it is ſwoln with the Dartmoor rains, the Teign is black, from the black ſoil "generally incumbent on the moorſtone: but this ſoon ſubſides and the river becomes tranſparent." The firſt report is right. What the Dean underſtands by "hungry," I know not; yet in calling the Teign "brown," he is correct. For I have often remarked, that not the Teign only, but all the rivers which riſe in Dartmoor are coloured with the peat or turf, and have the caſt of brown cryſtal. When ſwelled with rains (which is often the caſe) the color of the Teign is almoſt black; but at other times brown. I have obſerved the Teign, on a fine ſummer morning, and never ſaw its waters pellucid. Of the cataract of Canonteign, in the pariſh of Chriſtow, I ſhould deem it neceſſary to take particular notice in this place, but from a diſtruſt in the juſtneſs of my own obſervations: for, having viſited Canonteign, after abundance of rain, which had almoſt inundated the country, I was ſtruck with the grandeur of a cataract ruſhing down a ſhaggy precipice, and of the waters foaming beneath, and ſtruggling amidſt blocks of granite. A gentleman, however, whoſe accuracy of obſervation cannot be diſputed, informs me, that in general the fall at Canonteign hath nothing either grand or pictoreſque in it. The little river Becky, in the pariſh of Manaton, is ſaid to work its way through a ſubterraneous paſſage, when it joins the Bovey, (that waſhes Bovey Tracey) with which it deſcends into the Teign. But the notion of a ſubterraneous paſſage is erroneous. The bed of this ſtream is for ſome diſtance over or under blocks of granite, according to circumſtances. In the ſummer, when the ſprings are low, the Becky is perfectly loſt in the interſtices of the blocks of granite: In winter, when the ſprings are high, it riſes above them, and after long or ſudden rains, it has a ſtriking appearance, particularly in that part of it, which is called Becky-fall.* The Dart has its riſe in a bog called † Cranmeer-pool, in a direct line between Okehampton and Crockern-torr—"the mother (ſays Riſdon) of many rivers." Some have ſuppoſed this river to have taken its name from the velocity of its current, as the Arrow in Warwickſhire, and the Dove in Derbyſhire; or from its not meandering, like many other rivers in Devon, but purſuing its tract in a direct line, like a Dart. The deſcent of the Dart is in general rapid: ſo that the firſt conjecture may have ſome foundation: the ſecond is certainly groundleſs; for the Dart very much meanders. In ſeveral old writings I have ſeen the Dart called the Darant; and Darwent is a common name of rivers. But I am not diſpoſed to exchange Dart for Darant. I believe it was originally written Dartè. And the common people to this day call the moor Dartè-moor. Chaucer calls Dartmouth, Dartèmouth.

"For what I wot he was of Dartèmouth."

"This river (as Riſdon writes) ſaluting the ſun near Cranmere pool, and not far from Gidleigh, paſſeth "through the moor by a long ſolitary courſe, until it watereth Withecombe." After it quits the moor, it runs, perhaps, through as fine a country as any in the world: its bed is rocky, and its current always briſk, and commonly (as I have ſaid) rapid. So that we may well obſerve of this river:—

——— Quo non alius per pinguia culta
In mare purpureum violentior influit amnis.

Among the ſtreams which flow into this river, is the Yeo, that riſes due north, in a common in Aſhburton pariſh, about three miles from the town of Aſhburton, and empties itſelf into the Dart juſt below Dart-bridge. At Buckfaſtleigh there is a pretty large ſtream, which falls into the Dart. The Harburn, "whoſe

‡ The Leman runs through Ilſington and Newton-Buſhel. "It watereth (ſays Riſdon) the two Ogwells, and empties itſelf into the "Teign below Newton."

* On a viſit to Becky-fall, I ſketched the following with my pencil on the ſpot. "The caſcade called Becky-fall ſhould not be "forgotten: Nothing can be more romantic. Two rivulets, uniting in a wood, there aſſume the name of the Becky, on Nidiclay, one "of Lord Courtenay's eſtates in the pariſh of Manaton. This little river, winding its way over a rough and ſtony bottom, at one time "foams along, as if ready to force its paſſage through the obſtructing rocks, and at another ſeems to loſe itſelf ſilently beneath them; till, at "length, ruſhing full into view, and reaching a precipice of high-piled moorſtone, it tumbles from the ſummit in one collected maſs, "with a roar that almoſt ſtuns the ear; while the foam of the waters daſhing from one enormous bed of rock, to another equally abrupt "and vaſt, and ſprinkling the oak and aſh and holly that overhang the torrent, envelopes the whole ſcenery in a ſort of magic obſcurity. "From the beginning to its termination, the fall is at leaſt 100 feet. After this magnificent interruption, the river purſues its courſe "through a gloomy valley that exactly accords with the genius of the cataract—ſometimes gently diſtilling from the moſs-grown rock, "yet more frequently ſmoothing by its violence the immenſe bodies of ſtone thrown about on every ſide, into globular appearances or poliſhing "them into planes; here fretting out the cavern, and there baring the roots of various trees." When I ſketched this picture, I judged it impoſſible to communicate any adequate idea of the grandeur of the ſcene before me. But I was afterwards much diſpoſed to abate of the fury of my deſcription. It was after a flood of rain, alſo, that I ſaw Becky-fall. The ruſtic, however, who was my guide, informed me, that this fall was often viſited by gentlemen, who greatly admired it.

† There is a ſmall neck or iſthmus of dry ſolid ground, by which a perſon may proceed on horſeback to Cranmeer pool from the north or north-weſt. Here, as on many other parts of Dartmoor, the living waters have a dark color, and the ſtagnant pools a nauſeous taſte, not owing to mineral impregnation, but to the ſoil.

" whoſe ſource is far above Raftree (ſays Riſdon) imparts its name to Harburton and joins the Dart about " three miles below Totnes, and almoſt oppoſite to Stoke-Gabriel." In the vicinity of the Harburn is Deanburn, a romantic ſpot, where are ſeveral pictoreſque waterfals. Near Torbryan, " a place full of " rocks and torrs, riſeth a rill, that ſoon ſheddeth itſelf into the Dart." The Dart unites with the ocean about a mile beyond Dartmouth. From Dartmouth to Totnes it is navigable river. We muſt not overlook a lake between the Dart and the next river, to the ſouth-weſt—I mean the lake commonly called Slapton-Lea, which is about two miles in length. There is a bar of ſand between the ſea and this pool. " The freſh water (ſays Leland) draineth into the ſea through the ſandy bank. The weight of the freſh " water and rage of the ſea, ſometimes break through it." I mention this lake,* becauſe it has been often noticed as a curioſity. But I can perceive nothing remarkable in Slapton-Lea. Two or three very ſmall brooks approaching the ſea, are prevented from running into it by the beach. The brooks, conſequently, run parallel with the beach, as long as the ſupply of water is ſuperior to the percolation: when the latter is ſuperior, there is an end of the courſe. Yet Slapton-Lea is one of the Devonſhire wonders. The Avon or Aune, iſſuing from Dartmoor, ſwallows up in its ſolitary courſe a ſtream called Wellabroke, one of the boundaries of the foreſt. The Avon glides through a very fertile country, and diſcharges itſelf into the ſea at Bantham. The Avon, juſt before it paſſes the Brent, runs under Leedy-bridge. Immediately before it comes to the bridge, it pours down a ledge of rock, not much higher than a common wear: But the height of the arch of the bridge, which is ſemicircular, beautifully covered with ivy, and the fall of the water ſeen through the arch, together with the beauty of the approach, form an aſſemblage ſo extremely pictoreſque, that I do not heſitate to prefer it to Canonteign or Becky-fall. And it is infinitely better worth notice than the caſcade, or even the cataract, at Lydford; both which ſhall be deſcribed as they occur. Though it is not half a mile out of the great weſtern road, yet it is perfectly unnoticed and almoſt unknown. " The river Arme (ſays Leland) riſes by north-eaſt, and runneth upon great rocky " ſtones with no ſmall noiſe." This river takes its riſe about eleven miles above Ivy-bridge, on a moor called Arme or Erme plains, and diſcharges itſelf about ſeven miles below at the mouth of the haven called *Muthicombe* or *Mothecombe*, i. e. *the mouth of the combe*. According to Browne, the Arme is a clear river:

—— " Paſſing the chriſtall Arme
" Sweet Yalme and Plim."†

The Arme is the ſouthern boundary of the pariſh of Armington. In this pariſh there riſes behind the church a hill which overlooks the windings of the river. It commands a pictoreſque view of the villages of Armington, Ivy-bridge, Lydbrooke, and Secar's-bridge, with an extenſive inland proſpect, through many miles of which the river ſhews itſelf in a beautifully ſerpentine form. " The Yealme deſcends from " Dartmoor (ſays Riſdon) ſtreaming through hungry and lean lands before it viſiteth Cornwood;" which it divides into two parts nearly equal; and after winding through the woods and pleaſure-grounds of Blatchford, and giving name to the village and pariſh of Yealmton, it falls into the ſea a few miles to the eaſt of Plymouth-ſound. This river is collected from ſeveral ſprings in a large vale at the foot of Dartmoor, and from ſeveral little ſtreams in the pariſh of Cornwood. The higheſt hill which riſes over its ſource, is called by the country people Shell-top, I believe from its great reſemblance to a limpet-ſhell: it is the moſt conſpicuous hill of this country; and from its overlooking a large tract of common called Penmoor, it has alſo been called Pennon's-hill, or, as I have heard the etymology made out, Pen and its Hill. The courſe of the Yealme is eaſterly, ſoutherly, and at laſt nearly weſt over a bed of moor-ſtone gravel, and generally rapid: a great body of water is collected in it by the winter rain; but this, though it often happens, is of ſhort duration: and in dry ſummers, within two miles of the ſea, the whole of its waters are barely ſufficient for a mill. About ten miles from its ſource (I do not conſider its windings in this computation) it meets the tide juſt below Puſlinch-bridge, and three miles from its mouth is navigable for ſloops and ſmall brigs to Kitley-quay, and for barges and boats half a mile higher. After this the hills approach each other; and it affords ſeveral romantic views in its paſſage through ſteep and narrow banks, and is not two hundred yards wide, and at laſt empties itſelf oppoſite the Mewſtone to the weſt of Bigberry-bay. The Silver, a little clear ſtream, running through Brixton over a bed of gravel, and for the moſt part amidſt banks of clay, " falls into the Yealme about two miles from its mouth."‡ The Plym

* Of this lake I have received no leſs than five different accounts. The following is the moſt circumſtantial. " Few lakes in the " kingdom are, upon the whole, more remarkable than that in the pariſhes of Slapton, Blackauton, and Stokeaham jointly, called " Slapton Lea. Its length is upwards of two miles, its breadth in no part exceeds half a mile. The water is freſh, not generally foul, " and never being very cold, the taſte of it is therefore diſagreeable. It is ſeparated from the ſea throughout its whole length by a bank " of ſand about a quarter of a mile broad, and on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. This lake is ſupplied with water by three ſtreams, two very ſmall, " and the largeſt no otherwiſe than a rivulet. The Lea-water ſoaks away through the ſands."

† Britannia's Paſtorals. Edit. 1613. p. 70.

‡ Palkian MSS.

breaks forth about three miles above Walkhampton. Leaving this place, it paſſes by Meavy church. Lower, it watereth Shaw-prior. At length it reaches Plymton, " whence it proceeds (ſays Riſdon) to " meet the Tamar, with which it mingles its waters in Plymouth-ſound, when they both pay their tribute " to the ocean." It is on the weſt-ſide of Plymton St. Mary that the Plym runs, ſeparating this pariſh from Bickleigh and Eggbuckland; when it empties itſelf into the ſea at Catwater. The Taviſtock poet calls the Plym a "*ſandy*" river:

" The ſwan, who many a day
" On Tamar's ſwelling breaſts hath had his play,
" For further pleaſure doeth aſſay to ſwimme
" My native Tavy, or the *ſandy* Plim." ¶

The Torey riſes in the moſt northern part of Plymton St. Mary, and after running through Newnham-park, and cloſe to the church-yard, becomes a conſiderable river, and joins the Plym at Newbridge. In a letter to Dean Milles, dated Ludgvan, Aug. 27, 1757, Dr. Borlaſe gives a lively deſcription of the riſe of the Tamar. " I have been ſearching for Tamar-head, but was very near returning, without the ſatiſ- " faction of finding it. The limits betwixt your county and mine (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) were not " preciſely deſcribed. I wiſhed, therefore, to view the doubtful ſpot; and ſetting out from Kilkhampton " in the afternoon, June 17, about four miles eaſt north-eaſt from that church, I reached two large tumuli " called Woolleigh Burrows, in the pariſh of Morwinſtow; due eaſt of which is a moory ridge running " eaſt and weſt. The ſouth-ſide or declivity ſpreads about a mile long, and little leſs wide. The northern " declivity is not quite ſo ſpacious. On the top of the ridge is a boggy ſpace, about 100 feet long, and 30 " feet wide; in the ſummit of which, amidſt the ruſhes, riſes a ſpring in winter very forcibly, but in this " laſt dry ſummer ſo ſmall, that it afforded above ground no running water. And though I brought one " guide with me, and got another at the next adjoining village, we were near an hour before we diſ- " covered the head of our Corniſh Nile. At laſt we found Tamar head, and I, overjoyed, ſipped the " water, and venerated the nympha loci. The baſon was 18 inches diameter, of fair water, well taſted. " Though the fountain was at this time ſo inconſiderable, yet two noble rivers proceed from it. Part of " its water overflowing to the north, gives riſe to the Torridge, which at Bideford becomes navigable for " ſhips of conſiderable ſize; and part of the ſame fountain running down the ſouthern declivity of this " moor, gives riſe to the Tamar. Theſe infant ſtreams are ſoon ſtrengthened by the boggy moors on " either ſide, whoſe waters, meeting with hills ſhelving towards each other, are ſoon united and conducted " into a channel. Tamar has, about a mile from its ſource, two riſings—Eaſt-Youlſton on one ſide, and " Weſt-Youlſton on the other, which make a channel between both ſo narrow, that the Tamar in a mile " becomes a conſiderable ſtream. The ridge from the burrows eaſterly, is the boundary of the two " counties to the Tamar-head: And, due north from the burrows, about a muſket-ſhot, there riſes " another ſmall brook, which runs nearly weſt away to the north channel, and has no name that I could " learn but what it borrows from the villages it paſſes by—Gooſham and Marſland, in its way to the ſea. " So much for the ſprings of the Tamar." And ſo much for the MS. Let us now look to the Doctor's account of the Tamar, in his " Natural Hiſtory," which was publiſhed ſome years after the date of his letter to Dean Milles. " At the diſtance of ten miles from its ſource, Tamar becomes conſiderable enough to " give name to the ſmall pariſh and village of North-Tamerton; where, leaving a bridge of ſtone, it con- " tinues on to the ſouth till it enters the pariſh of St. Stephens; at the corner of which pariſh it receives a " very plentiful ſtream called Werington river. About a mile and half farther down, it receives the " Aterey river (which runs under the walls of Launceſton) and becomes ſoon after, at Polſton-bridge, a " wide and rapid ſtream. Hence it coaſts on nearly ſouth, receiving the brooks from each ſide, till it has " paſſed Graiſtun-bridge. The Tamar, increaſing ſtill, has a high ſtrong ſtone bridge, in Stokelymſland, " called commonly Horſe-bridge, but by Leland Hawtebrig, that is, High-bridge. The laſt bridge on " this river, is in the the pariſh of Calſtock, begun (ſays Leland) by Sir Perſe Edgcumbe. Five miles " farther down, the Tamar receives the Tavy on the eaſt,* and having made a creek into the pariſhes of " Botsfleming and Landulph on the weſt, becomes a ſpacious harbour; and waſhing the foot of the ancient " borough

¶ Britannia's Paſtorals, p. 88.

* The Duke of Bedford's wood is about five miles ſouth-weſt of Taviſtock; the Devonſhire ſide of the Tamar. " I was told, ſays a " correſpondent, that there was a view worth ſeeing in the neighbourhood, but had little idea of the ſpecies of proſpect it preſented, till, " croſſing two or three common fields, and entering a copſe, before I went ten yards along a pathway, I found myſelf ſuddenly upon Morl " Rock, a prominence two hundred feet high from the baſe of the river, perpendicular, and to look down, dreadful! Halfway between " me and the river, was another rock, that ſeemed to have been originally riven from that, and, now ſeparate, adds to the grandeur of the " ſcene. After the firſt ſenſations of ſurprize, (in which I believe I may include ſome few of fear, occaſioned by the height of the ſublime " pedeſtal on which I was ſo unexpectedly placed) I became inſenſibly more calm and pleaſed with my ſituation. The abrupt ſlope, and " varied foliage of the impending woods on each ſide; the glaſſy ſmoothneſs and meandring courſe of the river, and the verdure of the " meadows on its oppoſite bank below; the cottages, orchards, caſtle, and flocks ſcattered before me—were all ſo many ſources of the " pureſt pleaſure." *Extract from Letter.*

" borough of Saltaſh within half a mile, is joined by the Lynher creek and river; then paſſing ſtraight " forwards forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze, called formerly Tamerworth; where, making two large " creeks, one called St. John's, the other Millbrook at the weſt, and Stonehouſe creek at the eaſt, (after " a courſe of about forty miles nearly ſouth) the Tamar paſſes into the ſea, having Mount Edgecumbe for " its weſtern, and the lands of Stonehouſe and St. Nicholas iſland, in Plymouth ſound, for the eaſtern " boundary."† " Oppoſite Wembury church (ſays Riſdon) is a ſmall iſland; from which, as far as Pentel- " point, the land ſhrinketh back to give way for the ocean's entertaining of Tamar, which cometh gallopp- " ing to meet her, almoſt from the Severn ſea; meaſuring the country's breadth with her courſe, which, " in a direct line, would be 35 miles. By frequent meanders, however, eaſier for its own paſſage and the " country's commodity, it more than doubleth that proportion." Of the rivers that feed the Tamar, the Tavy riſes in Dartmoor, and having paſſed Peter-Tavy and Mary-Tavy, runs through a deep valley by Taviſtock. At Taviſtock the banks of the Tavy have a very romantic appearance, from the ruined abbey, the walls of which run a long way by the ſide of the river. Between theſe walls and the water there is a moſt delightful public walk. The Tavy, in its progreſs from the town, broken by large rocks, forms many pleaſing cataracts and little bays, affording a ſafe aſylum to the fiſh from the nets of the poacher, and at the ſame time inviting the fair fiſherman to his amuſement either with the angle or fly. The whole ſcenery in the neighbourhood of the Tavy is extremely pictoreſque—particularly the hanging woods on its banks. Waſhing Buckland-Monachorum on the eaſt, and Beeralſton on the weſt, the Tavy falls into the Tamar in the pariſh of Tamerton-Foliot, a little above Saltaſh. § The little river Stour, which

† " This river, (continues Borlaſe) by the appointment of Athelſtan, A. D. 938. was to be the general boundary of the Corniſh " Britans. But when the Normans came in, and the kingdom became ſub-divided into lordſhips and manors, the Barons, jealous of the " extent, rights, and honors of their manors, procured their lands on the borders, to be appropriated to the county in which their domains " and places of reſidence were fixed. Hence it happens (the law of Athelſtan giving way to the regulations of the Normans) that though " the Tamar be reckoned in Cornwall, yet Devonſhire intrudes for ſeven miles in length, and three in breadth at Werington, and claims " the two pariſhes there of Werington and North Petherton; as it does alſo the manſion, domain, and part of Mount Edgecumbe, at the " Tamar's mouth. This laſt encroachment upon the general boundary was owing, probably, to the powerful intereſt of the Valtorts (a " noble family of large revenues in Cornwall, but uſually reſident in Devon) anciently proprietors of Mount Edgecumbe. And, as I " imagine, the former was owing to the like intereſt of the abbey of Taviſtock, which had the property of Werington, and (as Leland " ſays) 'had fair landes thereabout.' But though theſe places were thus ſubjected to the civil authority of Devon, yet care was taken to " preſerve the rights of the clergy inviolate. They are taxed as belonging to the hundreds of Cornwall in the Lincoln taxation made 16 " Edw. I. and they ſtill continue ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Archdeacon of Cornwall. On the other hand, Cornwall alſo exceeds its " ancient limits near North Tamerton; having a ſmall ſlip of land of about two miles ſquare on the eaſtern bank; but why, I am not " informed. Again, over againſt Saltaſh, it claims a ſmall portion of land not a mile ſquare, owing, as I imagine, to the application of " the Lords of Saltaſh, and the caſtle of Trematon adjoining." *Nat. Hiſt.* p. p. 37. 38.

§ As I eſteem Browne one of the moſt pleaſing deſcriptive poets of his day, I ſhall make no apology for quoting from ſome of Britannia's paſtorals, his praiſes of the Tavy:

" I, that while are neere ¶ Tavies ſtragling ſpring,
" Unto my ſeely ſheepe did uſe to ſing." *p.* 1.
" - - - Tavie creepes upon
" The weſtern vales of fertile Albion,
" Here daſhes roughly in an aged rocke,
" That his entended paſſage doth uplocke;
" There intricately mongſt the woods doth wander,
" Loſing himſelfe in many a wry meander;
" Here amorouſly bent, clips ſome faire meade,
" And then diſperſt in rills, doth meaſures treade
" Upon her boſome mongſt her flow'ry rankes,
" There in another place beares down the bankes
" Of ſome day-labouring wretch; here meets a rill,
" And with their forces joynde cuts out a mill
" Into an iſland, then in jocund guiſe
" Survayes his conqueſt, leads his enterprize;
" Here digs a cave at ſome high mountaines foote,
" There undermines an oake, teares up his roote!
" Thence ruſhing to ſome country farme at hand,
" Breakes o'er the yeoman's mounds, ſweepes from his land
" His harveſt-hope of wheate, of rye, or peaſe,
" And makes that channell which was ſhepheard's leaſe;
" Here, as our wicked age doth ſacriledge,
" Helpes downe an abbey, then a natural bridge
" By creeping under ground he frameth out *p. p.* 39. 40.
- - - - - - - - - -
" As (woo'd by Mayes delights) I have been borne
" To take the kinde ayre of a wiſtfull morne
" Neere Tavies voicefull ſtreame, to whom I owe
" More ſtraines then from my pipe can ever flowe." *p.* 70.
" Looke as a lover with a ling'ring kiſſe,
" Is loath to part with the beſt halfe that's his,
" Brave ſtream, ſo part I from thy flow'ry bancke,
" Where firſt I breath'd, and (though unworthy) dranke
" Thoſe ſacred waters which the muſes bring
" To woo Britannia to her ceaſeleſſe ſpring.
" Now would I on, but that the chriſtall wels,
" The fertile meadows and their pleaſing ſmels,
" The woods delightfull, and the ſcatt'red groves ‖
" (Where many nymphs walke with their chaſter loves)
" Soone make me ſtay: and thinke that Ordgar's ſonne ‖‖
" (Admoniſh'd by a heavenly viſion)
" Not without cauſe did that apt fabricke reare,
" (Wherein we nothing now but eccho's heare
" That wont with heavenly anthemes daily ring
" And dueſt praiſes to the greateſt king)
" In this choiſe plot. Since he could light upon
" No place ſo fit for contemplation.
" Though I awhile muſt leave this happy ſoyle,
" And follow Thetis in a pleaſing toyle,
" Yet when I ſhall returne, Ile ſtrive to draw
" The nymphs by *Tamar*, *Tavy*, *Ex*, and *Tau*,
" By *Turridge*, *Otter*, *Ock*, by *Dert*, and *Plym*,
" With all the Naydes that fiſh and ſwim
" In their cleare ſtreames, to theſe our riſing downes,
" Where while they make us chaplets, wreaths and crownes,
" Ile tune my reede unto a higher key,
" And have already cond ſome of the lay." *p.* 85. 86.

But I will not proceed.—In theſe extracts, there are ſome good lines.—In ſeveral of Browne's poems, however, there are paſſages beautifully pictoreſque.

¶ " *Tavie* is a river, having his head in Dertmore, ſome few miles from *Marie Tavy*, and falls ſouthward into Tamar. Out of the ſame moore riſeth, running " northward, another, called *Tau*: which by the way the rather I ſpeak of, becauſe in the printed Mameſburie de geſt. Pontific. lib. 2, fol. 146. you reade, eſt in " Domnonia coenobium monachorum juxta *Tau* fluvium, quod Taviſtock vocatur: Whereas upon Tau ſtands (neere the north-ſide of the ſhire) Tauſtoke, being no " remnants of a monaſterie. So that you muſt there reade, juxta *Tovi* fluvium, as in a manuſcript copie of Malmeſbury (the forme of the hand aſſuring Malmeſburies " time) belonging to the abbey of St. Auguſtine in Canterburie I have ſeene, in the hands of my very learned friend Mr. Seldon." *Browne.*

‖ Vide de Amœnitate loci Malmeſb. a ib. de geſt. Pontif. fol. 146. *Browne.*

‖‖ Ordulphus.

which riſes in Dartmoor, paſſes through Sampford-Spiney, Walkhampton, and Buckland-Monachorum, where it joins the Tavy. The Tamar receives the Lid, which iſſuing from the moor, ſcoops itſelf a very deep channel in the ſolid rock. Its banks are wildly broken; ſome variegated with herbage, ſome rude and bare, projecting in a tremendous manner, and partly overſhadowed by majeſtic trees. We are ſtruck, as we behold ſo ſmall a ſtream fretting and wearing away its ſeemingly imperiſhable bed; whilſt the ſoft oozy bed of the Thames, for inſtance, bids defiance to the rolling of ſo vaſt a body of water continually paſſing over it. "The road from Taviſtock to Lidford (ſays a late touriſt) croſſes this river over a bridge; "whence looking down, we have a dreadful proſpect of a deep gulph, whoſe rude walls, as it were, "ſupporting the bridge, are only rendered viſible by the glittering ‡ ſpars that depend from every fiſſure, "and by the glimmering ſtream, whoſe murmurs are ſcarcely heard about 70 feet below." At Lidford-bridge, the channel of the river Lid is undoubtedly 70 feet deep; and the ſurface of the water ſcarcely ever leſs than 60 feet below the bridge, as I found by plumbing it, though it is not above ſeven or eight feet between the rocks, which, on each ſide, project irregularly. Riſdon ſays,¶ that "the hideous noiſe of the water can only be heard," and that the river cannot be ſeen by the paſſenger. But this is a miſtake. Its channel is viſible in ſummer, when the water is at the loweſt. This is certainly the fineſt ſpecimen we have to ſhew, of a river wearing out its bed. Of Lidford caſcade, I am expected, perhaps, to give a very minute account, as it is deemed by our weſtern touriſts one of the moſt curious things in Devonſhire. But in my opinion, it is hardly worth notice, as a waterfall. I ſhall arrange, however, ſeveral deſcriptions of it, in the notes below. † In theſe pictures may be perceived ſome little variation, though they are profeſſedly

‡ I ſaw no glittering ſpars.

¶ "At the end of Lidford town is a bridge, under which the river is gathered into ſuch a ſtreight by the fretting of the earth betwixt the "rocks, that it ſeemeth to cavern itſelf, as loath to ſee the deſolation of the place. It maketh ſuch an hideous noiſe, that being only heard, "and not ſeen, it cauſeth a kind of fear to the paſſengers, ſeeming to them that look down to it, a deep abyſs, and may be numbered "amongſt the wonders of this kingdom." *Riſdon.*—"Lydford-bridge (ſays a correſpondent) is a very great curioſity: the firſt appearance "of it is no other than a common road bridge of one arch, for it has but one. But when you reach it, and look over, the depth is truly tre-"mendous. The rugged rocks on both ſides, as we look down, that in ſome places almoſt join, (ſo narrow is the channel) the broken abrupt-"neſs, and wild irregularity of each, and the perturbed ſtream roaring deep below, as if it had even yet to force its way through the rocky "impediments—all theſe afford a picture of the ſublime, adapted to the pencil of a Salvator Roſa." Another correſpondent has favoured me with the following poetical deſcription of this bridge: "From Lydford town, I ſlowly deſcended a ſteep hill, at the bottom of which "was a bridge, raiſed over the Lyd. Here, by inceſſant workings (if rather the chaſm he not diviſed by an earthquake) the waters have "made for themſelves a channel, near an hundred feet deep, through a ſtratum of ſolid rock—a gloomy and fearful depth. By the imperfect "light which could reach me from the bottom, my eye was juſt able to diſcern the white mantling of the waters produced by their daſhing "againſt the oppoſing crags, and my ear to diſtinguiſh a faint murmur of the roaring beneath. Half way down, the trunks of fallen oaks "reſt ſuſpended as it were, with huge maſſes of the rocks ſhivered from the parts above. For the chaſm, though ſo aſtoniſhingly deep, is "not above ten or fifteen feet wide between the rocks; which, projecting ſo irregularly on either ſide, and diſcovering their bare and "rugged points, which the glimmering of a confuſed light juſt permits us to notice, ſtruck a terror into my breaſt, and ſuch a dizzineſs "to my brain, that by a mere involuntary effort, I caught hold of the iron cramps that bound the covering ſtones of the parapet wall together, "with both my hands. Thus ſhuddering, I recollected the act of ſuicide here perpetrated by a Captain Williams of the neighbourhood of "Exeter. It is ſeldom that we hear of ſo deliberate a ſuicide, as was committed by this gentleman. High in ſpirits, and fond of com-"pany, tho' poſſeſt of a good eſtate and better expectations, he had run into ſuch exceſſes as to incur debts of ſome conſequence, beyond "what his preſent means could afford. Finding himſelf therefore in diſtreſs, he, in a moment of deſperation, mounted his horſe, and "rode without ſtopping from Exeter to this bridge, a diſtance of thirty miles, and that even in wet and ſtormy weather. On his reaching "the bridge, he attempted to make his horſe leap over the parapet, as appeared by ſome of the ſtones being diſlodged; which not being "able to effect, he diſmounted, threw his ſaddle down the horrid gulph, and then himſelf:—

"Præceps aerii ſpecula de pontis in undas.

"An old woman at the bridge, who gave me the outlines of this melancholy deſcription, added, that within a few days after this cataſ-"trophe, a poor man of the village, in a paroxyſm of a delirious fever, eluding the vigilance of his attendants, had ſprung from his bed, "and running haſtily to the bridge, had precipitated himſelf into eternity." There is a bridge of the ſame kind in Scotland, called the Rumbling-brig; and another very ſuperior to either, between Lauſanne and Beſançon.

† This waterfal is thus deſcribed in a tour to the weſt of England, in 1788, p. 426. "At the foot of the next deſcent beyond Brent-"torr, cloſe on the left of the road, you will ſee a clump of trees. Turn in at the gate, and enquire at the farm-houſe of Mr. Candy; "and ſome perſon will attend you to the waterfal, about a quarter of a mile below. This remarkable caſcade is formed by a ſmall ſtream "running into the river Lyd, over a romantic rock ſweetly cloathed with wood, which appears in various interſections in this vale. "Winding down the rock, on a ſmall path about half-way, you are preſented with the fineſt milky ſtreams imaginable, neither too perpen-"dicular to be one confuſed heap, nor too much divided to be ungraceful; but one continued ſilvery chain of 200 feet. Towards the "bottom, the rock projects ſo favourably as to fill the air with aqueous particles and imitate the effect of a real fountain ſoftly falling in a "ſilver ſhower. Deſcending beneath, you look up to the whole with a ſimilar enchantment. The late rains were juſt ſufficient to fill it "to perfection: and we only wanted the ſoft beams of moonlight to realize that fairy ſcene, ſo ſweetly deſcribed in Lord Mornington's "muſical elegy:

"Near a cool grot and moſſy cell,
"We rural fays and fairies dwell.

"This ſurpriſing waterfal pleaſed me altogether more than any in the north of England or Scotland, and being a greater rarity in theſe "parts, it is more valuable and ſtriking." Mr. Laſkey of Crediton, having lately made an excurſion to Dartmoor, had occaſion to viſit this caſcade, which he miſnames the cataract. To prevent confuſion, I ſhall write caſcade. "We directed our courſe towards Lidford "(cataract) caſcade, which we could not find for ſome time, by miſtaking the turning which led to it, which carried us a mile beyond the "ſpot. We were recompenſed, however, by many beautiful views of the Lid, as it winds through the deep woody vale, between Lidford-"bridge and the caſcade. On finding our miſtake, we returned to a farm-houſe, which we had paſſed, and were conducted to the caſcade "by a little girl. This is a fine fall of water, concealed in a deep and narrow valley, the ſides of which are almoſt perpendicular, and "thickly cloathed with wood, interſperſed with the rubus idæus ſpinoſus fructu rubro, or raſpberry, the red berries of which, intermixed "with the black fruit of the rubus major fructu nigro, or common blackberry buſh, had a very pleaſing appearance. Through this valley "runs the Lid. The caſcade is no part of the river, but is formed of a large brook which falls into it by tumbling down the precipice. "When viewed from the bottom, it appears to iſſue from the top from an almoſt perpendicular rock, about 100 feet in height, but meet-"ing

ſedly copies of the ſame original. It was in the month of June that I viſited this caſcade. Some ſhowers had fallen the day before, but too ſcanty to ſwell the ſtream. This was exactly the point of time for obſerving our Devonſhire prodigy, as it appears in general. I was not diſpoſed, indeed, to examine it with mathematical preciſion; but I did not wiſh to be poetical. I can ſay, therefore, with confidence, that there is no perpendicular rock—nothing abrupt where the water runs—that the caſcade does not ruſh at any place, but ſlides down very quietly—that there is no channel between the caſcade and the Lid—that there are not ten yards, however, between the one and the other, and that, in ſhort, this ſtream is not larger than a common ſtreet gutter. The cataract of the river Lid itſelf, which has never been noticed by our touriſts, is far ſuperior to the caſcade, as a pictoreſque object. That I ſaw not this cataract when at Lidford, I greatly regret: But the people in the neighbourhood directed me only to the caſcade: they knew nothing of the cataract. Two gentlemen, however, both dignitaries of the cathedral church of Exeter, have very obligingly communicated to me the following deſcriptions, on the accuracy of which my readers may depend. "You ſhould not have overlooked (my firſt correſpondent obſerves) the cataract "of the Lid itſelf, a few gunſhots below the bridge, on the road from Okehamton to Taviſtock, half a "mile above the town of Lidford. It is one of the fineſt waterfals in the county. Here is much more "water than at what is called Lidford caſcade; and a more romantic ſcene—the wildeſt rocks imaginable—"deficient only in wood." This is a bold outline: the next is a brilliant picture. "On the great road "from Okehamton to Taviſtock, I reached a bridge on the river Lid. There I diſmounted, and having "traverſed a high promontory, I heard the hollow murmurings that echoed among the hills. I had now "only to wind round this declivity and gain the depth below; when, all at once, after a quick turning, "burſt on my ſight, the cataract, in all its beauty. From the rains of the preceding day, it was all foam, "and in a vaſt ſheet thundred down the craggy precipice. This was truly a waterfall of the mountains, "an Alpine ſcenery, ruſhing through a chaſm, which, through a ſucceſſion of ages, the irreſiſtible force "of the waters had worn away in the ſolid body of the rock. In the front view it is ſeen ſeparated by "an obſtructing maſs. This, however, is but a diverſion of a ſmall part of the river. The remaining "parts forming a gentle curve, throw themſelves down perpendicular, and amid the gloomy receſs, "exhibit their whitened waves in the higheſt pictoreſque beauty. The rocks that ſurround this wild "cataract are broken in the rudeſt and moſt romantic manner. The ledges run in various directions, "diagonal, upright, and horizontal; and on the right ſide, there appears, midway between the cliffs, a "ſmooth inclining terrace, of a ſingular form, which to the eye ſeems to be the work of art. Nothing but "an overhanging wood and ſcattered oaks of old growth are wanting to give perfection to the ſcene. "Yet the grey tint of the rocks, the empurpled heath, white moſs, green fern and birchwood, with every "autumnal die, the ſides of the rock near the water of a dark iron black, contraſted with the daſhing "waters all in foam—had the happieſt effect, whether at the firſt diſtance, or on a nearer approach. "The depth that the waters fell might be about 30 feet: and they expanded themſelves, ſo as to occupy "the hollow from five feet at the top to about ten at the bottom."* "About two miles to the eaſt of Lidford "the water runs ſomeway underground, and is called Skidhole." Returning to the ſame bleak inhoſpitable country, where we found the ſpring-head of the Tamar, we ſhall diſcover, (at the diſtance only of a few yards from it) the fountain † of the Torridge. Proceeding for ſome time to the ſouth-eaſt, the

"ing with an obſtruction about midway, which ſcattering abroad a part of the water, has a fine effect; thence it runs down againſt the "rock which continues almoſt perpendicularly to the bottom, which is worn by the corroſiveneſs of the water, as ſtraight and as ſmooth as "if cut down by art. After we had gratified our curioſity from this point of view, we aſcended a narrow and dangerous path along the "ſide of the valley to a part of the ſtream ſeemingly above the place whence the caſcade appeared to iſſue as ſeen from the bottom; but "to our great ſurprize, found the water realy iſſued from a greater height, in a very crooked and irregular direction. From this "ſpot we were prevented, by the overgrowing of the ſhrubs and buſhes, from ſeeing to the top or to the bottom; the view being inter-"cepted towards the bottom by the obſtruction at midway, and the curvature of the rock. There being no appearance of perſons aſcending "higher, we returned well ſatisfied with the proſpect." Chapple's account of the caſcade (as found in the Falkian MSS.) may be contraſted with the preceding. Though far from being accurate, Mr. Chapple is not poetical, unleſs the fury of his onſet may be deemed ſo. "The "caſcade ruſhes at once 245 feet, down a ſteep rock. It then proceeds in its channel between two very high hills, and falls into the Lyd. "The ſlope of this rock, for the firſt 95 feet, from the head of the waterfal, makes an angle with the horizon of near 45 degrees; and "then, projecting a little, continues 150 feet in a direction which makes an angle with the perpendicular, conſiderably leſs than 45 degrees. "So that the perpendicular height of the head of the caſcade, from a line horizontal with the baſon, is at leaſt 200 feet." From three letters lately received, the following are extracts: "The rocky cliff on the right of the caſcade, is full 370 feet high." "After a courſe "upon a deſcent of near 300 feet from the level of a mill, whence the water comes, it arrives at the brink of a perpendicular rock, whence "it projects itſelf in a beautiful manner; and daſhing upon a part of the cliff by which it is for a moment diſparted, it hurries down in one "wide torrent to the bottom, where it ſcoops a deep and foaming baſon."—"About two miles from Brent-tor lies a romantic ſcene, "enlivened by the conſtant daſhing of the waters of Lidford caſcade. This caſcade conſiſts, properly, of two falls; the upper about 30, "and the lower 80 feet high. The laſt ſtream precipitating in a remarkably fine ſheet, unites at the bottom with the river Lyd: and the "confluence runs down a winding dell, enriched on each ſide by hanging woods, of the boldeſt extent, and moſt beautiful foliage."

* "There is a fall of water about one mile from Lidford-caſtle, to the ſouth of a torr known by the name of Lynx-torr, called Kit's-"hole. This caſcade, though much inferior in height, ſtill exhibits a very pleaſing appearance. It is formed by the whole river Lid "burſting out from a very narrow paſſage, and falling from rock to rock. The paſſage is formed between two rocks, which ſeem ſplit on "purpoſe by the force of ſome vaſt Herculean inſtrument."—*Late ramble on Dartmoor.*

† Strictly ſpeaking, perhaps the ſpringhead of the Torridge and the Tamar is the ſame.

‡ Torridge bends to the north, and after ſome doublings, rambles north-weſt. After meandering above fifty miles, it becomes navigable for boats at Wear-Giffard, a village about three miles from Bideford, where it is formed into a very rapid river. It diſcharges itſelf into the Briſtol channel at Appledore, about ſix miles from Bideford-bridge. In its courſe to Appledore, the Torridge forms a ſemicircle. Within this peninſulated ſpot, the Mere, corruptly called the Mure, gathers its waters into one channel. It is naturally muddy; but at times it ſwells to ſuch a height as not to be paſſed without danger. This rivulet, after a ſhort courſe, is loſt in the Torridge. The Ock or Ockment, both branches of which deſcend from Dartmoor, directing its courſe northward, unites with the Torridge. And from Langtree deſcends a ſtream that mixes its waters with the Torridge. The water of the Torridge is in general of a dark-brown tinge, owing to the moory country in which it takes its riſe, and through which it paſſes. At Bideford, Dr. Watkins informs us, it is of a light-green colour, clear and ſalt, except after ſtrong rains, which bring down the freſhes, and render the water dirty and brackiſh. The bed of the river is a light umber-colored ſand, uſeful for the manuring of land, and intermixed with ſome ſpots of gravel, which is ſerviceable to the potters in making earthenware. Before I quit theſe rivers, I cannot but obſerve a curious fact, that, whilſt the Tamar riſes within five or ſix miles from Hertland-point, and after running near 100 miles due ſouth, empties itſelf into the Britiſh channel at Plymouth; the Torridge, which riſes on the ſame common, and within the diſtance of a few yards from the Tamar, after a courſe of full ſixty miles, diſcharges itſelf into the Briſtol channel at Appledore.* The heads of theſe two rivers are two perpetual ſprings, within a few yards from each other, on the pretty level ſummit of a very high common, one of the higheſt in all the neighbourhood, where are no rocks or crannies for the vapours or dews to gleet down by; nor any mountains or caverns above it, to collect a body of water, nor any one circumſtance favourable to Dr. Halley's hypotheſis, as to the origin of ſprings and rivers. The Taw, riſing in Dartmoor, directs its courſe northward to the Briſtol channel. About Rowlandſleigh the Taw is increaſed by a brook called Dalch, which riſes near Puddington. Below Eggsford, a river called Dart, or Little Dart, dives into the

‡ *Torr-ridge.* The etymology of the word is ſufficiently obvious—*torr* ſignifying a *height*, and *ridge*, a *military-way*. I ſhall hereafter trace the northern route of the Romans into Cornwall, croſſing the Torridge near Little Torrington. But this is not the place for etymology, unleſs indeed it throws light upon ſituations—which is the caſe in the preſent inſtance. The origin of this river is on the ſummit of the higheſt common in the neighbourhood. And its etymology points to its ſource. Chapple, however, derives the firſt ſyllable of its name from the Britiſh *Dwr*, water.

* "Of theſe two rivers poets have feigned fond tales, that being aſleep in the caverns and ventricles of the earth, Touridge firſt awoke, "and ran ſlowly, and, by her ſilence, unheard, got the advantage of her ſiſter, to be onward on her way ere Tamar knew it. Which "perceived, Tamar made after with all poſſible ſpeed, hoping by gaining of the ground ſome nearer way to recover her thus ſilently fled; "but hindered in its ſwift current by ſtones and rocks diffuſed in the paſſage. Thus intercepted, and the unkind departure of her fellow-"ſiſter, cauſed her to roar, tear, and oftentimes to ſwell with rage, even to the ſurrounding of the land, not looking back before ſhe is "ſwallowed up in the Southern Sea. When Touridge, as it were after ſome pauſe, finding herſelf much indebted unto the North-hams, "for her firſt riſing, to avoid ingratitude, doth friendly yield retribution in ſome meaſure, by moiſtening the ſoil from whence ſhe had her "birth. And ſo diverting her courſe northward, diſburtheneth herſelf in the Severn Sea; which ſtands better thus compoſed in verſe, "*Ex Dono Amici.*

"Two rivers from one fountain iſſuing came,
"Near to that foreland Hercules did name;
"Which, by their ſprings, to Gemini liken'd are,
"But in their courſes diſagreeing far.
"Touridge, no ſooner gotten from his head,
"Is by a turning crooked channel led;
"And full of windings thro' the dales doth wander,
"Sporting itſelf in many a wry meander;
"Still gliding forth, altho' it fleet full ſlow,
"Which way it bendeth, leſt its noiſe ſhould ſhew.
"Tamar comes after, and both frets and roars,
"And her unkind departure much deplores:
"Tears, in its fury, rageth lion like,
"For the not finding her whom ſhe doth ſeek.
"All diſcontent, and thus repudiate,
"Unto the Southern coaſt her courſe doth take,
"Whereas it findeth paſſage thro' long ſearch,
"And 'twas 'twixt Britts and Saxons made the march.
"Touridge, that long had woo'd her loved Ock,
"Which, for mere haſte, o'ertumbleth many a rock,
"Is now impatient for ſo long delay,
"And looks to meet his Ligby in the way.
"As he comes rowling out of Dartmoor-hills,
"Accompany'd with many pleaſant rills,
"At laſt, long-looked for, they together met,
"Where wedlock band in form full ſure is knit;
"Therefore apparell'd in their beſt array,
"As bridals uſe upon their nuptial-day,
"A thouſand kiſſes paſs them 'twain betwixt,
"With courteſies more than a thouſand mixt.
"There Occa doth, with mutual love and heart,
"Both ſtream and name unto her mate impart;
"And now the pipes on every ſide reſound
"The water-nymphs and wanton ſatyrs round.
"About they dance their meaſures cunningly,
"And foot it on the graſs as featily.
"Then ſing they did of Hercules the ſtory,
"Of whom ſo famous is our promontory,
"Who vanquiſh'd Albion, Neptune's ſon, in fight,
"And him in field moſt ſtoutly kill'd outright.
"Which done, embracing 'long the fields they tread,
"Beholding marſhes, and each fruitful mead;
"When amorouſly bent, they clip ſome places,
"Even inſulting others with embraces.
"And now the bride, in glory of her fame,
"Salutes the chiefeſt town that bears her name;
"Whoſe tower'd caſtle hovering on a hill,
"Devouring time hath thereon wrought his will.
"From whence this river glides to Giffard's-wear,
"Where farther flowing Neptune doth forbear.
"At Bideford, her ſtream with bridge is crown'd,
"For number of her arches much renown'd.
"Her tilting tides, near unto Appledoor,
"Have clean ſwept Hubba's trophy off the ſhore,
"Which there was ſet, poſterity might know
"At Kenwith-caſtle his great overthrow.
"Thus forcible you ſee are wallowing waves,
"They waſh the dead and buried out of graves.
"Forwards ſtill forceth, by the ſandy burrows,
"On that we term the bar, turns foaming furrows.
"Laſtly, pays tribute to that peaceful bay,
"Where Londey with his hardy guard doth ſway."

Riſdon.

the Taw. A branch of this brook, called Stircombe, riſes in Rackenford-moor, and thence comes to Crecombe—ſo named from its ſituation in an aſcending valley. The Mole riſes in Exmoor, runs from thence to North, then to Southmolton; and paſſing between that pariſh and Kingſnympton, falls into the Taw, which divides the pariſhes of Kingſnympton and Burrington. The Mole is a clear rapid ſtream. The water is remarkably ſoft—ſo that in waſhing, it requires leſs ſoap than any other in the neighbourhood. The river Bray, which divides Southmolton from the pariſhes of Eaſt-Buckland and Chittlehamton, runs from north to ſouth, and falls into the Mole near a farm called Meeth in Southmolton. The Taw, after paſſing under New-bridge, (about three miles above the town of Barnſtaple) becomes a fine, deep, and ſtately river; but its ſtream is not very rapid, unleſs it be enlarged with heavy rains, or at the going back of the ſpring tides, which flow higher than New-bridge. Its courſe from thence is beautifully ſerpentine, dividing the village of Tawton from § Tawſtock; about two miles below which, it waſhes the town of Barnſtaple, paſſing under an excellent ſtone bridge of nineteen arches; and thence proceeding in the ſame winding courſe to Appledore, it flows with the Torridge into the Briſtol channel. The North Yeo riſes in the pariſh of Eaſt Down (where are numerous ſprings of the pureſt water) and runs about ten miles till it falls into the Taw at Barnſtaple. The Yeo turns many mills in its courſe, particularly Rawleigh-mills (a great woollen and cotton manufactory in the pariſh of Pilton) and ſupplies Barnſtaple with potwater carried in pipes from Rawleigh-mills. It remains to notice for a moment the little river Lyn. This river, tho' ſmall, is rapid. It deſerves attention, indeed, from the romantic ſcenery around it. The Lyn riſes on the foreſt of Exmoor, and from thence ruſhes into the Briſtol channel, making its way thither over numberleſs huge rocks. A little before it empties itſelf into the ſea, it forms a fine caſcade, which has a moſt pleaſing effect, falling at times about fourteen feet, particularly when the river is ſwelled by heavy rains. ‖

After having reviewed ſo many ſprings and rivers, I cannot but obſerve that Dr. Halley's hypotheſis ſeems totally unfounded. It was ſuppoſed by Dr. Halley, that ſprings are produced by vapour: and this hath long been the popular notion. Yet many of our modern philoſophers are of opinion, that perpetual ſprings are derived from the ſea, by ducts and cavities running thence through the bowels of the earth, like veins or arteries in the human body; and that the ſea itſelf acts like an hydraulic machine, to force and protrude its waters through thoſe cavities, to a conſiderable inland diſtance. Perhaps the filtration of the ſea-water, as it paſſes through the earth, occaſions a depoſition of its ſalts. And in proportion as this ſubſidence of its ſalts takes place, the water muſt become lighter. It riſes therefore, through the pores of the earth, above the level it would otherwiſe preſerve, even to the tops of the higheſt hills. With a view to this fact, I have already inſtanced the ſprings of the Tamar and the Torridge. "The river Exe "riſes in ſuch high ground, that it ſurely muſt derive its origin (ſays Archdeacon Hole) from the ſubter-"raneous abyſs." Even on Brent-torr are ſeveral ſprings; independent, I ſhould think, of vapour or dew. In the mean time, the ebbing and flowing of Laywell and other intermitting ſprings can never be ſatisfactorily explained, unleſs we conſider them as natural ſyphons in the earth.

Of the mouths of thoſe rivers that diſcharge themſelves into the ſea, it may not be amiſs to take a curſory ſurvey; noticing alſo the intervening bays or creeks. The Ax, at Seaton haven, hath a rocky, high, and ſteep ſhore. Here the marſh ground, we ſhall find, hath gained much upon the harbour. Sidmouth was "in times paſt a port of ſome account, now choaked with chiſel and ſands." I was informed by a gentleman of the neighbourhood, that the cliffs at Sidmouth are 1200 feet high; which, I believe becauſe their back part looks like high inland hills. "Otterton coaſteth the cliffs,* near where the river "Otter emptieth his waters into the ſea at Ottermouth." "As the eaſt point † made by Ottery's outlet is "known by the name of Otterton point, ſo the weſt point that ſhooteth into the ſea, is called the Store." I have already mentioned the great bar of ſand in Exmouth harbour. At Teignmouth ‡ is alſo a bar-harbour. From Hope's-noſe to the Berry-head is formed Torbay, being nearly a ſemicircle of twelve miles. The opening into Dartmouth-harbour is not wide: but the channel is deep enough for the largeſt ſhip in the royal navy. The ſides of the entrance are high mounded with rocks. The narrow entrance is about half a mile; when, opening, it forms a capacious baſon. The harbour or creek of Salcombe between the Prawle and the Bolt-tail, is ſafe, though narrow. The depth of water on the bar is ſeldom leſs than ten feet at ebb tide. But further up we ſee nothing but mud at low water, with a ſmall ſtream in the middle. This creek runs up ſix miles into the country from Salcombe-mewſtone to Kingſbridge, whither it is navigable with

§ Seat of Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart.

‖ The Valley of Stones in the pariſh of Lynton hath been deſcribed in the Hiſtorical Views, and will be more particularly noticed hereafter.

* Riſdon.

† Leland.

‡ "The Teign ebbs and flows up as far as Newton-Buſhel," ſays Leland.

with barges and ſmall ſloops. Here it branches off to many places in the neighbourhood; very convenient for the carriage of lime, ſand, and other manures, and alſo for taking off the produce of the country. The river Avon, at Bantham, where it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, forms a harbour for barges and ſmall ſloops, but at low water is fordable at many places. At the mouth of the Avon ſtands St. Michael's rock,

Where Avon's waters with the ſea are mixt,
St. Michael firmly on a rock is fixt.

This rock is now called Bur, or Burrow-iſland. "Armouth lies full of flats and rocks, ſays Leland: and "no ſhip cometh in a tempeſt hither, but in deſperation." It is indeed a wretched retreat to veſſels in diſtreſs; as from its dangerous and ſhallow bar it cannot be entered in bad weather: nor is there in general any water within, except the freſh ſtream that winds among the ſand. The neighbouring lands procure great quantities of excellent ſea-ſand without the bar at low-water: and very good manure is taken up by flat barges within. Large barges, ſloops, and veſſels take their opportunities at ſpring tides and bring in coals, wood, and other articles for the ſupply of a conſiderable part of the country. A large market-boat formerly belonged to this river: but, returning laden from Plymouth, a few winters ago, and not being able to enter the river either on account of the low water, or the ſurf on the bar, in all probability foundered in attempting to beat down to Yealme, as ſhe was never heard of more. A little within the mouth of the river Yealme § is a flat bar of ſand which runs obliquely acroſs from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt. Over this bar, at the moſt remarkable out-tides, there is not leſs than five feet water, the deepeſt being neareſt the ſouth ſhore. Within, there are from two to three fathoms of water: and on ſpring tides the water riſes upwards of twenty feet. Long within the memory of the inhabitants, ſloops of war uſed to be ſtationed in this river, or at leaſt to lie here occaſionally. The ſea-coaſt, from the Bolt-tail to the Yealme, forms that deep bay, called Bigbury-bay, very dangerous to ſhipping; becauſe the harbour of Plymouth is eaſily overſhot in a ſtrong ſouth-weſt wind. The ſhips are then forced into this bay, where there is a great indraught: and the Start-point projecting ſo far into the ſea, makes it difficult to clear the land. Bigbury-bay, indeed, properly ſpeaking, is made by the Bolt-head to the eaſt, and by Mewſtone to the weſt, two or three leagues from Plymouth. The coaſt is generally rocky, except at Thurleſtone ſands: and even there a ledge of rocks runs out beyond the ſands. The higheſt part of the coaſt within this bay, ſeems to be Scobeſcombe cliffs, which appear white at a diſtance, and conſiſt of ſhelf-ſtone. Plymouth-ſound ¶ is encompaſſed with hills; and the ſhore is generally ſteep and rocky, though the anchorage is good, and there is pretty ſafe riding. In the entrance to this harbour lie the Edyſtone-rocks, which at high-water are covered, but at low-tide bare. The Edyſtone-rocks have obtained their name from the great variety of contrary ſets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are ſituated nearly ſouth ſouth-weſt from the middle of Plymouth-ſound. Their diſtance from the port of Plymouth is about fourteen miles. They are almoſt in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard-points: and, as they lie nearly in the direction of veſſels coaſting up and down the channel, were neceſſarily before the eſtabliſhment of a lighthouſe, very dangerous, and often fatal to ſhips. Their ſituation with regard to the Bay of Biſcay and the Atlantic is ſuch, that they lie open to the ſwells of the bay and the ocean, from all the ſouth-weſtern points of the compaſs, ſo that all the heavy ſeas from the ſouth-weſt come uncontrouled upon the Edyſtone-rocks, and break on them with the utmoſt fury. When the ſea is to all appearance ſmooth and even, and its ſurface unruffled by the ſlighteſt breeze, the ground-ſwell meeting the ſlope of the rocks, produces ſuch an agitation, as not only to obſtruct any work on the rock, but even landing upon it, when, figuratively ſpeaking, you might go to ſea in a walnut-ſhell. ‖ On the north, Bideford and Barnſtaple are ſupplied with

§ "The Yealme affords a very ſafe convenient harbour, though it ſeems to ſteal into the ſea in ſo ſecret a corner, that veſſels hardly find it out when they moſt want ſuch a retreat: at high tide it has full thirty feet water at its mouth, and is deeper within."—*Extract of Letter.*

¶ The river Tamar, after paſſing through the ſtrait of Saltaſh, is joined by the Liner from St. Germans in Cornwall: and the conflux of the two rivers forms the eſtuary or great bay called Hamoaze or Hamooze.‖‖ Camden deſcribes this eſtuary to be, what it moſt certainly is, *Juſtiſſimam ſtationem navibus quantumvis magnis*—a moſt ſafe habour for ſhips of the largeſt ſize. Here are moorings for the men of war to ride at: and ſhips in ordinary lie up almoſt as high as Saltaſh. Browne thus ſpeaks of Plymouth-ſound:

"Where Plym and Tamar with embraces meet,
"Thetis weighs anchor now, and all her fleet;
"Leaving that ſpacious ſound, within whoſe armes
"I have thoſe veſſels ſeene, whoſe note alarmes
"Have made Iberia tremble, and her towres
"Proſtrate themſelves before our iron ſhowers:
"While their proud builders' hearts have beene inclynde
"To ſhake (as our brave enſignes) with the wynde." p. p. 86. 87.

‖ The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Murdock Mackenzie, dated on board the Bird ſloop, at Plymouth, June 12th, 1774, to Mr. Stephens, ſecretary to the admiralty. "I had intelligence of a rocky ſhoal, that was ſaid to lie near the Edyſtone lighthouſe, and after "two days ſearch I found it. As it is a rock quite unknown to any perſon but to one or two fiſhermen (neither of whom knew what water "was on it) and as it lies very much in the track of ſhips coming in and going out of Plymouth, I think it my duty to acquaint their Lord-"ſhips of its ſituation, and of the depth of water on it at ſpring tides. The Handeeps (for ſo the fiſhermen call it) bears north, thirty-"nine degrees weſt, from the Edyſtone, by compaſs, three and three-fourths of a mile diſtant. From the Ramhead it bears ſouth, fifty-ſix "degrees

‖‖ So called from its oozy bed, and its lying near ſeveral hams, names of gentlemen's ſeats—as Ham, the ſeat of the younger branch of the Trelawney family, and Keyham, a barton of Sir John St. Aubyn, which ſkirts it for a conſiderable extent. Camden, in his Britannia, which he publiſhed in the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, expreſsly calls this eſtuary, the Tamar. In an account of Plymouth, publiſhed in 1643, it is called Hamwoſe.

with abundant water. At Bideford there is ſufficient water at the quay for veſſels of three hundred tons burthen.‡ At Bideford-bridge it is high-water at the new and full moon, about ſix o'clock: but the wind ſometimes makes conſiderable alterations. In ſtormy weather the tide ſometimes falls about a foot after high-water, and then riſes to its former height. If the wind blow hard at ſouth-weſt, a ſpring-tide ſeldom fails to overflow the quay; riſing ſo high under the arches of the bridge, that the ſmalleſt boat cannot paſs. A common ſpring-tide, without the concurrence of the winds, generally lays all the marſhes under water. "The Torridge, at Bideford, is of a noble breadth. It riſes in ſpring-tides to eighteen feet, "the tide being at the higheſt, the third after the full moon." * The river Taw, which riſes in the very heart of the county, on a ſpring-tide overflows the meadows at Barnſtaple to ſuch a degree, that the town itſelf ſeems a peninſula. Linmouth is an open ſtrand with a greenſward plain, environ'd by mountainous cliffs, a beach ſtretching onward to the eaſt at their baſe of half a mile.†

In regard to the tides, I ſhall not enter into any particulars; though I muſt make one general obſervation on their ebbing and flowing. The cauſe of this is ſuppoſed to be the moon—a theory, which, ſo far as it relates to ſpring and neap-tides, is beautiful and ſatisfactory. But I think it deficient on many conſiderations, as to the daily tides. If the flux and reflux were wholly influenced by the moon, why does not the moon affect the great freſh water lakes in America? That tides do not ariſe from the influence of the moon, but are cauſed by polar inundations, is a much more probable doctrine.

Having thus traced our rivers, and looked into their harbours, I ſhall recount a few inſtances of the inundations to which they are ſubject; and, noticing ſome irregularities of the ſea, conclude this chapter with an obſervation or two on the changes that have been gradually effected on the beds and banks of our rivers, and on our coaſts both to the ſouth and north.§ Of the Exe, ſome violent inundations have been noticed by our annaliſts. The rains, in 1537, ſwelled the waters of the Exe to ſuch a torrent, as to throw down one of the piers of Exeter-bridge. The houſe of a man, whoſe name was Cove, which was ſituated beyond the bridge, being ſhattered in this terrible ſtorm, gave way in the night, whilſt all the family were in bed, and the whole end of it next to the water-ſide, fell down with a violent craſh. The ſervants, aſleep in the upper chamber, were at the ſame moment daſhed into the river and drowned. But Cove and his wife, ſleeping in a room below, were carried into the water, bed and all. He charged her not to ſtir: and, uſing ſometimes his hands and ſometimes his feet, inſtead of oars, kept himſelf on the weſt-ſide of the river out of the ſtrong eddy; and at length reaching a hillock where the waters were ſhallow, recovered, with his wife, the ſhore in ſafety. On the 8th of December, 1692, the Exe roſe to ſo great a height, as to overflow the ſtreets of Weſt-Exe, in Tiverton, near four feet deep, where a child, about four years old, fell into a gutter, and was carried into a baker's houſe adjoining Exe-bridge, (the length of the underground gutter being 36 feet) and thence into the Exe near 20 feet more. Here ſhe laid hold of a ware-ſtake, which ſome perſons ſeeing, went to her aſſiſtance and ſaved her from periſhing. The Lowman inundated its neighbourhood in December 1695. Blundell's ſchool was overflowed, and the green covered with water; ſo that the boys rowed about there in tubs and trundles. This flood demoliſhed a number of walls and houſes in the town and pariſh of Tiverton. On the 12th of October, 1753, the Lowman overflowed all its banks, and roſe higher than had been known in the memory of man. The water was very high in the road towards Wellington, for a conſiderable way. In Mr. Blundell's ſchool-houſe and green, the boys rowed about in tubs; and the water covered the tops of many of the rails without the wall. At this time Mr. John Hurford, a reſpectable ſerge-maker of the town of Tiverton, attempting to ride acroſs the torrent, which violently ruſhed over the cauſeway at the eaſt end of Lowman-bridge, was thrown from his horſe, and hurried down the main ſtream, by the ſide of the ſchool-houſe wall to behind the gardens in Gold-ſtreet, where he had ſtrength enough to claſp the ſtump

"degrees weſt, three miles and a quarter diſtant. With ordinary ſpring-tides, there will be twenty-four feet on it at low water; but, with "extraordinary ſprings, there will be only twenty-two; and as this depth of water will be conſiderably leſſened by the great ſea which will "be on in bad weather, this rock, in its preſent ſtate, may not only prove fatal to line-of-battle ſhips, but to ſome of the frigates. Every "year part of the wreck of veſſels and their cargoes are driven aſhore to the eaſtward and weſtward of Plymouth-ſound; and it is never "known where theſe veſſels were wrecked: In my humble opinion, they have foundered on this rock. For it being of a conical form, and "there being ſixteen fathom of water all around it, at a few yards diſtance, there muſt needs be an amazing ſea on it, with bad weather. "The leading marks on it is to bring the loweſt or ſouth-eaſt-moſt part of More-end hill, juſt on with the top of the Mewſtone, and to keep "Mount-batten a ſail's-breadth open of Penlee-point. The weather being hazy when I was on it, I could take no other land-marks. "But the following horizontal angles, which were taken on the ſhoaleſt part of it, may ſerve to direct any perſon how to come on it, or "how to avoid it. Between the Edyſtone and the Mewſtone 62°. 43'. Between the Mewſtone and Ramhead 21°. 5'."

‡ The harbour at Bideford, but for the bar which lies acroſs it, and is indeed the dread of the moſt experienced ſeamen, would be one of the beſt in the channel. *See Watkins's Bideford*, p. 272.

* Watkins's Bideford, p. 7.

† From the foreland in Countesbury, which towers to an amazing height, may be ſeen eight counties—Devon, Cornwall, and Somerſet; Pembroke, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Brecknocſhire.

§ "Sidmouth is often flooded by the ſpring-tides oppoſing the current of the river; when, in many houſes, the water is full four feet deep."—*Palkian MSS.*

of a tree; whence he was taken a few hours afterwards; though every method tried for his recovery proved ineffectual. In January, 1757, there was a great flood in Weſtex, Tiverton, occaſioned by the ſudden riſe of the Exe. Some of the inhabitants were driven to their chambers, others rowed in tubs and trundles through the ſtreet; and the millhouſe and mills at the end of it were ſwept away by the torrent; which was the means of preſerving a contiguous dwelling-houſe, with many people who had been there an hour in dread, every moment, of deſtruction. On the evening of January 16, 1775, the Exe, ſwelled by continual rains, roſe to a great height, and overflowed its banks. It came down with ſuch amazing rapidity, that it tore up the foundation and deſtroyed all the works of the new-bridge then building over the river at Exeter. Many of the largeſt ſtones of this unfiniſhed ſtructure were carried down through the arches of the old bridge; which, though ſhocked, ſtill braved the torrent. Alphington brook hath been ſwelled to ſuch a degree, as to lay the neighbourhood under water. The violent rains on Wedneſday the 2d of July, 1760, occaſioned, about ten at † night a very extraordinary ſwell of Alphington brook. Riſing in the ſpace of a few minutes, near twelve feet above its uſual height, it undermined and threw down upwards of twenty dwelling-houſes, beſides barns, ſtables, and linhays; ſo that the inhabitants ſcarcely eſcaped with their lives. It carried off or deſtroyed, amidſt the ruins of the houſes, the greater part of their furniture; and, overflowing the adjacent grounds for more than two miles, damaged or deſtroyed many fields of corn and unmown graſs; threw down the hedges, and ſwept away ſeveral hayſtacks. According to a correct eſtimate, the loſs of the inhabitants on this occaſion exceeded 1000l. Another inundation happened at Alphington on the 9th of November, 1770, in conſequence of violent rains ſucceeding a deep ſnow. Yet this ſecond flood was by no means ſo alarming as that in 1760. ‡In the mean time, the truſtees of the turnpike ought to be aware, that ſuch floods had never happened at Alphington before the building of the new bridge. It ſeems that the arch of this bridge is too narrow for the paſſage of the waters, when the brook is ſwoln by extraordinary rains or torrents from the country. The ſmall brook at Dawliſh is too inconſiderable to be noticed: yet Dawliſh-bridge has been ſwept away more than once by the violence of the flood. A few years ſince, the bridge was thrown down by an inundation; and two women that moment paſſing over it, were buried in the ruins. The ſkirts of the moor are often waſhed by ſudden floods. "On the 27th of December, 1732, there happened (ſays Brice) at "Moreton an eruption of water, the vaſt and frightful track whereof remains for the admiration of future "generations." About twenty years ago, on a firſt of July, a vaſt torrent deluged all the lands in the neighbourhood of Newbridge.* After much dry weather the river roſe upwards of five feet in leſs than two minutes, covered Newbridge, which is full thirty feet high, and threw down or greatly injured ſeven bridges in its courſe. It carried off a great number of cattle that were grazing in the lowlands. In one valley ſixty ſheep were drowned. In another place a colt was found on the top of an apple tree, where the ſubſiding waters had left it. In theſe vallies ſimilar inundations frequently happen: but they are generally in conſequence of heavy rains, or the melting of the ſnow in winter. The cauſe of this ſingular ſwell of the river has been variouſly conjectured. Whether a cloud ſuddenly burſt there, or a waterſpout, are queſtions not eaſy to determine. Not long after this, in the month of November, the river Yeo that runs through the pariſh of Aſhburton, was ſwelled to an amazing height by a torrent from the country. Standing in the door of a houſe ſituate on its banks, a girl was ſuddenly ſwept off by the flood, and carried down from the north-ſtreet under three bridges, and was taken up at the bottom of a meadow, apparently dead—more than a quarter of a mile from the place where ſhe ſtood. Mr. Tripe, the ſurgeon, at Aſhburton, (from whom I received this narrative) attending her, ſucceeded in his proceſs for animation: Soon recovering, ſhe complained only of being a little bruiſed. The Dart muſt neceſſarily be ſubject to floods, from the number of ſtreams that it receives in its courſe; and from the ſteep and rocky grounds which bound it on both ſides for many miles from its ſource—which being impenetrable by the waters that fall, conduct the whole to the river. This accounts for the ſudden effects of a ſtorm. About ſix years ſince, a torrent deſcended from our Alps, inſtantly ſwelling the water at Staverton-bridge near ſix feet perpendicular—to the people of Totnes and the neighbourhood, without any apparent cauſe; as no rain had fallen for ſome time before, either there, or in its vicinage. And, what is ſurpriſing, they remained ignorant full

† "It was in the forenoon that the effect of the rain was felt at Exeter." *Extract from Letter.*

‡ "I think at the time of the great flood the preſent bridge was not built. The channel was blocked up and the ſtream diverted from "its courſe by hay, &c. waſhed into it." *Extract from Letter.*—The above is the ſubſtance of Chapple's narrative; a part of the *Palkian MSS.*——If Chapple, who ſpent his life in the neighbourhood of Alphington, and paſſed Alphington-bridge once a week at leaſt on an average during his life, is not to be depended upon in this inſtance, his *authority* is ſurely good for nothing.

* At Dunsford-bridge the waters of the Teign riſe remarkably high after ſudden or heavy rains. This is owing, it is ſaid, to ſome defect in the conſtruction of the bridge. To whatever cauſes the riſing of the waters may be owing, it is certain, that within the laſt fifteen years, more than thirty people have been drowned in their attempts to paſs the bridge when thus overflowed—a fatality which claims the conſideration of the county, under whoſe direction the ſpot ſhould be examined, and the point aſcertained, whether there be any thing exceptionable in the ſtructure of the bridge or not.

full ſix months, where or when the rain had fallen. The common people found a ſolution for the difficulty in a waterſpout burſt on the moor. At Plymouth there was ſo great a flood in 1638, that people paſſed the ſtreets in boats. At Bideford and Barnſtaple, and ſeveral places on the north coaſt, the rivers often inundate the country to a very alarming degree. This is particularly the caſe at Bideford and its vicinities. At Wear-Giffard, diſtant from Bideford about four miles, the water of the river firſt becomes freſh, and ſometimes riſes ſo ſuddenly, that the inhabitants on the quay are not only confined to their houſes, but driven to the upper rooms.

The irregularities of the ſea may deſerve a curſory attention. At the time of the earthquake at Liſbon, Nov. 1ſt, 1755, between ten and eleven in the morning, the water was remarkably agitated at Exeter, Exmouth, Starcroſs, and Kenton Warren. At Dartmouth and Plymouth alſo, was obſerved the ſame uncommon ſwell and agitation of the waters. Mr. Holdſworth deſcribes this phenomenon at Dartmouth in the Philoſ. Tranſactions. "I have enquired particularly (ſays he) of our pilot-men and others, concern-"ing the tides in this harbour: and they agree, that there was a ſurpriſing agitation of the waters about "nine in the morning, on the firſt day of November laſt, when there was a great and ſudden ſwell. "Though there was but little wind, yet the boats, riding near the mouth of the river, tumbled and toſſed "as if they would have leaped into each other: and two of them broke looſe from their moorings. During "this fermentation (or boiling of the ſea like a pot, as my informant expreſſes himſelf) though it was "four hours ebb, the waters roſe higher than they uſually do, on the higheſt ſpring tide. This violent "motion laſted about three quarters of an hour; and then the waters fell to their uſual height at that "time of the tide; and have continued to ebb and flow without any perceptible irregularity." The following are Dr. Huxham's remarks from Plymouth, on the ſame phenomena. "From the 26th of October "to the end of the month (1755) the wind was conſtantly between the north and eaſt, commonly north-"eaſt, the barometer 30, 3—thermometer about 50. The north-eaſt wind and high ſtation of the mercury, "continued till the 2d of November, when the wind became weſt ſouth-weſt, and the barometer ſome-"what fell. During all this time, the atmoſphere was uncommonly thick, often foggy, but without rain. "Saturday, Nov. 1ſt, about four in the afternoon, we had juſt about high water, an extraordinary boar, "as the ſailors call it. The ſea ſeemed diſturbed about twenty minutes before, though there was very "little wind that day. In the morning, the ſky was full of little fiery red clouds, in the afternoon very "louring, and in many places of a very odd copper color. The atmoſphere was exceſſively thick and "dark; inſomuch, that coming down the northern hill towards Plymouth, one of my ſervants, who is "not very curious, took notice of it, and deſired I would guard againſt a ſtorm: but not a drop of rain "fell. During this time, a perſon who croſſed the ferry at Creſton-mill, to the ſouth-eaſt of Plymouth, "obſerved that the tide had made a very extraordinary receſs, almoſt immediately after high water (about "four in the afternoon) and left both the paſſage-boats with ſome horſes and ſeveral perſons at once dry "in the mud, though a minute or two before in four or five feet water. In leſs than eight minutes the "tide very rapidly returned, and floated both boats, ſo that they had near ſix feet water. The ſea ſunk "and ſwelled, though in a leſs degree, for near half an hour longer. At the next morning's tide were "ſeveral very large ſurges. Some of the ſhips were driven from their moorings, and twirled round in a "very odd manner. At Cremill-paſſage, over another arm of the ſea, about two miles weſt of Plymouth, "the ſame phenomena were obſerved: and at Stonehouſe-lake, which communicates with that arm of "the ſea, the 'boar' drove every thing before it; tearing up the mud, ſand, and banks, in a very ſhocking "manner, and broke a large cable, by which the foot-paſſage-boat is drawn from ſide to ſide of the "lake. On the 17th of July, 1761, the ſea flowed at Plymouth, full eighteen inches in about two mi-"nutes, and immediately ebbed with the ſame rapidity. This extraordinary flux and reflux continued "the whole day. On the north-coaſt, an unuſual ſwell of the ſea was obſerved in 1756." In this year the agitation of the waters at Ilfracombe, (ſuch as was not perceived on the ſouthern coaſt of Devonſhire) is thus deſcribed by the Rev. Mr. Prince of Barnſtaple. "On Friday, the 27th day of February laſt, at "ſix in the evening, the weather being then extremely fair, as it had been for ſome time before and con-"tinued for ſome days afterwards, and the ſea being exceedingly calm, a rumbling noiſe was heard like "that which uſually precedes what the ſailors call a ground-ſea; only it was much louder. The tide, "at that time, was above half ebbed, and retired as far as the head of the quay, leaving the veſſels within "the pier on dry ground; when, ſuddenly, the ſea came on with a great run, filling the quay to the "height of ſix feet perpendicular. And the water remained at the ſame height near half an hour, but "was agitated as in a ſtorm. At this time the veſſels were all afloat; and ſome that broke looſe from "their moorings, were likely to be carried out to ſea, on the receſs of the waters. The general conſter-"nation gave us no room for accurate remark."

The

The repetition of ſuch irregularities in our rivers and the ſea, muſt in time have produced very material changes in the banks and beds of thoſe rivers, and in the coaſts themſelves. Various other cauſes, indeed, combine to effect theſe gradual alterations.

The width and the depth of our rivers, and their degrees of velocity, are by no means the ſame at preſent, as in former ages. They have in many places been greatly diverted from their old channels. I ſhall inſtance a few changes that have taken place in the beds of our rivers. At Tiverton, an alteration in the bed and courſe of the Exe, is very apparent. "In * 1771 (ſays Mr. Dunsford) St. Peter's church "and tower were declared to be in danger from the river Exe, which had been gradually changing its "bed and courſe many years, and now waſhed the foot of the hill underneath the churchyard wall—which, "a committee reported at a veſtry-meeting, would probably be thrown down by it, and the foundations of "the tower be endangered." Anchors have been found at Cowley-bridge, on the Exe, far above the preſent navigation. There were formerly ſome mills on the banks, a little under the road towards Cowley-bridge, from which ſide the water has now retired to a conſiderable diſtance. In the ſuburbs of Exeter ſome of the lands at preſent dry, were once overflowed by the river. The Exe, like other rivers, was anciently ſwelled with the waters from the uncultivated grounds above, and with continual moiſture from the ſuperimpending woods. Obſtructed in its paſſage with rocks and fallen trees, and an accumulation of mud and ſand waſhed down by torrents from the country, it was gradually diverted from its old channel into a new. Some years ſince, a man digging for a well in his garden, in the pariſh of St. Thomas, came to a ſtratum of ſand, after this to ſeveral different ſtrata, and underneath all, about ſixteen feet deep, to a bed of hazel leaves of five or ſix inches thick. On the removal of theſe leaves, nuts ſwam about on the top of the water. This bed of leaves was probably drifted hither in former times, then covered with earth and ſand, and laſtly with mud, as are the marſhes in the preſent river. At this moment the bounds of St. Thomas's pariſh came acroſs the Exe; which proves that the river has varied from its original courſe. The large and maſſy ſtones that are ſcattered about in the beds or near the beds of the rivers which flow out of Dartmoor, ſhew that theſe ſtreams were much larger than at preſent, as they have evidently been much moved, and ſome are † worn ſmooth that are now only in the vicinity of the water. This change is chiefly aſcribed to our ancient woods having been deſtroyed by men and beaſts. Trees not only abſorb much moiſture from the atmoſphere, that would otherwiſe be carried off by the winds, but they alſo leſſen evaporation; cloathing the ground by their foliage, which would otherwiſe be expoſed to the heat of the ſun. In this way the diminution of the rivers in America has been accounted for, with great appearance of reaſon. For when rains are not evaporated, they muſt fall into the earth, and ſwell the ſprings. A great part of the moor was unqueſtionably covered with wood in former times; and leaves, continually dropping from the trees into the rivers, muſt certainly have much increaſed them. The Yealme muſt have changed its courſe in former times; as the two ſtone bridges of Torr and Puſlinch, which croſs it within a mile of each other, inſtead of being at right angles with the ſtream, are hardly at any angle at all—the water running almoſt parallel with them before it finds its way through the arches. I have obſerved the little river Lid "fretting and wearing away its ſeemingly imperiſhable bed." Riſdon has mentioned this circumſtance; and Camden, long before him, has particularly noticed it. If there had been the ſame ſpirit for philoſophical enquiry five hundred years ago, as at the preſent day, from obſervations at that time, we might have aſſigned ſome probable ſpace in which this ſmall ſtream has accompliſhed ſo great a work.

The changes that have happened along the ſea-coaſts, and more particularly at the mouths of our rivers, are very remarkable; whether the land be obſerved in its progreſs, as advancing on the ſea, or in a ſtate of gradual diminution. The depth of the ſea was conſiderable at Seaton, at no very remote period. The harbour of Axmouth on the eaſt-ſide of the river, grew, probably, into uſe, as that of Seaton fell into decay. And at length the ſea drove in ſuch quantities of ſand, as rendered both harbours inconvenient: and a vaſt expence would have been required to make the harbour on either ſide of the river, capable of receiving ſhips of any great burthen. The ſand has been continually accumulating—heaped in by the tide at various times: and great quantities of ſoil have been lodged upon the ſalt-marſh belonging (in 1773) to Sir John Trevelyan and Walter Oke, Eſq. Some ground, the property of Sir John Trevelyan, which was formerly let for eight pounds a year, is now let (1773) for near 150l. In the year 1788, there happened a remarkable ſlip of earth on the coaſt, about half a mile from Beer. From a paſture-down called South-down, the property of Mr. Rolle, a great quantity of the cliff gave way, and ſunk down to a conſiderable depth. The plane ſurface was full ſix acres of good ground; and the depth meaſured, perpendicularly

* Hiſt. Memoirs of Tiverton, p. 253.

† Indeed I will not aſſert, that from this circumſtance, there is ſufficient foundation for the greater ſize of the rivers, for I have obſerved many of the granite rocks on the moors, at a great diſtance from the courſe of the rivers, ſmooth and rounded in their ſuperficies.

perpendicularly about 200 feet. It happened about twelve o'clock at night: and this part of the cliff went off with a terrible noiſe, that much alarmed the people of Beer. Probably there was a ſubterraneous chaſm under the rocks, which the ſea increaſing by inceſſant perforation, looſened the cliff above, when the whole maſs, at length ſinking down, filled the cavern. As it was a greater quantity, however, than the hollow could contain, it forced up very large rocks more than thirty feet above the ſurface of the water. Theſe rocks are full 100 yards diſtant from the land, which has now gained conſiderably on the ſea, by driving out into it this great body of earth, gravel, and ſtone. It is remarkable, that the ſtone, appearing above the ſurface of the water, is in ſubſtance very diſtinct in its nature from the ſtones obſerved among the ſtrata of the cliff. A more than uſual quantity of rain had fallen for many ſucceſſive days before the cliff gave way: it appeared to me, that another very conſiderable fall was threatened. For, ſtanding on the high ground, I obſerved it opening in ſeveral places: and the fiſſure was wide and deep.* It is the waſhing of the ſea, together with the action of the froſts and wind, which has formed the cliffs at Sidmouth. They were originally ſloping hills. The ſea firſt made a ſmall overhanging bank, which fell down. The ſea ſtill continuing its work, by degrees, the greateſt part of the hill was demoliſhed. At Branſcombe the hill ſharply aſcends even to the edge of the cliffs. Writing about the year 1538, Leland ſays, "Leſs than 100 years ago, ſhips uſed the haven of Budleigh or Ottermouth. But it is now "clean barred." At Salterton I have obſerved conſiderable defalcations of the ſhore: and I have no doubt but ſome of the houſes at the lower end of the village will be tumbled into the ſea, in leſs than a century. In digging deep in the low grounds at Exmouth, a bottom of ſand intermixed with a variety of ſhells, hath plainly the traces of the ſea. The mouth of the river Exe was formerly much to the ſouth of Exmouth, towards Starcroſs. At that time the bar of ſand was connected with the main land at Exmouth; and on this bar ſtood Exmouth-fort. But, ſince the time when the river Exe altering its channel, and running towards Exmouth, broke through the bar of ſand, it has been curious to trace Exmouth-fort on the Starcroſs-ſide, where a cannon-ball has been found buried in the ſands, with ſeveral veſtiges of a fortification.† The Exe, however, ſeems to be faſt returning to its old channel. At Exmouth there has been ſuch an accumulation of ſand within the laſt fifty years, that the mouth of the river has conſiderably varied. And the channel is here ſo full of ſand banks, and ſo ſhallow in ſeveral places, where it was very deep a ſhort time ſince, that the pilotage of the river is rendered extremely difficult. On the Starcroſs-ſide, however, the ſands are viſibly yielding to the force of the current, particularly near the oil-houſe. When a paſſage is made on this ſpot, (which is almoſt effected) the river will again change its mouth and reſume its old channel. This part of the Warren, indeed, is continually fretting away. Within the memory of man, the Warren conſiſted of more than 300 acres. It now conſiſts of ſcarcely 200. During the laſt twenty years, full fifty of its acres have been waſhed away. Within the memory of many old people with whom I have converſed on the ſubject, the ſcite of the new brick houſes at Starcroſs was formerly a bed of ſand. The iſland, where Mr. Woolcombe's gardens are, a few years ſince, was overflowed. The ſea uſed to flow beyond Powderham-mill, over the whole flat commonly called the Sod,‡ at preſent interſected by Lord Courtenay's new canal. The dam, built by Sir William Courtenay and his worthy ſucceſſor, hath ſhut out the water, for more than a mile. In digging in this marſh we meet with ſhells, as at Exmouth. ¶ And a boat and ſome timber were lately found here, ſeveral feet deep—a proof that the marſh has been raiſed above its original level. It appears from ancient records, that an arm of the ſea extended to the very walls of Exeter: and the place where veſſels ſtood at anchor, for the loading or unloading of all kinds of merchandize, is "ſtill called the Water-gate."§ The beſt lands in the valley underneath the city, appear to have been once overflowed: and the ancient boundaries of the water may even now be traced up and down the river. Proceeding along the coaſt, we ſhall find that the haven on the eaſt part of Weſt-Teignmouth, called the Poles, is almoſt choaked by a ſhoal of ſand thrown up by the ſea: at Eaſt-Teignmouth much ground has

* I received the following account of this ſlip or rougemont, (as the Devonſhire people call it) from a correſpondent who mentions a particular or two, of which my guide, I believe, was ignorant. "About a quarter of a mile below the point under Beer, is the old "cavern or quarry, whence the ſtone was taken for building the cathedral of Exeter, which, on the 29th of April, 1788, fell in about "midnight; or rather the earth gave way at the inner end, and the land parted in a perpendicular direction, many yards in length and "breadth, compriſing about ten acres ſurface. It is near 400 feet deep. This ſlid away, and has encroached on the ſea many yards; "where it has banked the pebbles, ſand, ſoil, &c. about thirty feet higher than high water mark—though before covered ſeveral feet deep "at low water. It lifted the great Sherborne-rock ſeveral feet, and broke the little Sherborne to pieces. Not far from this, is a very "large hole in the rock, called Kingſhole."

† In "England's Recovery" we have mention of Exmouth-fort.

‡ Sod is ſynonimous with ſward. Milton preferred Sod in his own editions of Paradiſe Loſt: but Dr. Newton changed it to ſward. "Ruſtic of graſſy ſod."

¶ This, it ſhould ſeem, as an artificial buſineſs, ought not to have been mentioned. But the inhabitants do not conſider it as wholly artificial. To uſe their language: "Before the dam was built, the ſea was retiring." This, indeed, is the language of all my correſpondents, with one exception only. But it is impoſſible for the ſea to retreat. The ſea is always at the ſame height.

§ Palkian-MSS.

been loſt: I conclude ſo from the ſituation of the church. All along, indeed, the decreaſe of the cliffs is evident.* The ſurface of the preſent marſhes at Kingſteignton are nearly on a level with the top of the old Roman arches which were lately laid open † at Kingſteignton-bridge. We obſerve not the leaſt dipping in the ſtrata: the arches, therefore, could not have ſunk. Had this been the caſe, we ſhould have ſeen the ſtrata, which are now perfectly horizontal and correſponding with thoſe of the marſh in general, inclining towards the arches, and probably cracked or broken. Having meaſured, then, theſe old arches, I can ſafely aſſert, that the ground of the marſhes at Kingſteignton has been raiſed, ſince the reſidence of the Romans in Devonſhire, full eight feet. In the ſame manner hath all Bovey-Heathfield been conſiderably raiſed, though now indeed the loweſt ſpot in Devonſhire. Fir-trees, poplars, and other trees, have been frequently dug up on the Heathfield—ſome lying a little way under the ſurface in an irregular manner, with their branches, leaves, and roots entire; others buried very deep, in a petrified ſtate, and reſembling agate in color. Theſe were found in great numbers, where the coal-works are at preſent. As we dig in the Heathfield, ſtrata of mud, clay, and ſand, alternately appear; but no ſhells, as far as I could obſerve. And large ſtakes, evidently driven into the ground, are every day diſcovered here, to the depth of more than nine feet. All theſe appearances confirm the fact, that Bovey-Heathfield and the marſhes thence down to Teignmouth, are greatly raiſed above their original level. This muſt have been effected not only by the waters gradually depoſiting their mud and ſand and other ſubſtances, but by violent inundations throwing down ſtones and earth and trees from the neighbouring highlands. Thus, when mud enough was depoſited to form a ſurface above the reach of the tide, or more of the cliff was thrown down, than the ſea below could waſh away, the Bovey-Heathfield and the Kingſteignton marſhes, (before, the bed of the river, if not an arm of the ſea) became a new piece of land. As we go down the coaſt, we may ſtill obſerve the decreaſe of the cliffs. "At Torbay, ſo much of the land has "been ſubmerged, (ſays a correſpondent) that the circumſtance is really ‡ alarming." Leland tells us, that fiſhermen have often taken up with their nets in Torbay "muſons of hartes"—whence people have imagined that in times paſt Torbay was foreſt-ground.§ At Totnes, new Totnes-bridge and the adjoining grounds are remembered to have been regularly covered by the tide. And the tradition is, that the whole ſtreet, within fifty paces of Eaſtgate, was anciently under water. Here the inhabitants ſhew us a ſtone, on which Brute is fabled to have ſtepped out of his veſſel, when he landed at Totnes. At Slapton and Stokenham the land hath, of late years, greatly decreaſed. In the laſt century there exiſted a conſiderable village at the north-eaſtern extremity of Slapton-ſands, called Under-cliff Lakes. This village has entirely diſappeared. And within the laſt ſeven years ſeveral houſes and above ten acres of arable land have been carried away by the ſea. "The flats through which the Yealme flows, have been all ſearched for ſtream-"tin. A few years ſince, ſome adventurers opened a pit in a flat of the Yealme, in the pariſh of Yealmton, "within high-water mark. The only remarkable thing that occurred, was, that after they had removed a "ſtratum of earth of about three feet thick, they came to a bed of the moor gravel: and the whole depth, "which was about twenty feet to the rock, was entirely filled up with this ſubſtance. And, though the "river runs through all kinds of ſoils, and for the laſt two miles entirely through a bed of lime-"ſtone, not a ſingle ſtone appeared but ſuch as muſt have been brought from the moor—a proof, it ſhould "ſeem, that the ſea once covered this ſpot; the depth of the ſtones and gravel having brought them below "low-water mark, and the ſea being now excluded by the rubble which has been accumulating in a "courſe of ages."‖ "At Plymouth, along the ſides of the hill called the Hoe or the Haw, (probably "from the French Haut) where it overlooks Plymouth-ſound, there runs a bed of ſea-beach, between "thirty and forty feet above the level of the preſent high-water mark. It is now ſo firmly petrified "together, though without the leaſt intermixture of earth or clay, that to ſeparate a ſingle pebble from "its

* "I recollect (ſays Mr. Corniſh of Totnes, in a letter to the author) having myſelf ſat on the walls of the houſes of Old Teignmouth, "which was burnt by the French—the ſcite of which is now many yards below high-water mark. During the very high tide which did "ſo much miſchief at Plymouth, the ſea made a paſſage over the ſandbank at Teignmouth, and the Den was a perfect iſland." "The "cliffs at Sidmouth (and ſo on eaſtward, obſerves a gentleman of Exeter) have loſt hundreds of acres within remembrance. I myſelf "remember many ſlips of them, and alſo of the cliffs at Exmouth, and of thoſe between the Warren and Teignmouth." "At the mouth "of the Teign (obſerves another gentleman) large banks of ſand have occaſionally ſhifted, thro' the violence and inundation of the ſea."

† This diſcovery will be noticed hereafter.

‡ "The Legend ſays (he continues) that all Torbay was once a wood. Tis certain that on ſtrong tides at low-water mark, whole "trees have been dug up and drawn aſhore: and I have an account of a meadow of ſeveral acres which did exiſt in the pariſh of Paignton, "but which is now covered by the ſea. The tide has not long ſince deſtroyed the wall of the lawn at Torr-abbey."

§ "The roots of trees (ſays another gentleman) as if once flouriſhing on the ſpot, are ſeen at low-water, on Torr-abbey ſands. The "ſubſidence of the waters on the weſtern-ſide of Haldown was viſibly at Torbay: and the Bovey-coal and potter's clay follow the vale. It "was, perhaps, ſome violent convulſion that brought the Teign to its preſent mouth, ſtealing with its waters through the clifted hills "inſtead of following the track the univerſal deluge had formed for it."

‖ For this information I am obliged to Mr. Yonge of Puſlinch, who in another part of his letter relates, that "on the high ground in the "pariſh of Yealmton, called the Weſtern Torr, which overlooks the Yealm, is to be obſerved a conſiderable ſtratum of river gravel, which "tho' now ſo firmly petrified as to be an entire maſs of ſtone, is evidently of the ſame materials as that which now forms the bed of the river, "more than a hundred feet below it."

" its bed would be extremely difficult. It lies too, in ſuch different ſtrata of coarſe and fine, ſo naturally " to be expected from the agitation of the ſurf, and is to be found on the ſame level, in ſo many different " parts, that it cannot be attributed to any accidental landing of gravel. And yet if ever the ſea was at " this ſpot, half the preſent ſituation of Plymouth muſt have been under water." * The tide almoſt reached the laſt bridge on the Tamar, in the pariſh of Calſtock, in the time of Henry the 8th. This is not the caſe at preſent. On the north-coaſt, large pieces of the cliffs have been ſubmerged in many places. Hundred of acres of good land have been overwhelmed by the ſea-ſands at Santon, or waſhed away by the waters. " Here a tree, thirty feet long, was found (ſays Riſdon) under a hill of ſand, which the inhabi- " tants had undermined for manure, till it fell down, and produced this unexpected diſcovery."

In the mean time we have proofs that the waters have been ſtopped back, by ſuch cauſes as I have already ſpecified, from great inland diſtances: but ſuch revolutions could only have happened in the courſe of many centuries. Thoſe low grounds to the north-weſt between Merton and Petrockſtow (ſo remarkable for their ſalt or brackiſh waters) were anciently, perhaps, an arm of the ſea. Though I have not heard that ſhells or any other marine productions have been found in this valley, yet trees are often diſcovered here, lying in different poſitions along a ſtratum of clay, ſometimes 15 or 20 feet beneath the ſurface of the earth. They are, many of them, of conſiderable magnitude: and they frequently lie ſo entangled, as greatly to perplex the labourers in raiſing their clay. On ſome of theſe trees, nuts and leaves have been obſerved. They were probably rooted up from the neighbouring hills, and carried hither, amidſt ſome violent convulſion, contributing, together with ſtones and clay and various other ſubſtances, to raiſe the valley, and reſcue it from the ocean.

From theſe obſervations it ſhould appear, that while ſome parts of the lands of Devonſhire are giving way to the waters, others are advancing upon them. But the increaſe of our lands bears no proportion to their diminution. Devonſhire loſes great quantities of ground continually both on the north and ſouth coaſts. In the time of Edward the firſt, Cornwall † was much larger than at this day. And, when the iſland of ‡St. Nicholas was the emporium of the Devon and Corniſh tin-trade, that county was more than treble its preſent ſize. In ſhort, all the ſhores of the iſlands of Great-Britain and Ireland, which are expoſed to the Atlantic ocean, are in a conſtant ſtate of diminution. The ſouth-weſt part of Ireland loſes hundreds of acres every year.¶ And the weſtern iſles of Scotland were once a part of the main land, which is perpetually ſubdividing into other iſles.‖ Theſe are facts: to build an hypotheſis upon them, I would not preſume. Indeed I have been writing a chapter of facts—which it is time to conclude, that I may leave my readers to their own ſpeculations.

* For this piece of information I have alſo to thank Mr. Yonge: and I have received the following account of this curious old ſea-beach, from my ingenious friend Mr. Elford of Bickham. " This beach (ſays Mr. Elford) is full 25 feet above the level of the ſea.—What I have obſerved of this old beach, is, that it was moſt certainly produced by a volcanic commotion, and could not have been left by the ſinking of the preſent bed of the ſea—for theſe reaſons—firſt, that a number of ſucceſſive beaches would appear all the way down from the old one to the preſent, had it worn away gradually—whereas the precipice between them conſiſts of broken rocks intermixed with ſoil; and ſecondly and chiefly, becauſe the old beach is not parallel to the preſent ſurface of the ſea, but makes an angle with it, of five or ſix degrees. This laſt circumſtance is, I think, concluſive as to its having been produced by a volcano, but of time immemorial."

† " The encroaching ſea hath ravined from Cornwall (ſays Carew) the whole countrie of Lionneſſe," the ſpace between the Land's End and the Iſles of Scilly; which, to this day, retain that name, in Corniſh Lethowſow, " carrieth continually an equal depth of " fortie or fixtie fathom—a thing not uſuall in the ſea's proper dominion. About the midway there lieth a rock, which at low water " diſcovereth his head. Fiſhermen caſting ther hooks thereabouts, have drawn up pieces of doors and windows. Moreover, the ancient " name of St. Michael's mount was Caraclowſe in Cowſe, the hoar rock in the wood, which now is at every ebb encompaſſed by ſea: " and yet at ſome low ebbs, roots of mighty trees are deſcried in the ſands about it. The like overflowing hath happened in Plymouth " haven."

‡ See Hiſt. Views of Devon.

¶ See Smith's Account of Kerry.

‖ In ſome parts of the globe, however, the land very greatly advances on the ſea. The Miſſiſippi river every year encroaches upon the ſea: ſo does the Rhone and the Ganges. The laſt river, in particular, encreaſes its land ſome thouſands of acres every year.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

I. VIEW of the COUNTRY. II. SOIL and STONE. III. STRATA next the SURFACE. IV. DISPOSITION of the STRATA. V. NATIVE FOSSILS—EXTRANEOUS FOSSILS. VI. GEOLOGICAL REFLEXIONS—DELUGES, VOLCANOES—EARTHQUAKES.

THIS irregular—this fractured county, is ſo different in its external aſpect, from the interior parts of the iſland in general, that it engages, at firſt ſight, the attention of travellers: nor is there leſs novelty in its internal ſtructure. The ſubterraneous geography, therefore, of Devonſhire, muſt be peculiarly intereſting to minds in the leaſt diſpoſed to philoſophical reflection.

But before I arrange the different ſoils and ſtones, or deſcend to mineralogical inveſtigation, I ſhall make a few miſcellaneous remarks on Devonſhire; proceeding thro' it in a rapid and deſultory manner.*

I. To begin with the city. Exeter is ſituated on a red loamy ſoil, which is ſpread on a red gritty ſtone. At the ſummit of Heavitree hill, we come upon a red ſand, which continues three miles to Clyſt-bridge. The ſtone near Exeter (ſays Dr. Stukeley) is "the little black pebble, incruſted in a ſandy matter of a red color, and a mouldering nature." The country about Rockbear is flat; the ſoil a ſtiff clay, mixed with pebbles, that runs through ſeveral extenſive pariſhes, both to the north and ſouth. All along the weſt ſide of the Clyſt, the ſoil is ſandy near the river: and, on the eaſt ſide of the Clyſt, till we come to the Otter, it is for the moſt part a yellow clay, full of ſprings, and abounding with round flattiſh pebbles. Of the hills between the Clyſt and the Otter, Woodbury is the moſt remarkable. To the north-eaſt we ſee from Woodbury, Blackdown and the Quantock hills, and through a clear atmoſphere, the iſle of Portland; to the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, Berryhead and a great part of Dartmoor. And, returning from this excurſive ſurvey to the nearer diſtances, we obſerve the river Exe at our feet—a beautiful line of light, the richly-cultivated grounds that adorn its banks, and laſtly the ſea itſelf—one wide expanſe of waters. The vale on the weſt ſide of the Otter is a gravelly ſoil; and as ſoon as we paſs the Otter at Newton Poppleford,† we come into a flinty ſoil and hilly country. The light mould of Ottery is fruitful for corn and paſturage. I obſerved a great deal of looſe ſtone, chiefly flint, ſcattered on the ſurface of the high grounds. In Ottery St. Mary are ſome beds of marle and clay. About a mile to the ſouth of the Honiton road, riſes a ſingle ridge called Eaſtdown,‡ that runs, for five miles, one continued level. A little to the ſouth of the ſpot where the road from Exeter to Lyme paſſes the Otter, we ſee a ridge called Sidmouth hill, that extends to the ſea, over which it projects with a ſteep pointed cliff called Peak hill. The dip between Eaſtdown and Sidmouth hill, is called Sidmouth gap. There is a long beach at Sidmouth, conſiſting of ſmall pebbles. A down riſes to the eaſt of Sidmouth, called Salcombe hill. On looking to the cliffs, eaſt of Sidmouth, we are ſenſibly ſtruck by their height and abruptneſs. Between the Sid and the Ax, we have every where a ſtrong ſtoney ſtratum. At Beer, there is generally a light earth on limeſtone, and a kind of chalk—at Seaton, a heavy marley ſoil, better adapted for graſs than corn. There is ſome clay at Seaton. Thoſe fine rocks that project ſo boldly and majeſtically at Beer and Seaton, are ſome of freeſtone, of which there are excellent quarries: nor ought we to forget the limeſtone quarries at Beer. Dr. Stukeley, ſpeaking of Seaton, obſerves that the river Ax flows in a large valley, having high ground on each ſide. The ſhore is rocky, high and ſteep, conſiſting of the ends of hills, which here run north and ſouth. The ground at bottom under the rocks is marley. The waves waſh it down, perpetually

* "In the eaſt parte of Devon, the mould ſtandeth moſt upon white chalke, which is paſſing good for ſheepe and corne. A little farther it conſiſteth of a red and blew marle, which is noe rockey, but an earthy ſubſtance. This ſoile is moſt naturall for paſturing of beaſtes, though it be plentifully ſtored with corne. For the red marle hath this property, to fructifye the barrenſte ground, and little to benefitt the good land. Amongſt this fatt mould they have high grounds called downes, containing not much in breadth, yet running out in length even to the borders of Somerſetſhire, with many pointes and turnings, by meanes whereof there are begotten innumerable valleyes.—— Towardes the weſt the ſoyle is more gravelly and ſandy, even to Haldon hills and unto the moores towards the north, which notwithſtanding is in a meaſure fertile where it may be watered. The ſouth part of the ſhire is thinn, ſtanding upon ſomewhat a rockey ſoyle: but the moſt parte of theſe rockes are a kind of marle fruitfull in dreſſing of ground. After followeth plenty of corne, and a ſweete nouriſhing graſſe. In the north and weſt parte the land is more leane and barren, except about townes—only in ſome few places of the inland, a veine of red ſoile ſheweth itſelf. Betweene the North and South Hames (for that is the ancient name) there lyeth a chaine of hills conſiſting of a blackiſh earth, both rockey and heathey, called by a borrowed name of its barrennes, Dartmoore, richer in its bowells than in the face thereof, yielding tinn and turffe."—*Riſdon, Portledge MS. p. 4. 6.*

† So called from the ford being full of poppleſtones.

‡ Eaſtdown abounds with white flints, which are very ſubject to chryſtallizations; and in ſome of which have been found echinites. *Extract from Letter.*

perpetually undermining the ſtrata of ſtone which fall, from time to time, in very large heaps. On Chard common, leading to Ford abbey, there are looſe ſtone roads; but, in general, eaſt of Axminſter, the roads are compoſed of a well compacted flint; and we have a great number of flint quarries in the neighbourhood. Looking back to the north-weſt, we ſhould notice the limerock at Northcombe, in * Offwell. A kind of freeſtone is dug in this pariſh from the ſame quarry whence they procure their lime. And the quality of this ſtone improves in proportion to its depth. There is a great quantity of flint in Offwell and its neighbourhood. There is a limeſtone in the pariſh of Widworthy adjoining to Offwell, which will hereafter occur to obſervation. Nearly in the centre of Widworthy, riſes to a point a high hill, called Widworthy hill. The ſoil of the narrow vale, where Honiton lies, is of a coarſe and cold nature—clayey, full of ſprings, with a bottom of reddiſh flint. On the extreme part of the pariſh of Kentiſbeare, to the weſt and ſouth-weſt, is an extenſive common of ſeveral hundred acres, called Kentſmoor.† It is waſte uncultivated ground. But the Blackdown hills particularly merit obſervation. Commencing in Somerſet, they run by the towns of Taunton and Wellington into this part of Devonſhire. Here, diverging to the ſouth, they terminate in cliffs on the ſhores eaſt of Exeter. Theſe hills have more or leſs of a plane on their tops; their ſteep ſides conſtantly fronting the weſt. In excavating a ſtratum of ſand on ‡ Blackdown, we diſcover a variety of foſſil ſhells, which ſhall be deſcribed in their proper place. Hackpen down in Columbſtock, Hemyocke and Uffcolumb, is a mountainous tract, ſeparated from Blackdown by a valley of incloſed ground. Between Columbton and Tiverton is a rich and fertile country. Though the neighbourhood of Tiverton be in general well cultivated, the hills and higher grounds at no great diſtance from the town, are extremely poor, and in ſome places apparently exhauſted. On Shortridge hill, near Tiverton, there is an extenſive ſouth-weſt land proſpect, and diſtant view of the ſea. From this hill large ſhips have been ſeen in clear weather, in their courſe towards Torbay. Near Tiverton are a few quarries that produce a reddiſh ſtone, which ſeems to be a cloſe grit. The roads have the ſame ſtratum of ſtone. The caſtle at Tiverton is built with lava. In our north-eaſt route, Burleſcombe and Holcombe-rogus have a red loam on a limeſtone. The country about Bampton is very uneven, conſiſting of high ſteep hills, and deep narrow valleys. The land is good, and lies on a limeſtone ſtratum. The road between Bampton and Southmolton is very high ground, at leaſt ten miles. Of the incloſed grounds between Tiverton and Southmolton, the ſoil is not unproductive in wood, paſturage, or tillage. Moors and downs, very cold and rugged, intervene. Here a clayey ſoil appears uppermoſt—there a light fenny earth, that ſcarcely covers the rocky bottom. Rock and clay ſeem to riſe alternately, till we reach Southmolton. Around the town of Southmolton, there is a pretty deep mould, better adapted for paſture than tillage; though ſuch is by no means the caſe in ſome parts of this rocky and precipitous country. Between Southmolton and Barnſtaple we have a ſtratum of limeſtone covered with clay. The ſoil of Exmoor is generally thin, with ſtones of granite ſcattered on the ſurface. The ſtratum next the ſurface is a moorſtone gravel, conſiſting of the ſame materials with the granite; only it is not indurated. Before we turn towards Barnſtaple, it may be proper to notice Lynton, where is ſituated the famous valley of ſtones, which the country people call the Deans or Danes. The valley of ſtones is in ſome meaſure indebted for the diſtinction to which it hath of late been raiſed, to Dr. Pococke, the biſhop of Upper Offory, who viſited it ſome years ſince with Dr. Milles: it is a groteſque and moſt romantic ſpot. About half a mile in length, it lies between two hills that are covered with an immenſe quantity of ſtones, and is terminated by rocks, which have the appearance of ruined caſtles, riſing at a great height, and preſenting a wild and pictoreſque proſpect. At an opening between the rocks towards the cloſe of the valley, there is a noble view of the Briſtol channel and the Welſh coaſt. The ſcenery of the whole country in the neighbourhood of the valley of ſtones is wonderfully ſtriking. The roads about Barnſtaple have ſome flint, but in no great plenty. From the top of Hewiſh down, in the pariſh of Eaſt down, near Barnſtaple, there is a moſt

* A limeſtone rock was (in 1783) diſcovered on an eſtate called Northcombe's, in Offwell, belonging to Michael Southcote, eſq. There is excellent freeſtone in Offwell. *C. Gullett.*

† On Kentſmoor is a ſtone which has on one ſide 15 miles to Exeter, on the other 14 miles to Taunton. I mention this to ſhew how much nearer a road might be made between the two towns, than the uſual one. This, perhaps, may be the ſubject of ſome little diſcuſſion in that part of the general hiſtory in which I ſhall treat on the roads of Devonſhire.

‡ The road from London, by way of Bath, croſſes over Marlborough downs, the higheſt tract in that particular direction between the two ſeas; and a continuation of the ridge of hills that extend north and ſouth through the kingdom, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Engliſh Appennines. The aſcent to theſe downs, in the eaſtern ſide, is gradual, and, for a great part of the way from London, impereeptible; but, on having paſſed them, the traveller is made ſenſible of their elevation by the ſteep aſcent of their weſtern ſide, and by the great deſcents of the road more or leſs, all the way to Bath. The inclination of theſe hills in many places is ſo great, as to reſemble precipices: and a perſon inclined to indulge his imagination, in contemplating their abrupt aſpect and various windings, might be induced to conſider them as having been once cliffs that bordered ſome ancient ſea; and their ſinuoſities, as having formed promontories, bays, and harbours. Inferior ranges of hills are obſerved to branch off from the principal ridge; one of which forms a great part of the boundary between the counties of Wilts and Somerſet, and in its courſe partly divides the county of Dorſet from Somerſet. One branch, alſo, enters this laſt county; where commence the Blackdown hills. Theſe run weſtward by the towns of Taunton and Wellington into a part of Devonſhire, and diverging to the ſouth, terminate in cliffs on the ſhores eaſt of Exeter.

extenſive and beautiful proſpect, terminated by the Corniſh hills, at the diſtance of more than eighty miles. Lundy iſland lies nearly weſt north-weſt from Barnſtaple—"ſo immured with rocks, and impaled with beetle-browed cliffs, that there is no entrance but for friends." Two men can ſcarcely walk abreaſt up the narrow aſcent to it, which is on the eaſt-ſide, over againſt Barnſtaple bay. At this landing place, Donne makes the depth of the water from four to ſix fathoms only. The depth, however, according to other accounts, is from four to fourteen fathoms. It has bad anchorage on its weſtern ſide. On the north are ſome ſunk rocks. And here riſes a ſharp ſteep rock, like a pyramid, which is called the Conſtable, as, overlooking the iſland, it ſeems to keep watch like a centinel. "On the ſouth is a ſmaller rock, called the Lamitor, joined by a little neck to the iſland." "Rat iſland is a ſmall rocky detachment from it on the ſouth-eaſt." Its greateſt length from north to ſouth is nearly two miles and a half, and its greateſt breadth from eaſt to weſt is a complete mile. The whole content of Lundy, with Rat iſland and its rocks included, may be eſtimated at near 1100 acres.* The land † about Bideford is hilly and rocky, with a blackiſh mould and yellowiſh clay. Many good quarries of hard durable ſtone are found in the rocky part; and in the clay part, good earth for bricks. Juſt above the bridge at Bideford is a little ridge of gravel, without which the potters in the manufactory of that town could not make their ware: There are many other ridges of gravel within the bar; but this only is proper for their uſe, as well as for ſome particular purpoſes in maſonry. It is often waſhed away by the freſhes; but a new ſupply of it is brought down by the ſtream from above, and depoſited on the ſame ſpot. ‡ The large ſwampy moor of Simpſon that borders upon Holſworthy, and the barrenneſs of the country around Hatherlay, with the deep clayey roads that interſect the heaths, have a moſt forbidding appearance; when a few ſcattered patches of red earth meet the eye, and the country gradually preſents to us its richeſt mould, as we proceed towards Crediton. All the land on the weſt-ſide of the Taw, and on the north-ſide of the ſtream which runs by Spreyton and Colebrook conſiſts of this red loam. We have obſerved no regular chain of hills to the weſt ‖ and north of Exeter: but the country affords a great variety of aſpects, both from the general irregularity of its ſurface and from its ſingular complexion; particularly its deep-red color in the more cultivated and fertile parts. On our return to the neighbourhood of Exeter, we may obſerve the pariſhes of Whitſtone, Drewſteignton, Holcombe-Burnell, Dunsford, Doddiſcombleigh, and Aſhton, all on a tough clay, with a denſe black whin or iron-ſtone, particularly the lower grounds. The hilly parts are ſometimes ſlaty and ſhelving. The Whitſtone hills riſe to as great an elevation as almoſt any in the county. In the pariſh of Drewſteignton (or rather Druidſteignton) we obſerve ſome rocks truly druidical. There is one in particular, which forming the ſide of a hill, looks like one ſolid maſs of iron. It is the black whinſtone.—From our Kenton quarries we have ſtone of rather a harder nature than that of Exminſter. The firſt ſtratum in Powderham and the adjacent parts, after the removal of the earth, is a fine red gravel, at a little diſtance from the blueiſh river gravel; and more within land, either the Heavitree or a red-ſand-ſtone. The extent of Haldon hath been variouſly computed; but it is commonly held to be ſix miles in length, and about two miles and a half in breadth. Separated from Dartmoor by a tract of good encloſed land, it ſeems to be the ſame vein of earth of which the foreſt in general, and the downs of Ilſington, Aſhburton, and other neighbouring pariſhes conſiſt. This is a black fenny earth, covered with common heath and furze. The flinty prominencies of this down are bare of earth, to a conſiderable extent: and its ſwampy bottoms are ſcarcely more favourable to vegetation. The moſt remarkable objects between Haldon and the Heathfield, are the limeſtone quarries and the rock at Chudleigh. Bovey-heathfield is a common ſurrounded with hills, in the pariſh of South-Bovey, thirteen miles ſouth-weſt of Exeter, and three miles weſt of Chudleigh. I have noticed it as the loweſt land in Devon. But the common people have a ſilly notion that the Heathfield is lower than the ſea: and it is not the running of the ſtreams from thence to the ſea, can convince them of their error. Here is found that famous Devonſhire foſſil, known by the name of the Bovey coal. In the diſtrict included within the three adjoining pariſhes of Chudleigh, Hennock, and South Bovey, a tract of country about five miles, is a greater variety of mineral or foſſil ſubſtances than in any other part of the kingdom—ſpar, limeſtone, marble, flint, petroſilex, pſeudo-adamantes, quartz, granite, whinſtone, baſaltes, marle, brick-clay, potter's clay, clayſtone, coal, mundic, and (peculiar to its own neighbourhood) the Devonſhire ſand, ochres, iron, tin, lead, antimony, and ſeveral other ſemimetals.

* Lundy iſland is ſituated in the Severn ſea, 19 miles and 1 furlong, according to Donn's computation, nearly weſt north-weſt, from Bideford and Barnſtaple, 11 miles and 6 furlongs north-weſt from Hertland point, and 16 miles from Baggy point. From either of theſe laſt mentioned points, Weſtcote ſays it is four hours ſailing with a good wind.

† "The weſtern part of the town of Bideford ſtands upon a rock, which has a bed of coarſe black mould upon its ſurface: and this (ſays Dr. Watkins) is the general characteriſtic of the ſoil in the neighbourhood." *Watkins's Bideford*, p. p. 3. 4.

‡ "I have been informed that ſome minute veins of coal have been found in the moors in the north of the county, reſembling the Welſh coal, and that ſome has been picked up even on the ſurface." *Extract from Letter.*

‖ "The hills are irregular, often volcanic, particularly to the north of Crediton." *Extract, &c.*

ſemimetals. The valley of Kingſteignton is full of decompoſed granite in different ſtages, and coal in different ſtates, from Bovey-heathfield to the ſea. From Aſhburton to Totnes the roads are partly limeſtone, and partly the black pebbly ſtone. Northward of the vein of the limeſtone that runs through this country, there is a ſtrong deep clay, that lies between the road from Aſhburton and the road from Totnes to Plymouth. Of the Southams, the neighbourhood of Paignton ſeems to be the moſt fertile part: it is equally remarkable for the richneſs of the ſoil, and the general warmth of the climate. The lime rocks in many parts of the Southams, as in Torbryan, Tormoham, and Marychurch, appear naked above the ſurface of the ground. Torbryan, in particular, is full of rocks and torrs. Leland tells us, that "the eaſt point of Torbay is called Petitorre, not ſo much pointed into the ſea as Berryhead—that by Petitorre is a great rock Iſleſtone, as an iſle environed by the ſea—that there is another rocky iſle, much larger than Iſleſtone, called Horeſtone, lying a mile by ſouth-eaſt, in the ſea from Petitorre point; and that there is alſo an iſlet called Black-rock, lying by the ſhore about a mile from Petitorre towards Teignmouth." The land on the weſt-ſide of the Dart is much inferior to that on the eaſt-ſide. The latter is a rich red ſoil, abounding with lime. But the former is a thin light ſlaty ſoil, without any depth or richneſs; beſide which, the land is high and bleak. Very little limeſtone is dug on the weſt-ſide of the Dart. The country between the Dart and the Avon is chiefly on a ſhelf, except the pariſhes of Buckfaſtleigh, Dean-prior, Brent, and Dartington, which are on a limerock. The land riſes much towards the ſea, and forms very high and ſteep cliffs, from the Start to the Bolthead. Bigbury-bay, from the Bolt on the eaſt-ſide of the bay, to Stoke point, near the Mewſtone, on the weſt-ſide, reckoned by the fiſhermen three leagues acroſs, and more than five miles deep, is of a ſemicircular form. I mention this as contributing greatly to the form of the country on the weſt-ſide. From Bigbury bay extends a fertile country of hill and vale, paſture, corn, and woodland, to the foot of Dartmoor, ten or twelve miles. In the more ſouthern part of Devon, there is very little timber, but a great deal of coppice—indeed enough of both, to give the deep vallies a pictoreſque air; though the hills, cultivated as they are to their very ſummits, have a naked appearance. This remark is ſtrictly applicable to the ſouthernmoſt diſtrict, ſuppoſing a line drawn from Totnes to Modbury to form the northern boundary, the rivers Dart and Arme the eaſtern and weſtern, and the ſea, the ſouthern. The northernmoſt part of the large pariſh of Ugborough is open ground, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Ubber moor. The ſoil here is but little, if at all, better than that of the adjacent foreſt of Dartmoor. It affords, however, peat and turf to the neighbours, and a tolerable ſummer's run to their cattle. Cobalt has been diſcovered here: and a variety of other minerals and ores might probably be found in the bowels of this mountainous tract. On the ſurface there are four vaſt heaps of ſtones, oval and concavated. One of theſe is called Sharpitorr, from the ſhape, I conceive, of the eminence on which it is placed: the largeſt and the two leaſt lie on the oppoſite ſide of the vale, and are by the moormen called * Dreeberries. Entering the encloſed lands, we paſs to the ſouth of Ugborough between Ubber eaſt and weſt beacons, two ſteep and lofty hills or rather rocks ſeen far and wide, and each commanding proſpects moſt ſurpriſingly extenſive. From the one may be ſurveyed a conſiderable part of Eaſt-Devon, with the weſtern coaſts of Dorſet: the other, twelve miles diſtant, looks down on Plymouth-ſound, and over the ſouth-weſt of Devon deep into the ſouth-eaſt of Cornwall: and on both, we have numberleſs and grand views of the Britiſh channel. The ſkirts of this deſart are moorſtone land, which, after a deſcent of near a mile, begins to intermix with other ſoils, as flint, white-acre, and then ſlate. In this quarter the labor of the plowman muſt neceſſarily be rigid and inceſſant; but his expectations being moderate, are, it ſeems, anſwered. Surmounting a ridge of ſlate, we deſcend into a ſecond vale, in which, on a riſing ground, ſtands the church of Ugborough. The ſtone here changes for the better, being in general limeſtone: and the ſoil is very fertile, but by no means remarkable for the quantity or quality of either its cyder or timber. There is a vein of limeſtone runs through the pariſhes of Yealmton, Brixton, and Plymſtock to Oreſton paſſage, and continues on the other ſide of the paſſage to Plymouth, and thence to the banks of the Tamar. The country between the Plym and the Tamar on the ſouth part, lies on a limeſtone, on which Plymouth and Stoke-damarell are ſituated. The hill between the town of Plymouth and the ſea, that we call the Haw, is a remarkable rock, on the top of which there is a fine plane, whence we have every way a delightful proſpect. This rock may be ſeen at ſuch a diſtance at ſea, as greatly to aſſiſt ſailors in their pilotage. I ſhould obſerve that the Haw is partly ſchiſtus or ſhillet, and partly marble. St. Nicholas iſland, about three acres, ſtanding in the mouth of Plymouth harbour, is ſhillet.† Ramſ-

down,

* Doubtleſs a corruption of Three Burrows. Thus they commonly ſay drede for thread, datcher for thatcher.

† There are the remains of a chapel on the promontory of the Ramhead. The point upon which this ruin ſtands, riſes with a ſteep aſcent on every ſide into a perfect oblate cone. It is in general rocky, but partially covered with a fine turf ſprinkled with tufts of ſhort furze. It is ſeparated on the north-ſide from the adjoining hill of which it is an offset by a narrow iſthmus; the hill riſing with an equal degree of acclivity to a much greater height, and uniformly covered with a turf of equal verdure and ſoftneſs.

down, ſituated nearly about the centre of the pariſh of Milton-abbot, overlooks the whole country. It is a common of 300 acres, and though ſo extremely high, affords, from the richneſs of the ſoil, a moſt excellent paſture. On the ſummit we have an uninterrupted view for miles in every direction. We ſee diſtinctly Plymouth-ſound, and the ſhips at anchor: and I am aſſured that at certain times the Briſtol channel can be plainly diſcerned. This, however, is a fact which I cannot aſſert from my own knowlege; though I do not diſbelieve it, as there ſeems to be no intervening hill high enough to impede the proſpect. The ſurface of Ramſdown is covered with wild thyme intermixt with dwarf furze and the richeſt paſture graſſes. The turf is firm and elaſtic; and, in the hotteſt days of ſummer, we may here generally find a refreſhing breeze. Coxtorr, a hill near the centre of the pariſh of Peter-tavy, commands the rich vale in which the town of Taviſtock lies, and overlooks the whole country to Plymouth harbour. The pariſh church of Brentorr, dedicated to St. Michael, is ſituated on a lofty eminence worthy of its patron ſaint, at the ſouthern extremity of the pariſh. On the top of this rock we have a very extenſive proſpect, and in clear weather can diſtinguiſh the ſhips in Plymouth harbour, though at the diſtance of about eighteen miles. A popular notion has prevailed, that whenever a grave is dug in the churchyard, it is half full of water: but the fact is, that not the leaſt moiſture ever appears in any grave, either in winter or ſummer. The ſoil grows bad in proportion as we penetrate into the moor. In ſome places it is ſwampy: and the ſwamps may be known by the verdure and green moſs growing on them. In other places the moor is black and ſpongey, full of bare and moiſt channels reſembling gutters—on which it is neither ſafe nor agreeable to tread. To ride on horſeback in ſuch parts of the moor is impracticable.* At Moorſend, the ſouth-weſt extremity of Dartmoor, are great maſſes of granite, ſome ſharp-pointed, others appearing as if ſhivered by lightning. The many torrs on the foreſt, of which ſome are to be ſeen at the diſtance of twenty miles, appear, afar off, of a conical form, and inſulated. As we approach them ſomewhat nearer, they look like ſo many exhauſted volcanoes, ſurrounded with the ſtones which they have formerly emitted, whilſt the more ponderous maſſes remain on their ſummits as too heavy to be thrown off. Strictly ſpeaking, however, there are few or no hills of a conical form on Dartmoor. Every conſiderable riſing ends in a heap of granite ſtones, called by the country people a clatter, perhaps corrupted from cluſter. Some of theſe heaps ſhould rather be conſidered as ſolid rocks and making a part of the ſubſtratum: others are true clatters. On the eaſt-ſide of the river Lid the rocks are entirely of the granita albiſſima micis magnis nigris argenteiſque notata of Da Coſta, and the moorſtone of Woodward and Hill. At the torrs, large maſſes are piled, one on the other, like huge cheeſes. The farther we proceed on the moor, the leſs in number are theſe rocks. About a mile from Lidford, to the ſouth of a torr, called Lynx-torr, are ſeen three others, which are not noticed in Donn's map. Their names are Bratt-torr, Sharp-torr, and Hare-torr. Crockern-torr, ſituated nearly in the middle of this extenſive foreſt,† is a ſtriking maſs of granite, which hath chiefly attracted attention, as a monument of the ſtannary courts of Devon.‡ Combſtone rock, on the extremity of Dartmoor, near Holne, conſiſts of three very large maſſes of ſtone piled one on the other like cakes; the ſides nearly perpendicular, and the upper parts flat. The Hooping-rock, on Eaſt-down in the pariſh of Manaton, and Long-torr, on the eaſt-ſide of the ſame down, are vaſt maſſes. Bowerman's noſe, in the ſame pariſh, riſes in the form of a pillar—to the height of about fifty feet, erected, we ſhould almoſt ſuppoſe, by human hands. It conſiſts of five or ſix ſtones piled one upon another. In the circuit of theſe torrs, High-torr, more than 100 feet high, ſeems to claim the pre-eminence. In Withecombe, Bunnel-down is covered over with immenſe rocks of granite. Hamilton-down, in Withecombe Manaton and North-Bovey, has ſeveral torrs on it. Withecombe-beacon is a very high heap of granite on this down; and Broadburrow in Manaton, is another point of this down, nearly central. A third point, in Bovey, is ‖ King-torr, with a burrow round it. Between High-torr down, in Leſley and Bovey, and Leſley Cleave, there runs along a remarkable ridge called Hunter-wood combe.

A river

* "Entering the dreary boundaries of the moor (ſays a correſpondent) we loſe ſight of all cultivation. The genius of Dartmoor wears an eternal frown. Barren, rocky, ſavage, the wearied eye recoils from the waſte: but the active mind yet urges it to roam along, to try if hill or dale can afford it one intervening charm to reſt upon—but in vain. The lark (ſays he) was the only pleaſing object I beheld: and his ſong was the more welcome, as being a ſprightlier ſtrain than I could hope to hear in ſo deſerted and leafleſs a region."

† "Dartmoor is 30 miles from north to ſouth, by 14 from eaſt to weſt." *Extract of a letter from Taviſtock.*

‡ "At Crockern-torr we ſearched for the table, ſeats, &c. ſaid to be uſed in the ſtannary parliaments uſually held here; but could not diſcover them: and we were led to imagine the rocks and detached ſmaller maſſes were uſed for that purpoſe. For this, in the rude age of ſimplicity, the torr ſeems well adapted, conſiſting (not like moſt of the other torrs we viſited, of high and ſteep piles of rocks, but) of a great number of ſeparate ones ſcattered on the ground to a conſiderable extent, ſome in ſingle maſſes, others double and triple, in ſuch manner as may tolerably well ſerve for tables and ſeats, and be fancied as ſuch by a fertile imagination. As to any thing regular or artificial, there did not appear to us the ſmalleſt trace: the whole ſeems to remain as when formed by nature; the rocks ſcattered without any viſible order or deſign, and no appearance of any tool ever having been employed on them." *Dartmoor Ramble.*

‖ "From King-torr (ſays a correſpondent) may be ſeen twenty-four towns: ſo great is its elevation, and ſo great the population even in theſe apparently deſart ſpots." This information muſt be erroneous. There is no part of Devon, whence twenty-four towns may be ſeen. The country people call a few houſes near the pariſh church, a church-town. There may be twenty-four of this ſort of towns to be ſeen; though the country is far from populous.

A river flows on each ſide of it—the Beckey on the ſouth-ſide, and on the north, Bovey. This ridge is ſo very narrow, that there would be ſome difficulty, and indeed danger, in walking over it. The inclined plane is not much leſs than half a mile from top to bottom. In ſome places the perpendicular height is nearly a quarter of a mile. "In Bridford, ſays Riſdon, two great rocks advance themſelves to ſuch a height, that they are ſeen afar—diſtinguiſhed by the names of Blackſtone and Whitſtone." Whitſtone is alſo called Helter-rock, whence the name of Helter-farm, in this pariſh. "The firſt named ſeems a wonder, being of immenſe bigneſs; and yet, as it were, ſet upon another of leſs ſize—ſeeming thereon ſo equally poiſed, as magnifying God for the founder thereof." This great rock is not, perhaps, ſo much an object of admiration as Riſdon ſeems to think. It cannot be looked upon as extraordinary here, where the ground is nearly covered with * granite in every ſize and ſhape.

II. STRATA of SOIL, &c.—From this view of the county, the more prevailing ſtrata of ‡ ſoil and ſtone may in ſome meaſure appear. In moſt parts of the county, we obſerve either the blackiſh mould, the thin

* Moſt of theſe torrs are granitical.

‡ "SOUTHERN and EASTERN DISTRICT. A ſtrong loam, on a clayey bottom, predominates throughout the whole of the ſouthern, and the greateſt part of the eaſtern diſtrict of this county. This kind of ſoil extends from the ſouth-weſtern extremity of the county, beyond Plymouth, along the whole line of the ſea-coaſt, until you arrive at Axmouth, and a little beyond it, almoſt unto Lyme in Dorſet, in the eaſt. This may be conſidered as the ſouthern boundary of this ſtratum. Its northern boundary ſtretches from the river Plym to Brent, Aſhburton, Newton-Buſhell, near Teignmouth, and from Newton-Buſhell towards Haldown hill, which interrupts the ſtrata by a large extent of flinty rock. Paſſing Haldown, the ſtratum is continued to Aſhton, South-Tawton, Sampford-Courtenay, North-Tawton, Crediton, Cullumpton, Broadhembury, to near Axmouth, on the eaſt. In this extenſive diſtrict, there are numerous hills or downs, on the tops of which the ſoil is often ſhallow; but every where in the ſlopes hanging on the vales, and in the bottoms adjoining the rivers, there is a rich clayey loam of various breadths. The hills themſelves are chiefly in that part, called the South-Hams, extending from the river Exe by Haldown to Plymouth, compoſed of marble or dunſtone, covered with a rich hazle, or red loamy mould; and all of them finely † cultivated to the very ſummit. There are alſo ſome few ſpots of rich blue marl intermixed, near the vales, with ſtrata of a brown ſlate. In ſo extenſive a diſtrict, it is natural to ſuppoſe that conſiderable varieties are to be found; but theſe varieties are generally to be traced to obvious cauſes, chiefly ariſing from the greater or leſſer declivity of the hills; and it holds univerſally, that wherever there are rivers interſecting the ſtrata, of which there are great abundance, that in the adjacent vales the ſoil is of a ſuperior quality, and in general compoſed of rich friable loams. Theſe rivers all take their riſe in the mountains of Dartmoor, from which they have no doubt brought theſe treaſures in ancient times, and robbed their maternal ſource of much of its riches and fertility. Included in the above general outline, is a diſtrict conſiſting of ſtrata of red marly loam, that is not to be exceeded in richneſs and fertility by any in the county, or perhaps in any part of England. This ſingularly rich ſtratum has a marked, but irregular progreſs, through different parts of this diſtrict; which I ſhall beg leave more particularly to deſcribe. It begins in Plymſtock, near Plymouth; from thence it holds its courſe to Yealmpton, Modbury, Aveton-Gifford, Ugborough, Ermington, Harburton, Aſhprington, Stoke-Gabriel, Paington, Marldon, Cockington, Coffinſwell, King's-Kerſwell, Combeinteign-Head, Stokeinteign-Head, Teignmouth, Biſhopſteignton, Mamhead, Powderham, Exminſter, North-Tawton, Bow, Cullumpton, Clyſt-haydon, Broadclyſt, Bradninch, and ſeveral other pariſhes adjoining the eaſt. This ſoil is of great depth, and conſiſts of a firm rocky marl, eaſily friable when expoſed to the air or to water; feels greaſy or ſoapy in the hand, and effervеſces with acids. It produces a very rich graſs, on which cattle fatten ſpeedily. Very ſtrong crops of corn are produced on this ſoil, but it is conſidered more profitable to keep in graſs for bullocks. It anſwers very well as a manure for poorer lands; but it contains ſo much calcareous earth, that it muſt be laid on ſparingly. The treſoil ſprings up every where ſpontaneouſly, and where there is an opportunity of irrigating the ſurface, the graſs is of wonderful luxuriance. Throughout the whole of this diſtrict there are a number of hills or downs, which anſwer well for breeding ſheep. In the eaſtern part they run out into a conſiderable length, towards the borders of Somerſet, but of no great breadth.—They are of great advantage to the proprietors of the intervening vales, and ſerve for a change to their ſtock, or for tillage. Towards the eaſtern extremity of the county, this rich ſtratum, near the ſea, on the borders of Dorſet, ſtands upon white chalk, and here and there a ſtratum of blue marl is to be found. This approaches, however, more to the nature of clay, and is not in general a good manure.—WESTERN DISTRICT. *Black Growan, Clay, boggy or gravelly*: This diſtrict riſes on the weſt and north of that which we have now deſcribed, by an elevation in ſome parts ſudden and abrupt; in others by gentler declivities, interrupted by numerous winding vales: It terminates, as to its higheſt elevation, in the mountains of Dartmoor. This I have made to begin in the ſouth-weſt, on the river Plym, below Bickleigh: from thence to Cornwood, Harford, Holne, Buckland in the Moor, and Ilſington. This forms the ſouth boundary. From thence, proceeding north-weſt to Teign river, near Moretonhampſtead, Chagford, Okehampton, and to near Hatherleigh; from thence to Holſworthy, and the river Tamar, which river forms the weſtern boundary, dividing alſo the county from Cornwall. Throughout the whole of this diſtrict, the ſame ſort of mineral ſtrata prevail which we have deſcribed in the Survey of Cornwall, as proceeding in almoſt an uninterrupted chain of mountains, from the Land's End to the bounds of this diſtrict; in all which, to the furtheſt boundaries we have deſcribed, innumerable traces of ancient workings of mines are to be ſeen. There is ſcarcely a valley which has not been ſtreamed and robbed of much of its ſoil, by the avaricious hands of tinners waſhing it away in ſearch of ore. Excepting the vales of Widdecombe, Buckland, part of Holne, and along the b nks of the Tamar and the Tavy, there are only patches in cultivation. By far the greateſt part conſiſts of undivided waſtes and commons, amounting to between 2 and 300,000 acres of land, if not even more than that quantity. In the centre of theſe waſtes is ſituated the foreſt of Dartmoor, the property of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. This foreſt is the higheſt part of the diſtrict. In the north parts of this foreſt, and the higheſt grounds, the ſoil conſiſts of extenſive tracts of a wet turf, or peat, of great depth; in other parts of a light black ſoil or gravelly, intermixed with a yelloviſh or whitiſh clay. Declining from the foreſts, in other parts of the diſtrict, it partakes more or leſs of ſimilar qualities; chiefly light black peaty earth or gravelly. Many of the vales, both on the foreſt, and in other parts of the diſtrict, appear very capable of improvement; and the whole, if properly ſtocked with cattle and ſheep, capable of being made the ſource of additional wealth to the kingdom.—NORTHERN DISTRICT, *Sandy*: In the northern diſtrict I comprehend the lands around Ilfracombe, Combe Martin, Southmolton, and along the borders of Somerſet. The ſoil here is of a light ſandy quality, on a ſtratum of dunſtone. Theſe lands are not productive of a very luxuriant graſs, but they make excellent feeding for ſheep and young bullocks. Between Cullumpton and Wellington, acroſs this diſtrict, the mould is intermixed with a flinty ſtratum like that on Haldown hill. This is not of great extent, and goes weſtward from Blackdown hill.—THE MIDLAND DISTRICT. *Clay and Fenny*: The midland diſtrict reaches from the extremity of the county in the north-weſt to the Taw river; from thence, near Chumleigh, as far as Witheridge, towards Tiverton, going eaſt; from thence returning back to Upton Helyons, Biſhops Morchard, Winkleigh, acroſs the Taw, Okement, and Torridge rivers, to Holſworthy; and from thence to the borders of Cornwall. This diſtrict I take to be chiefly clay, with ſtrata of ſand in different parts. A great part of it is fenny. It is capable of great improvement by draining. Through this diſtrict ſeveral navigations are propoſed, which will be of great advantage to the culture of the lands, particularly one from Bude haven, towards Holſworthy and Hatherleigh.—I have endeavoured, in this manner, to give as diſtinct an account of the ſoil of Devon as this ſhort ſketch will allow. I ſhall only add here, that in many parts of the South Hams, there is an under ſtratum of marble rock, of various colours. This ſtratification, as far as it is known, I ſhall more particularly ſpecify. At Plymouth it is found on the ſea-ſhore; it then proceeds more inland, through the pariſhes of Plymſtock, Yealmpton, Modbury, Ugborough, Harburton, Dartington, North Huiſh, Dean Prior, Buckfaſtleigh, Aſhburton, Bickington, Chudleigh, Ideford, Kingſteignton,

† Much ground, particularly the ſummits of the hills, lies on ſlate.

thin light ſhelfy ſoil, or the reddiſh or deep red loam. In the north-eaſt part of Devon, the black mould is generally ſeen on Exmoor, and runs through Blackdown and other high contiguous grounds. The weſtern part of Devonſhire bordering upon Cornwall, the neighbourhood of Taviſtock, Brideſtow, Okehampton, Holſworthy, Great Torrington, Chulmleigh, Chagford, Moreton, and, all around, the ſkirts of Dartmoor, as well as that large foreſt itſelf, conſiſt of this coarſe moory ſoil. In many of theſe places there is a ſtratum of the black mould upon clay. In others the yellow clay is the uppermoſt ſtratum. This black ſoil is of ſo cold a nature, that on many of the higher grounds it bears little elſe but ſour graſs, moſs, and heath, even where it is dry at bottom. In crofts, farther down from the hills, it bears good potatoes; and in fields, barley and oats, but particularly the latter. I have ſeen, indeed, good turnips and wheat on the black mould which has been dreſſed with lime and lime-aſhes. In ſome places, it is very light, and of a great depth; ſo that a walking-ſtick, four feet long, may be eaſily thruſt down to its head. In the very low grounds, it is full of water: and on theſe bogs and marſhes there can be little vegetation. Some of theſe bogs, indeed, are of ſervice, as affording good peat for firing—one, particularly, in North-Bovey, about two miles from Moreton. There is a ſtone very common in the thinner or poorer ſoils of this county, eſpecially near the moors, and that is the white-acre-ſtone. It is found in large irregular maſſes, and very much reſembles white marble; but is of no uſe whatſoever, and is thought to be an indication of poor land. There are great quantities of it both in Devonſhire and Cornwall.* The † ſhelfy ſlaty ſoil bears better corn, eſpecially wheat, as alſo a ſtronger ſpine of graſs, than the black mould. The greateſt enemy to this porous ſoil, is drought; for looſe as it is, and perpetually diſmiſſing a part of its moiſture, from the ſhallowneſs of its foundation, it yields the reſt to the ſun, that burns it up after a long intermiſſion of rain. Thus, both the graſs and corn are materially injured. Of this, our higher encloſed grounds very commonly conſiſt. The red loam is of a cloſer texture, and conſequently retains the moiſture of rain, the ſalts it receives from the higher grounds, the putrified parts of plants and animals, and the richneſs of manures, much longer than the other ſoils. On this loam the warmth of the weather has a more genial influence; though it is not ſo quickly penetrated by the rays of the ſun. It is of a very rich prolific nature. We find it moſt commonly on level grounds and gentle declivities. Of the red loam I am deſcribing, there is an extenſive vein in this county of a very deep tinge: it ſhews itſelf in ſome few places to the weſt of Honiton. Near Eſcote there is ſome appearance of it: but there, it is, in general, an underſtratum only, which occaſions trees to thrive in a moſt luxuriant manner, as ſoon as their roots have gone to a ſufficient depth to reach it. After we leave Whitedown in the way to Tiverton, we meet with a few traces of the red ſoil: but we find it very rich in the neighbourhood of Exeter.‡ It extends from Exeter under Pinhoe to Broad-Clyſt, and ſo up the river Clyſt, on the weſt-ſide: but at Honiton's-Clyſt, and thence eaſtward to Rockbear, the ſoil is of a yellowiſh ſand. We may trace it to a conſiderable extent on both ſides of the Exe. This red ſoil is rich in ſome part of Exminſter, and in a great part of the pariſh of Kenne. On the Exminſter hills it is a particularly fine loam. I have been informed by ſeveral people of Exminſter-pariſh, that wheat produced there, is thinner hulled, and affords a larger proportion

teignton, Wolborough, Highweek, Eaſt and Weſt Ogwell, Torbryan, Broad Hempſton, Little Hempſton, Staverton, Berry-Pomeroy, Stoke-Gabriel, Churſton-Ferrers, Brixham, Paynton, Marldon, and Mary-Church. In the weſtern diſtrict, marl or limeſtone is alſo to be found in the pariſhes of Drewſteignton, South Tawton, Sourton, and Brideſtow. I am informed that a lime rock is now diſcovered on an eſtate belonging to Mr. Rolle, in the pariſh of Aſhford, near Taw river" *Fraſer's View of Devon, p. p.* 10, 16.—"The red ſoil is found in ſome part of the pariſh of Berry-Pomeroy, Stoke-Gabriel, and in the greateſt part of Paignton. As all ſoils are formed of the ſcoriæ of the ſubſtratum and putrified vegetable matter, the ſubſtratum is here a reddiſh arenaceous ſtone. This ſoil is peculiarly adapted for the culture of the cabbage. The leguminous plants are found, alſo, to thrive greatly in this ſoil, and afford a very conſiderable profit to the farmer who knows his intereſt too well to neglect their cultivation. The ſoil next in richneſs is a fat browniſh ſoil, which lies every where on the dunſtone of this. The hills round Totneſs are compoſed, and are, to the ſurprize of all ſtrangers, equally fertile with our vallies. The ſoil, which covers marble alſo in general, well repays the trouble of cultivation. The grey ſoil which covers ſlate, is the leaſt productive; yet even here, and in the clay ſoil, the epithet *juſtiſſima* may, with the ſtricteſt propriety, be applied. In the ſlaty countries ſprings are generally found in the higheſt grounds: wherever this is the caſe, there is an obvious method of melioration—let a reſervoir be made, and a ſmall linhay be built at the head of the ſpring, where the winter keep of two or three bullocks will enrich the water, ſo as to become a moſt excellent dreſſing for all the lands it can be carried over. I have been an eye witneſs to one inſtance of the prodigious advantage accruing to the farmer from this method of enriching the ſoil, which I hope will ſoon become more univerſally adopted." *Extract of a letter from Mr. Corniſh.*

* "The moorſtone ſoil is confined to the moor, and its neighbourhood. It terminates to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt, in the heights of Ilſington, Bovey-Tracey, Hennock, Bridford, Dunsford, Moreton. This ſoil is only fit for red wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and carrots; except in ſome low vallies, as Luſtleigh." *Letter from Hill of Hennock.*

† "A ſhelfy rock is the ſtratum of almoſt the whole county, the veins of which generally lie either perpendicular, or incline to an angle nearly approaching to it. Some of theſe rocks are of a bluer and ſtronger, ſome of a paler and thinner ſort—the former are uſed for the covering of houſes; the latter are entirely uſeleſs, wear very faſt in the road, and ſoon diſſolve into mire. In theſe ſhelf-rocks there are frequently layers of ſtone that are more hard and ſubſtantial, and which are of uſe for making fences, repairing the roads, and for building. There are ſeveral of theſe layers adjoining to each other, in theſe ſhelfy rocks, of different thickneſs and hardneſs. The broadeſt are generally the hardeſt." *Milles's MSS.*

‡ "I can point out, about a mile's diſtance from Exeter, three kinds of ſtratum eſſentially different, within the ſpace of about fifty yards. 1ſt. A volcanic ſtratum.—2d. A ſtratum, which hath never undergone the effects of fire, but with reſpect to its poſition, is juſt the ſame as it was ſoon after the creation.—3d. A maſs, which is neither one thing nor the other, but is an aſſemblage of various heterogeneous ſubſtances." *Gullett, in a letter to the author.*

proportion of white flour in a buſhel than any other; and that it ſells at a ſuperior price to the baker.* In Kenton we have a very fine fertile loam, in ſome ſpots as red as in the pariſh of Kenne: and the cliffs at Teignmouth are of a deep red tinge.† This loam is ſcattered here and there from Aſhburton to Newton-Buſhel, and runs on a limeſtone to the ſea. In the Southams we meet with this red loam at Berry-Pomeroy, Stoke-Gabriel, and the greateſt part of Paignton.§ The ſoil of Malborough is for the moſt part ſo red, that the wool of the ſheep appears quite ruddy: and the butchers at Dodbrooke market know from the color of the ſheep whence they come, without aſking. In the pariſh of Plymſtock, there is a red loam. Here "Radford, or rather Redford (ſays Riſdon) is ſo called from the color of its ſoil." If we mark its direction to the north and north-weſt, we ſhall ſee this rich loam‡ now and then interrupted by a ſtratum of clay in the vicinity of Whiteſtone, and from Whiteſtone ſtretching on to Crediton, where it is very extenſive. After its courſe through Sandford-Courtenay, Exbourn, and part of Jacobſtow, it ſinks a little on the Hatherleigh-ſide of Jacobſtow town, and does not riſe again for nearly two miles; when its ſudden appearance in Hatherleigh hath a ſtriking effect. By the brook at the bottom of Hatherleigh town, it again vaniſhes: and it breaks out only in a few ſpots of reddiſh clay‖ here and there in the moors at great diſtances, till it emerges on the eſtate of Orleigh, whence it is continued to the ſea. It certainly appears again at Hertland abbey; and the rocks are tinged with the ſame red color. Theſe are the chief diviſions of our ſoils: but they are often intermingled and even blended together, ſo as greatly to alter their color and quality. The reddiſh ſandy ſoil in the eaſtern part of Devon, is our beſt tillage ground. In the northern tract of Devon, we have a dry ſoil, that ſeems to be a compound of the loamy and fenny mould, eſpecially about Ilfracombe, Southmolton, and all along the borders of Exmoor. The worſt ſort of ſoil in Devon, is the yellow clay, intermixed with the blackiſh mould. It is met with chiefly in the north-weſt part of the county, throughout the whole hundred of Black Torrington, and in a great part of the hundred of Witheridge. A fat ſtrong ſoil, of a ¶ reddiſh color, intermixed with veins of different kinds of loam, is obſervable about Teignmouth, Dartmouth, Totnes, Modbury, Plymouth, and in the Southams in general—a great part of this large tract lying on a ſtratum of marble, where this rich mould generally prevails. Downs, fens, and woods, however, are interſperſed among the beſt land; as among the moſt barren and deſolate, there is ſome good ground.

III. STRATA next the SURFACE.—The more prevailing ſtrata next the ſurface ſhould now be diſcriminated.() The baſis of the country,[] or what lies below the ſoil, conſiſts almoſt univerſally of ſchiſtus, except

* "A farther added, that the wheat which grew on the red loam, had "a caſt of the ſoil."

† "The weſtermoſt point of the land at the mouth of the Teign, called the Neſs, is very high red cliff ground." *Leland.*

§ "The whole pariſh of Mary-Church lies on a rock of marble: and, accordingly, wherever there is a ſufficient depth of ſoil, it is exceedingly fertile. In the lower grounds, indeed, of this and the neighbouring pariſhes, vegetation is extremely luxuriant." *Extract from anſwers, &c.*

‡ "The limeſtone land, in general either red or reddiſh, terminates to the eaſt on the weſtern-ſide of Haldon. It is loſt in the woods of Lindridge, the eſtate of the Rev. John Templer. To the north it ends at Whiteway, the eſtate of Montague Parker, Eſq. From theſe points, it paſſes with occaſional interruptions, to the extremity of the county, weſtward. It is ſeparated by Dartmoor from Druiſteignton and North-Tawton. It does not croſs Haldon to the eaſt, and does not appear, till in the county of Dorſet." *Letter from Hill of Hennock.*

‖ Through a great part of the north-weſt diſtrict, a ſtrong clay is the prevailing ſoil. Clawmoor in Aſhwater, is full of clay. It is almoſt impaſſable, the greater part of the year: the natives only are able to maſter it. Hence the proverb: "the devil was clogged in Clawmoor." The ſoil of Clayhanger hath alſo become proverbial: and indeed it is ſo ſtiff and clammy, that this adage may, without exaggeration, be applied to it:

"Clayhanger, in the clay,
Bring in two ſoles, but carry one away."

The clayland moors in Clayhanger, produce ſome good paſture for young cattle in ſummer.

¶ I have already mentioned ſome places in the Southams, where the ſoil is particularly red.

() "Of the ſtones found near the river Dart; and firſt of *marble*. Marble rock is found in very conſiderable beds, from Berry-Pomeroy to the ſea on the eaſtern-ſide of the river: there are immenſe quarries about ſix miles below Totnes, from which great quantities of ſtone are brought to that town for the purpoſe of building, and for lime: on the weſtern-ſide of the river, limeſtone is not ſo generally found: the varieties of marble are, 1ſt, Black, with a white vein: this is found at Buckfaſtleigh and in the weſtern part of the pariſh of Dartington. 2d. White, with a reddiſh vein, a kind of baſtard porphyry, found in the pariſh of Stoke-Gabriel. 3d. A kind of greeniſh, not unlike the verd d'antique, found in the pariſh of Staverton. 4th. Blueiſh, mixed with white, with a ſmall vein like mundic. 5th. Common grey, with a white vein, found in every quarry. Theſe are the ſorts which I have ſeen; but the marble-worker at Exeter has promiſed to ſend me a box containing twenty-four varieties of Devonſhire marble; which you have no doubt ſeen. Immenſe quantities of lime are burnt in this country for the purpoſe of manure; it is found to be an excellent ſuperinduction for corn. Various have been the conjectures as to its melioration of the ſoil. Tull ſays, lime nouriſhes plants as your knife nouriſhes you; meaning, that by its fermentative proceſs it cuts and divides the earth. But I have always been of opinion, that one great advantage accruing from dreſſing with lime, is the deſtruction of the grub, ſlug, and worm; but lime contains great quantities of fixed fire, and this by gradually and ſlowly acting on the phogiſton which it meets with on the ſurface of the earth, produces ſome degree of warmth; further, like the bile in the ſtomach, it breaks the mucilage and comminutes its particles, rendering them fit to enter the infinitely fine tubes of the roots, and ultimately to nouriſh and ſtrengthen the plant. Another method by which land may be benefited by lime is, that, if there be any iron, copper, or ſulphur diſſolved in the acid juices of the ſoils; lime, marle, &c. will attract that acid, and let go the iron, &c. which when become united in lumps, cannot injure the land. Some writers have ſuppoſed, and among theſe Fordyce, that lime does exhauſt the land; but we know thouſands of acres in this country, worth ſtill a pound an acre per ann. have been dreſſed with lime only, for a century paſt. *Of Slate.*—Slate is found in great plenty in this neighbourhood. We have excellent quarries in the pariſhes of Staverton, Dartington, and Rattery; indeed ſlate quarries are diſperſed very generally in the pariſhes weſt of this town. Of ſlate, the blue is thought to be better than the grey; a houſe properly healed with good blue ſlate ought to coſt the proprietor little or nothing for forty years. Slate is alſo taken up of ſufficient thickneſs to make good floors for kitchens, &c. The ſouth fronts of the houſes in Totneſs and its vicinage are generally ſlated, nothing being found ſo effectual

except the places occupied by marble; and by lava, under the different forms of granite, baſaltes, and whinſtone. This ſchiſtus varies much in the degrees of its conſiſtence, and the thickneſs of the laminæ. In ſome places it is ſolid, producing ſlate for the covering of buildings; but, in general, it is of a much ſofter texture, being a ſort of foliated clay or ſhiver, which ſometimes breaks into regular quadrangular pieces. The houſe-ſlate commences at Broadhempſton, proceeds weſtward, croſſes the Dart, and paſſes to the neighbourhood of Plymouth. In the artillery-yard at Plymouth-Dock, large bodies of ſlate thruſt themſelves through the marble-rock in curious and fantaſtic forms. This ſubſtance is foliaceous: and what is remarkable, the run of the country is thus to form the ſtones and rocks, from the ſofteſt ſlates to hard ones carrying cryſtal, to others that are ſtrong building ſtones, and even to one at Ivy-bridge, where the rock is ſo firm as to put on a ſilicious appearance, and is called by the workmen flint-rock. It may be cleft with eaſe horizontally, but reſiſts the tool in all other directions. For a conſiderable extent to the ſouth and weſt of Dartmoor, there are vaſt rocks of fine variegated marble of a conſiderable height, thta appear inſulated in the ſchiſtus; and others, of great extent, that occupy their original place, ſuperior to the ſchiſtus—the ſubſtratum of nearly the whole country between the Teign and the Dart, and between the Yealme and the mouth of the Tamar. In the deſcent from Roborough-down to Plymouth,* after the granite ceaſes to appear, it is ſucceeded by ſchiſtus, from under which riſes marble: and theſe two ſubſtances ſucceed each other, alternately, to the ſhores that border the Sound—which are compoſed partly of marble and partly of ſchiſtus. In the Plymouth dock-yard we obſerve a line of ſeparation between theſe two ſubſtances—paſſing about eaſt and weſt; on the ſouth-ſide of which the ſtratum is all marble, on the north ſchiſtus, hardened into ſlate. There is limeſtone in other parts of the county, particularly on a little ſpot between the Sid and the Ax: but it is no where the general ſubſtratum; except in a great part of that diſtrict included within the pariſhes of Burleſcombe, Holcombe-Rogus, Hockworthy, and Bampton; and in the ſouth of Devon. At Haldon the flintſtone is more extenſive than in any other part of the county; though we meet with it on Blackdown.† And, indeed, it is ſcattered over many parts of Devonſhire.‡ A rock of a very different appearance riſes out of the ſchiſt in ſeveral places near Exeter; particularly to the north of the city. The city-walls are partly conſtructed of it. We ſhall find it to be a volcanic ſubſtance. That, indeed, to the north of Exeter, is a common cellular lava. A conſiderable extent of elevated ground occupies nearly the middle of the county; a great part of which

is

effectual a preſervative againſt wet. *Of Elvan*, called with us *Dunſtone*.—Dunſtone is very common in this country, and has ſo great a ſimilitude to limeſtone, that by ſight only it is ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable. Where the ſubſtratum is dunſtone, the ſoil is fertile. Dunſtone does not ferment with acids; it is drier, and therefore better than marble for building—it is of ſeveral ſorts; that of a greeniſh hue is the hardeſt, the blue next, and the reddiſh leaſt fit for mending the roads, as one ſummer and winter will turn it to mud; for the abſorption of which, the farmers frequently cover the highways with ſtraw; and this is found to be an excellent manure. Dunſtone breaks in all directions, like ſhiver, not horizontally like the houſe-ſlate. It often carries a chryſtallization. A kind of blueiſh rock, called *iron ſtone*, ſo hard as ſcarcely to be broken by any tool. A *clayey kind of ſtone*, mixed with ſelenites, having naturally what the maſons call, head and bed excellent for building. This ſtone is general in the pariſhes of Harberton and Morley. A kind of opaque quartze, called in this country *whiteacre ſtone*: this ſeems to be water deprived of its principle of fluidity; it is of no uſe but in building dry walls, and is by no means a grateful gueſt to the farmer. A reddiſh *arenaceous ſtone*, of which the church and many houſes in this town are built: at preſent we know of no quarry of this ſpecies nearer than Paignton; but it is unlikely that ſtone ſhould be brought ſo far by land for private uſes; ſo that at preſent it is not known where this was found. *Granite or Moorſtone*.—Immenſe beds of this are found in Dartmoor, whence they are drawn to us for various uſes; troughs and rollers for apple-pounds, hog's-troughs, gate-poſts, pillars for houſes, &c. &c. The greateſt part of Dartmoor is a ſolid bed or rib of granite; and perhaps the connecting medium of this narrow part of the iſland of Great Britain. When I think on Dartmoor, a line in Perſius, which has puzzled the commentators, though highly poetical, does not appear quite unintelligible: and if Perſius had ever been there, he would not have abuſed Nero for having written it. The line alluded to is in the firſt ſatire—ſic coſtam longo ſubduximus Apennino."—*Letter from Corniſh.*

[] " The baſis of the county, in common with the baſis of the ſurface of the globe, is limeſtone, ſchiſt or ſhillet, lava in the different forms of granite, baſaltes, and whinſtone. See Dr. Beddoes, in the 81ſt vol. of the Phil. Tranſactions. His Hypotheſis will account for all the irregularities that are to be found in any part of the earth." For this and many other notes on my little ſketch, I am indebted to the ingenious Mr. Jackſon of Exeter. What this gentleman modeſtly calls Dr. Beddoes Hypotheſis was, many years ago, his own. All his friends at Exeter can atteſt the fact: and for the honor of Devonſhire, I muſt vindicate Mr. Jackſon's fame, without attempting to detract from Dr. Beddoes reputation. Mr. J. indeed, is one of thoſe choſen few who have the firmneſs to think for themſelves. And we are obliged to him for many ſtriking originalities both in philology and ſcience.

* " There is a vein of marble rock, not very wide, extending from Torbay to Plymouth, upon part of which ſtands Rockford; whence the name. At ſome places it appears above the ſurface of the ground; at others it is to be found conſiderably below." *Extract from anſwers, &c.*—" A courſe of limeſtone (ſays another correſpondent) beginning at Plymouth, is ſaid to paſs on in nearly an eaſt and weſt direction to Torbay; and that it is no where a mile wide. The river Yalm paſſes over it for a conſiderable way, where it divides the pariſhes of Newton and Yalmton: I have never been at the pains of tracing its courſe; but from what I have accidentally ſeen, I take this to be nearly true. I ſhould ſay, it did not croſs the Tamar to the weſt—had not the whole north-eaſt point of Mount-Edgecumbe been compoſed of that kind of ſoil. I may ſay then, that the limerock does not go weſt of Devon; for by ſome odd reaſon they here neglect that grand and ſatisfactory bound of the county which Tamar naturally points out, and put it on to a little rill about two miles beyond; that would hardly ſuffice for pot-water to a moderate family." *Extract from anſwers.*

† On the top of that part of Blackdown which is ſituated at the ſouthern extremity of the foreſt of Neroche, by the road-ſide from the caſtle of Neroche to Chard, are immenſe quantities of flintſtones, lying in heaps upwards of ſixty yards in circumference. They are called Robin Hood's butts, and are generally ſuppoſed to be the tombs of ancient warriors, who fell during the ſevere conteſts between the Saxons and Danes.

‡ " At Crockern-Torr we found a curious fragment of a flint, with concentric curved lines—which we by no means ſuppoſed to be a natural production of this place. This was the only particle of flint we perceived on Dartmoor. The great diſparity between the ſtrata of Dartmoor and a ſiſter eminence of great extent—Halldown, which conſiſts of one bed of flints, very forcibly ſtruck us." *Dartmoor Ramble.*

is included in Dartmoor.‖ The ſubſtratum of this ground conſiſts chiefly of granite. Exmoor alſo lies on a ſtratum of moorſtone, or a coarſe kind of granite, which, at different places, varies in hardneſs and color.§ We have various other beds of ſtone of leſs extent. The baſaltes of Hennock has lately engaged much attention. Mr. Hill informed me, ſometime ſince, that ſeveral curious rocks which we viſited at Hennock were ſome moorſtone, others iron-ſtone, occupying full 200 acres. But it hath appeared, on further examination, that they are chiefly baſaltes. They lie in large blocks at Bowtorr and at Halſwood. On Bovey-Heathfield, at Lindridge, as alſo near Crediton, are baſaltic rocks. The black iron or whinſtone is frequent in Devonſhire; eſpecially near the moors, where it lies in large maſſes. We find it near Sticklepath in the road to Okehampton, and on St. Michael's hill to the eaſt of South-Brent, where it is particularly black. There is ſome rich iron-ſtone alſo near Bradninch. There is likewiſe in ſome of the rougheſt parts of the county a grey ſandy rock, not much unlike this iron-ſtone. It is not ſo hard, nor has it ſo ſmooth a ſurface. We ſee many rocky ſummits of this ſubſtance, with large veins of ſpar frequently running through it. And ſome of this ſtone is of a greeniſh color.

IV. Disposition of the Strata.—I may be expected, perhaps, to examine theſe various beds at greater depths, to point out their order and thickneſs, and to deſcribe the poſitions in which they are commonly found. But though the abrupt features of the county in general, and our cliffs in particular, afford ample ſcope for ſuch examination; though we have ſeveral large caverns that might be explored for the ſame purpoſe, and though the earth has been penetrated to a conſiderable depth in our quarries and mines, that muſt at once diſcover the arrangement of the different ſtrata; I do not find that any naturaliſt has turned his attention to this reſearch in Devonſhire.

Between Exeter and Exminſter the ſtrata ſeem to have been greatly agitated, from their preſent irregular appearance. There is one ſpot, in particular, on the left hand, a little before the approach to Exminſter village, where the white and red layers of ſand, ſome looſe, and ſome concreted, are jumbled together in a very extraordinary manner. We here obſerve the ſtrata in all poſſible directions. Thoſe limeſtone rocks which I have noticed to the ſouth and weſt of Dartmoor as appearing inſulated in the ſchiſtus, are evidently parts of ſome great ſtratum that at firſt occupied a place ſuperior to the ſchiſtus. To break up, therefore, this limeſtone ſtratum, and give it the appearance of rocks ſtanding out of the ſchiſtus, as we obſerve it in many places, muſt have been a ſubſequent work. In the vicinity of theſe fractured ſtrata, we have regular layers of ſoil, marble and ſchiſt, as they were originally diſpoſed. The ſtrata of the ſchiſtus and marble, which appear in the deſcent of Roborough to Plymouth, and ſucceed each other alternately to the ſhores that border the Sound, diſcover great irregularities. Where they are arranged in a more regular manner, they generally incline to the eaſt. But in many places they are almoſt vertical—a proof of the violence and devaſtation which muſt have occaſioned theſe phenomena, in ſome ancient period of time. But the cliffs in the eaſtern part of the county will give us no inadequate idea of the arrangement of the different ſtrata. A ſort of limeſtone that bears ſome reſemblance to chalk, begins in the pariſh of Salcombe, runs through that of Branſcombe, and extends northward nine miles to Widworthy, and poſſibly further north. At Salcombe cliff, weſtward, where this ſtone begins, it is very near the ſurface; being covered only with a bed of red clay mixed with flints, about twelve feet thick. Here the limeſtone, which lies under it, is in ſome places not above three feet thick, but in others twenty or thirty—the ſurface riſing and ſinking in different places like mountains and valleys. Under this are beds of ſtone, which ſhall be deſcribed in their proper place. In this bed of limeſtone are liſts of black flints, which is uſually the caſe in chalk quarries. This bed of limeſtone dips and becomes thicker, as it goes to the eaſtward. At Branſcombe, where the largeſt quarry is opened, there is a larger head upon it; which conſiſts chiefly of white flints with a ſmall quantity of reddiſh clay: and the bed of limeſtone is from 12 to 30 or 40 feet deep, according to the different riſes and falls that are in it. In ſome places are large ſpots of this limeſtone, ſeparated from the reſt, and entirely ſurrounded with the flint and clay that form

‖ The moor had formerly much larger bounds, and will be ſoon, moſt probably, further contracted.

§ "The foreſts of Dartmoor and Exmoor, with the open heaths and commons adjoining to them, lie upon a ſtratum of moorſtone, which appears above ground ſcattered over the ſurface in large pebbles, and riſing with high craggy rocks on the ſummits of the hills. The nature of this ſtone is a compoſition of talk of different colors, with ſome particles of chryſtal grains of ſparr, and ſome grains of mica argentea, and black ſparr. This ſort of ſtone was called granite by the Egyptians. Others lie in ſquare or oblong white pieces, which we generally call by the name of tooth-ſparr, becauſe its ſhape reſembles a tooth: There are likewiſe mixed with it ſome ſhining grains which are ſuppoſed to be tin; with ſome ſmall ſpots of black ſparr; altogether it makes one of the cloſeſt, moſt compact, and durable ſtones that we know of, and is exceeded in weight and hardneſs, I believe, only by the porphyry and ſerpentine marbles. There is a great variety in the texture, hardneſs, and color of this ſtone, ſome of which are ſo looſe, open, and ſoft, that in a courſe of time they will crack and break aſunder by their own weight, of which I have ſeen ſeveral inſtances in the moors; but in general they are very hard and durable. The greateſt part of that ſtone, upon Dartmoor, is of a coarſe grey ſort, intermixed with large pieces of the tooth-ſparr. That which ſeemed to be cloſeſt, and of the beſt red, is found near Sheagh, at a place called Trolſherry warren. There is a ſort of this moorſtone found on Tolſh moor, between Cornwood and Taddiford bridge, and poſſibly in other parts of the moor, which conſiſts entirely of the white tooth ſparr, and the chryſtal grained ſparr, with a very few ſparkles of white talk, but no mixture of any other color." *Miller's MSS.*—"The moorſtone of Devon not in ſtrata, but in blocks, generally ſpeaking." *Extracts, &c.*

the head. As it goes further eaſtward, it dips quite into the ſea: and a quarry of ſoft Beer ſand-ſtones riſes above it. At Widworthy this ſtone is nearer the ſurface. It is undoubtedly a continuation of the ſame bed. This appears from the exact reſemblance of the ſtones to each other. Here, alſo, the ſurface of the bed is undulated, and riſes and falls exactly in the ſame manner with the beds at Branſcombe and Salcombe.‖ The cliffs near Marychurch exhibit marble, not only to a great extent, but of ſuperior beauty, to any other in Devonſhire; being for the moſt part either of a dove-coloured ground, with reddiſh, purple, and yellow veins; or of a black ground, mottled with purpliſh globules. In a valley below the cliff, about four hundred yards wide, there are looſe unconnected rocks of this marble; owing their ſituation, probably, to the falling down of the ground into the ſea: for there are very large marble rocks even on the beach. The huge fragments of rock ſcattered over the valley, by which we eaſily deſcend to the ſea, give it a groteſque appearance, and have been whimſically called a petrified congregation, and the pleaſantry of this fancy hath been heightened by a rock ſuppoſed to be about forty tons, in a very erect poſition, which has been, ludicrouſly enough, entitled "the parſon." The greater part of this coaſt is marble. On the northern cliffs we may, in general, ſee the beds of ſhelfy rock riſing nearly perpendicular to the ſurface. They appear in many places to have been forced out of their rectilinear direction, ſince their firſt induration—ſometimes only by a ſmall undulation, and ſometimes by the ſtrata being broken off, and turning up again in a different rectilinear direction. Wherever this alteration appears, it has affected all the adjoining ſtrata equally: they are all moved together.* I had an opportunity at Hertland quay of obſerving the nature and courſe of theſe ſtrata. The beds of ſtone here are broader and harder than uſual—ſome of them above three feet thick, and the thinneſt above ſix inches. Their direction ſeems to be to the ſouth-eaſt, and for the moſt part they are nearly perpendicular to the ſurface. And, indeed, in the road from Hertland to Bideford the roads are very troubleſome, owing to the hard edges of theſe ſtrata which ariſe above the ſurface. The ſtrata I obſerved at the cliff very often change their direction. In ſome places they incline towards each other, tending to the centre in the ſhape of a wedge:† and when they come near to a point, the ſtrata ſometimes run in a different direction; and, forming a curve, deſcend again towards the centre. Some of theſe ſtrata abutt full in the middle of another layer. Some run on in a ſtrait line: others form a curve. There is a natural cave here, made with as true an arch, merely by the inclination of the ſtrata, as if it had been built by a maſon. Theſe ſort of ſtrata frequently meet in a ſharp edge on the ſummit of the hills in Devonſhire, of which I obſerved an inſtance on the hill over Swimbridge, in the upper road between Barnſtaple and Southmolton, where the rock being bare, and the ſtrata almoſt uniting in a point, exactly reſembles a pavement.

The intervals occaſioned by the fractures of the ſtrata ſometimes ſwell, as we ſee, into caverns. Theſe are chiefly clefts or chaſms in the limeſtone. The opening at Chudleigh rock, and Kent's hole at Torkay, are the moſt conſiderable in this county. We enter into the ſouth-ſide of Chudleigh rock, as into the mouth of a very large oven. We proceed a conſiderable way into the cavern before its ſize is much diminiſhed. We are at length obliged to creep on our hands and knees. The cavern then expands into a ſpacious room, which is ſeparated into two different apartments. One of theſe cavities is again divided into two parts. This rock conſiſts of limeſtone, marble, ſtalactites, and petroſilex.‡ Kent's hole conſiſting of limeſtone, marble, and ſtalactites, is ſituated about a mile and half from Torkay. It hath two openings about half way up a ſteep cliff. The opening to the left is an arch about two feet high, which lets us into the great cavern at once: but the more acceſſible entrance is by a cleft in the rock on the right hand, which

‖ The above obſervations were made in conſequence of the following notice of Dean Milles: "From Sidmouth, eaſtward, the firſt cliff is of red earth, and the top of the ſecond; but under it you perceive a layer of chalk, which continues through the cliffs eaſtward, ſtill riſing nearer the ſurface, till it comes to Branſcomb. The top of this bed does not lie level, but riſes and falls into deep waves, which is very viſible and remarkable at Branſcomb. This bed of chalk continues northward almoſt to Honiton: for at Widworthy quarry, which is but two miles ſouth of the town, I obſerved the ſame appearance in the top of the chalk. Under the chalk is a bed of ſtone, which at Salcomb does not reach quite down to the water; but there is under it a ſand: the bed of ſtone may be forty feet thick at Branſcomb and Beer. It continues to the water-ſide; but it becomes of a ſofter and finer nature as it approaches Beer." *Milles's MSS.*

* There are two ſpecimens of this between the Exeter turnpike and Cowley-bridge, and one afterwards.

† Inſtances of this alſo, may be ſeen between Exeter turnpike and Cowley-bridge.

‡ "A half a mile ſouth of Chudleigh town, on the barton of Lewell, is that fine marble rock, called Chudleigh rock, of a very conſiderable height on its ſouth-ſide At the bottom of this ſouth-ſide, is a hole almoſt in the form of an arch, which at its entrance is about 12 feet wide, at the bottom, and 10 feet high; and ſo continues in a direction about north by weſt, and very little decreaſing in ſize for about 60 feet; where its ſize is diminiſhed almoſt at once to 6 or 7 feet wide, and about 4 feet high, and continues very little different for about 10 feet; where it is not above 3 feet high, but nearly of the ſame breadth, and ſo continues nearly of this ſize for about 40 feet farther. And as this whole courſe is nearly in a ſtrait line from the mouth, a little glimmering light ſtrikes in here, but no farther: after which it riſes to a great height, conſiderably higher than at the mouth, and ſpreads two different courſes. That to the right hand is not paſſable a great way; but the other continues paſſable many yards, and increaſes in height many feet, when it again ſpreads in two different courſes; the left hand of which continues for many yards; where, by the ripping of ſtones on the outſide, within the laſt twenty years, the light again appears very conſpicuous, and the hole is diſcontinued. The other is not paſſable for a man very far; but there is a tradition current in the neighbourhood, that a dog was once put farther in the hole, and came out again without any hair on his back at Botter rock in the pariſh of Hennock, which is at the diſtance of above three miles from where it went in." *Letter from Mr. Paddon of Chudleigh.*

which is about five feet high, three feet wide, and forty-three in length. It leads us alſo into the great cave, which is ninety-three feet in depth, and about an hundred in width. The extreme height may be about thirty feet; but the height is very unequal, as the floor riſes in the middle to within a few feet of the roof. Two more openings front us here: that on the left leads us on a level into a cave fifty-two feet long, and twenty-two feet broad; and then into a ſecond, fifty-four feet long, and about fifteen feet wide. Here a pool of water cloſes the cave; and the arch bends over it. Theſe caves are alſo thirty feet high. And here, once for all, let it be underſtood, that from fifteen to twenty feet, is the height of all the caves hereafter to be mentioned—and the extreme breadth about fifteen. Returning to the great cave, I entered the opening on the right, and deſcended by a very rocky ſlippery way into a paſſage 136 feet long, and from ſix to twelve feet high. I then aſcended ſeveral ſteps of rock covered with congelations; and purſued the paſſage (which now in ſome places obliged me to ſtoop) for forty-two feet more; when I entered a fourth cave thirty-one feet long. Thence, by a low narrow paſſage forty-ſix feet long, I was conveyed into a fifth cave twenty-five feet long. From this, on the right hand, branches another cavern, twenty-two feet in length. I then went through another paſſage for fifty-ſix feet, when meeting with another ledge of rocks, I clambered over them, and aſcended into a vault ſo low, as to oblige me to crawl on my hands and knees for ſixty feet; when I entered a ſeventh cavern fifty feet long—with another on the right hand about thirty. At the end of the largeſt of theſe caverns there is a pool of water, which, on account of its depth, I could not venture to meaſure, but I ſhould gueſs it to be about twenty feet in length: and here the cave finally cloſes. By this meaſurement, leaving out the odd inches, which on account of the irriguity of the floor, may be thrown into the ſcale, I find the depth of this cavern to be 682 feet: yet I am aware, that any perſon who ſhall hereafter give himſelf the trouble to meaſure it, with the ſame regard to truth and accuracy as I did, may find the dimenſions different, on account of the darkneſs of the cave, the projecting rocks, and the inequalities of heighth and breadth. This cavern, though inferior to the Derbyſhire caves in extent and loftineſs, and to Wokey in the latter reſpect, is yet of greater extent than Wokey, and hath four more caves. The petrifactions are very fine: and it abounds with thoſe cones formed of the ſort of dropſtone, of which Mr. Pope robbed Wokey to decorate his grotto at Twickenham. One of theſe cones near the centre of the great cave, with the ſtalactites which formed it pendent from the roof, would not diſgrace the grotto of Antiparos. Another very large cone will ſoon block up the ſecond paſſage, and cloſe the cave, unleſs ſome whimſical grotto-maker ſhould ſettle near Torkay. Here are ſeveral pools of very cold pellucid water; but no running ſtream as at Pool's-hole in Derbyſhire and Donald Mill-hole in Lancaſhire. The murmur of theſe ſtreams, reverberated by the hollows of the caverns there, produces a moſt awful effect. The ſolitary ſituation of this cave adds greatly to its ſolemnity.* Juſt within the Bolt-head, at the weſt-end of Salcombe bar, is a ſubterraneous paſſage called Bull-hole, which the common people think runs quite under the earth to another ſuch place in a creek of the ſea called Sewer-mill, at about three miles diſtance. The tradition is, that a bull ſhould enter it, at one end, and come out at the other. How far theſe two caverns are really the ſame, has never been determined. They have been often entered; but no perſon has had reſolution to proceed ſufficienty far to aſcertain the fact. Nearly on the top of the cliff of Bolberry down, about a mile to the eaſt of the Boltail, is a cavern called Ralph's-hole, about twenty feet long, ſix or ſeven feet broad, and eight feet high. It faces the ſea, which is about 400 feet below, in nearly a perpendicular direction from the door. The rock, at the weſt corner of the entrance by which we approach this cavern, projects to within two or three feet of the precipice, in ſuch a manner, that a † ſingle perſon from within might eaſily defend himſelf againſt a hoſt of foes; for as only one could paſs at a time, they might ſucceſſively be precipitated down the headlong ſteep. On the weſt ſhore, about half a mile north-weſt of the Woolman, directly off the ſands, called Thurlſton ſands, in Bigbury bay, in the pariſh of South Huiſh, ſtands a remarkable perforated ſtone, known by the name of Thurlſton rock. It is about thirty feet high, forty feet long, and the whole is

* A gentleman of my acquaintance, who reſides in a diſtant county, and who lately made a tour into Devonſhire, was ſo obliging as to communicate to me the following remarks on Kent's-hole. I ſhould not mention this gentleman without adding, that I conſider my introduction to himſelf and family as one of the happieſt incidents of my life.——"We walked to Kent's-hole, about a mile from the Anchor inn at Torkay. An old woman (77 years of age) with candles, went with us, to be our guide in the cavern; and who, as ſoon as we came to the mouth of it, ſtruck a light in a tinder-box ſhe brought with her; and each of us entered the cave with a lighted candle in our hand. We continued in the cave half an hour, going 100 yards in it, or about half the way that people ſometimes go—to ſome water, which is at times five or ſix feet deep, though at other times very low. The congelations and incruſtations of this cavern were very fine. In ſome parts, it was ten or twelve feet high, and in one place reſembled a coved apartment, overlaid with curiouſly wrought vaſt ſtones. And in another place there was a convex ſtone, of a prodigious ſize, covered (from its color) as it were with brown ſugar candy, which we had difficulty in getting by. And the variety of ſtones, the pearly hanging drops of water from the icicles, and petrifactions, were pleaſing: and it was the next beſt ſubterraneous cavern to that ſtupendous one at Caſtleton in Derbyſhire, I had ever ſeen."

† The tradition is, that a man named Ralph, in order to avoid the bailiffs, made this place his abode for many years, and with a prong as his weapon, kept the catchpoles at bay. "The ſtone of Ralph's hole and Bull hole (and moſt of the ſea-coaſt of the pariſh of Malborough) is a blue ſchiſt. The church of Malborough is built with large pieces of this rock, hewn with much labor and difficulty from the nature of the ſtone—for the ends cut very badly." *Extract, &c.*

is about twenty feet in height by ten feet broad. At ebb tide it is ſometimes left dry; but at the flood the ſea often waſhes over it. On a ſouth-weſt wind, particularly in a ſtorm, the noiſe made by the action of the wind and water in this perforation, may be heard at a very great diſtance. In the pariſh of Shepſtorr riſes a ſteep high hill, full of moorſtone (with which almoſt the whole country lying on the edge of Dartmoor, is encumbered) called Shepſtorr-torr. Among the rocks towards the top, is a ſmall cleft, opening within to a wider room.* The leat which ſupplies Plymouth with water, commences not far from the foot of this torr. On the weſt-ſide of the Hoe at Plymouth, and looking into Millbay, ſome quarry-men in 1776, worked into a cavern in the marble rock, which afforded a tolerable room within. It was of no great ſize—ſomething of an oval form, and perhaps twenty feet deep from the hole by which you entered, and about ten feet high in the moſt roomy part. It was very curiouſly ornamented with a vaſt variety of ſtalactite, in all ſorts of ſhapes; out of which the fancy of the people, aided by the imperfect light of a candle, had formed a number of ſtrange reſemblances of men and women, houſehold utenſils, &c. The owner of the quarry made a great deal of money by ſhutting it up with a little door, and ſhewing it for ſixpence each.**

Our cliffs and natural caverns have been, hitherto, the chief ſubjects of examination. But the direction and order of ſtones and minerals, at various depths,¶ may be aſcertained in many places by an inſpection of wells, quarries, claypits, coalpits, or mines. Of theſe artificial works in general, I can do little more than point out the ſituation, as introductory to a deſcription of our foſſil ſubſtances. In a well ſunk at Medland, in the pariſh of Cheriton-Biſhops, the ſtrata were as follows; 1ſt ſtratum, clayey ſoil; 2d, ſtiff clay, browniſh, mixed with the ſoil; 3d, brick-clay, brown; 4th, the common ſtone of the country, between Cheriton and Okehampton, ſcattered among the clay; ſome ſmall, others large and thick; 5th, a blueiſh clay; the 6th ſtratum, at the depth of twenty-five feet, a ſoft blueiſh ſtone. Here the water generally appears, and this blue ſtone grows harder and harder, continued to the bottom of the well, a ſtratum of about five feet—the well being thirty feet deep.† The quarries of ſlate in the eaſt of Devon are numerous. There is a rock of ſlate on the right hand of North-ſtreet at Aſhburton, from which the town and church were built. The ſlate-quarries of Staverton, which have been very valuable, are nearly exhauſted. The ſlate-quarry at the end of Slapton ſands, in the pariſh of Stockenham, produces, perhaps, the beſt blue ſlate in Devon: it is large, and a fine object of the ſort. In the pariſh of Eaſt-Alwington, on Flear farm, belonging to Mr. Corniſh, is a quarry which produces good blue ſlate. This ſlate is exported from Kingſbridge to Holland. ‡ Centry-quarry, in Weſt-Alwington, is famous for good ſlate, of which large quantities are every year exported to Holland, known by the name of Holland Blue. The moſt famous and the moſt ancient in the neighbourhood of Plymouth is called § Cann-quarry, in the pariſh of Plymton St. Mary, and belongs to Lord Boringdon. It ſtands on the edge of the river Plym: But boats cannot come within two miles of it. The ſtone is rather coarſe, but extremely firm and durable: ſtones of this quarry that have been in uſe an hundred years, appear more firm than when they were firſt taken from the quarry. There are alſo two on different parts of the Yealme river, at Kitley and Coffleet. Theſe ſeem alſo to be very good ſtone, are of a finer grain than the Cann ſtone; but being newly opened, we cannot ſpeak of their durability, though they promiſe well. The neighbourhood of Taviſtock abounds with ſlate-quarries. ‖ The ſlate-quarry of Milhill, in the pariſh of Lamerton, is ſaid to be one of the fineſt in the county. Under the ſoil at Eaſtdown, in the neighbourhood of Barnſtaple and its vicinities (which is fertile, tho' thin in general) lies a ſhelfy rock. The ſlates raiſed from the quarries in this part of the country are remarkably

* "Here I am informed Elford uſed to hide himſelf from the ſearch of Cromwell's parties, to whom he was obnoxious. Hence he could command the whole country: and having ſome talents in painting, he amuſed himſelf with that art on the walls of his cavern, which I have been told (ſays Mr. Yonge of Puſlinch) by an elderly gentleman who had viſited this place, was very freſh in his time. The country-people have many ſuperſtitious notions of this hole."

** A correſpondent ſays: "The cavern at Millbay was of no great extent, and as I believe now entirely worked and dug away. It was diſcovered in working the marble or limeſtone rock, which is the ſubſtance of all that hill which lies to the weſt of Plymouth garriſon, and on which it is built. This cavern, which was not, I believe, of a greater extent than thirty or forty feet from the mouth, was filled and adorned like moſt other caverns of the ſame ſubſtance, with various ſhapes of ſelenitic petrifactions occaſioned by the dripping of the water through the different crannies of the rock, and taking up the ſoluble parts of the ſtone in its progreſs, which when again conſolidated and fixed, were imagined to repreſent a number of curious ſhapes; and fertile imaginations made out many reſemblances."

¶ Dr. Stukeley expreſſed his wiſh for a map of ſoils, in which every lithologiſt will join.

† On making a common ſewen cloſe to the back of the hoſpital at Exeter, this was the appearance of the ſtrata—five feet of artificial ſoil, compoſed of dark earth, rubbiſh of lime, ſlate, &c.—a layer of rough gravel—and next, irregularly-formed pebbles, four feet—nine feet of a dark red ſand, of which the bottom was not reached.

‡ "The only ſlate-quarries in the neighbourhood of Kingſbridge, are thoſe of Century in Weſt-Alvington, belonging to Mr. Forteſcue of Fallapit; and Buckland-tout-Saints—the property of Mr. Clarke." *Extract, &c.*

§ "The ſtone of Cann-quarry is a very firm and durable ſlate of a kind of greyiſh blue; it does not run into ſuch fine and even lamina as the Denibole and Milk-hill quarries, as it frequently ſplit out wavy and irregularly thick; but there is none, I believe, that can exceed it in ſtrength and durability: and I have a great deal now on the roof of my houſe, which was taken down after having remained on it near ſeventy years, and is now replaced, being, if poſſible, ſtill more firm and ſtronger than even what is now taken freſh from the quarry: even the ſame pin-holes ſerved again." *Letter from Puſlinch.*

‖ "The whole depth of my mine at Beerferrers is ſlate." *Letter from Gullett.*

remarkably fine. Mr. Pine of Eaſtdown, informed me a few years ſince, that he had a very fine ſlate-quarry, inferior in quality to none, except the Denyball ſlate in Cornwall. "The Denyball ſtone (ſays he) lies flat in the quarry; but this ſtands on its edge, inclining towards the north at top, at an angle of ten or twelve degrees: and none, we find, proves good that inclines any other way."* In Highbray and the adjoining foreſt of Exmoor are ſeveral roof-ſlate quarries. The poſition of the ſtrata in limeſtone quarries is from north to ſouth, with ſome variations. Limeſtone of a chalky nature is found in various parts of Offwell and the adjoining pariſh of Widworthy. The chalky limeſtone in the quarries of Offwell, ſeems to have been failing annually for many years paſt. In ſome places, where quarries appear to have been worked for ages paſt, the ſtone is now wholly exhauſted. The limeſtone in a quarry at Widworthy, lies about ten feet below the ſurface. The upper part of the limeſtone is ſolid rock; but ſometimes intermixed with clay and earth. The ſtrata over and under the limeſtone is, for the moſt part, flint and clay, or ſtoneriſk, as the workmen call it. And very black flints are ſometimes found in the limeſtone. At the bottom of the whole is found a freeſtone, which is uſed for ovens and hearths. A limeſtone-quarry was wrought, ſome years ſince, at Little Gatcombe, in the pariſh of Colyton. There are lime-quarries ‖ at Branſcombe and Salcombe, which are worked in this manner: the workmen cut a large opening near the ſea, take off the head, wheel it to the cliff, and there diſcharge their loads into the ſea, as the cliff is exceedingly high and ſteep. They have kilns here to burn their lime, and they ſell it at about two ſhillings per hogſhead. The great lime-quarry at Chudleigh, is one of the oldeſt in the county. The marble quarries at Denbury are not undeſerving attention. The cliffs on each ſide of Torbay, Berryhead, and Hope's-noſe, and ſo round to Babbacombe, are entirely of limeſtone. But the quarries diſcover, that this marble does not lie in ſo large beds as the Chudleigh. I have already noticed the cliff near Marychurch; below which the marble lies in very large rocks ſcattered in the valley, and all along the beach. The rocks on the beach, according to the report of the workmen, are not ſo well veined as to be worth ſawing. This coaſt, however, conſiſting chiefly of marble, exhibits a buſy ſcene. Here boats are continually loading with this ſtone, which is either uſed in building, or burnt into lime. The detached rocks, which are ſawed into blocks, and which are ſo beautifully variegated, are from five to about ten tons. Theſe, when ſawn, are frequently found ſhaken, and are therefore caſt headlong for lime, to the great loſs of the proprietor. In the pariſh of Broadhempſton there is a quarry of black marble, with which many houſes in the neighbourhood are built. In the pariſh of Staverton are ſome limeſtone quarries. In Marldon there are good marble quarries.† There is a marble quarry at Yealmbridge, in the pariſh of Yealmton, between Modbury and Plymton. The ſtone at Catdown and at Pumlett is raiſed ſometimes in pretty good ſlabs. Thoſe of Pumlett are ſeldom very broad. I ſhould mention here the "new marble quarries" on Dartmoor: but the ſtone from thoſe quarries ſo beautifully poliſhed by Mr. Kendall of Exeter, is rather a ſpar than a marble. The lime-quarries in the pariſhes of Drewſteignton, of Brideſtow, ‡ Okehampton, and South-Tawton, as well as Weſtleigh, need only be curſorily noticed. At Weſt-Iriſhborough, in Swimbridge, is a limerock, that was long neglected by the proprietors. The limerock at Erneſborough in the ſame pariſh, has been lately wrought. There is a limerock at Venn in Landkey. In the pariſh of Southmolton there are many quarries of black marble veined with ſmall ſtreaks of white, which takes a beautiful poliſh; but it is moſtly burnt into lime. Many of theſe rocks run upwards of thirty miles from weſt to eaſt. There are ſeveral limeſtone-quarries in the pariſh of Biſhop's-Nympton.§ The general alertneſs

* "Of the Denyball-ſlate, Borlaſe's deſcription will give us the moſt accurate idea. "This whole quarry, about two miles ſouth of Tintadgell, is about 300 yards long, and 100 wide. The deepeſt part from the graſs is judged to be 40 fathoms. The ſtrata are in the following order: the green ſod, one foot—a yellow-brown clay, two feet—then the rock, dipping inwards into the hill towards the ſouth-weſt, and preſerving that inclination from top to bottom, ten or twelve fathom, all which is good for nothing—then a firmer brown ſtone, which is called the top-ſtone, continuing ten fathom deep, and improving ſomewhat as you ſink, but not at the beſt till you come to 24 fathom deep from the graſs. Then riſes what they call the bottom-ſtone, of a grey-blue color, and ſuch a cloſe texture, that, on the touch it will ſound clear like a piece of metal." *See Nat. Hiſt. p.* 94.

‖ From the quarries of Widworthy and Branſcombe, the ſoil is generally a yellow clay, mixed with flints: under it, a white ſoft limeſtone, like chalk. This ſtratum is very deep and extenſive.

† "Great quantities of marble are raiſed in ſeveral parts of Marldon—whence, probably, the name of the pariſh is derived, though generally deduced from the manure called marle; though in this pariſh there never was the ſlighteſt appearance of it. *Marldon*, then, ſeems to be derived from *marble*, and *down* (from Δυνος *collis*) as the pariſh abounds with ſmall hills conſiſting of the marble, which is uſed for various purpoſes, either for manuring land, when converted into lime, or for ornament when properly poliſhed." *Extract from anſwers, &c.*

‡ "There is a vein of limeſtone runs from Okehampton to Tawton, and from Tawton to Bampton." *Extract from anſwers, &c.*

§ A few years ſince, when I viſited this neighbourhood, there were two heaps of rubbiſh thrown up to a great height from one of the lime-quarries, that were then actually burning, and had been burning for more than a year before I viſited this ſpot. The larger heap covered more than an acre of ground, and the other nearly the ſame ſpace. The heaps, I was told, were not viſibly reduced. The common people called them the Burning Mountains. The farmers had uſed the white aſhes on theſe heaps for manure; and this dreſſing, I was told, had produced a rapid vegetation, fertilizing the ground much more than lime as commonly uſed. About two years after my excurſion to the north of Devon, I wrote to Sharland of Cockram, enquiring into the particulars of this curious phenomenon. His anſwer is as follows: "In a lime-quarry on an eſtate called North-Pillavin, near Southmolton town, in the pariſh of Biſhop's-Nympton, in the ſame run with the other lime-quarries of the neighbourhood, have been found ſome tranſparent calcarious ſpars, not unlike thoſe found in the mines in Cornwall,

alertneſs for agricultural improvements has lately ſtimulated the farmers of the pariſh of Aſhreigny to ſearch for limeſtone. The reſult has been, the diſcovery of a ſtone ſomewhat reſembling it; though a common experiment has unfortunately determined it not to be really ſo. Two or three lime-quarries are wrought in Bampton; and ſeveral at Holcombe-Rogus, Burleſcombe, and Hockworthy. It might be worth while to mark the relative ſituation of all the lime-quarries as yet known throughout the county. This would, probably, lead to the diſcovery of others, in the intermediate ſpaces. In the eaſtern part of the county, we have an alabaſter-quarry at Salcombe-Regis. And from Chudleigh to the neighbourhood of Plymouth, alabaſter is found in the limeſtone-quarries of Chudleigh, of Aſhburton, of Buckfaſtleigh, in Kent's-hole, in a quarry at Marychurch, and in the quarries of Catdown, and thence to Stonehouſe. The red gritty ſtone about Exeter, a mixture of fifty different ſorts of ſtones in fragments, appears in the Heavitree quarries:* theſe two quarries, one on each ſide of the road, are of a very conſiderable height. And the ſtrata of this red ſtone are uniform, except lines of whitiſh ſand-ſtone. There are large quarries of this ſort of ſtone in the pariſhes of Kenton, Kenne, Exeter, and Powderham. At Mamhead we have a red ſtone, apparently of the ſame nature as that of the neighbouring pariſhes: but Mr. Bradley informs us, that the red rock at Mamhead moulders and falls to pieces on expoſure to the air. That the red ſtone of the neighbourhood in general, "moulders and falls to pieces on expoſure to the air," is not a fact; whatever may be the caſe with the Mamhead ſtone. But in theſe obſervations Mr. Bradley, I conceive, is miſtaken.** The red rock of Mamhead is of the ſame nature with that of Kenton, Kenne, and Exminſter. And the very contrary to what Mr. Bradley reports, is true of this ſtone. If it be taken from any conſiderable depth, it certainly grows harder on expoſure to the air. Firm in its conſiſtence, it has braved the inclemency of the weather for centuries, and is ſtill likely to ſtand the attacks of the elements—witneſs, among various other buildings, the ſtrong and beautiful tower of Kenton. That the ſtone of Pocombe quarry near Exeter, is volcanic, will hereafter appear: and that of Thorverton is evidently compoſed of lava. The ſtone in general contains ſmall agates: ſteatites and groades are there found.

With reſpect to coal in Devonſhire, I have only to report the various notices of diſcoveries which I have been able to collect; ſtating at the ſame time the opinions of my correſpondents on the ſubject.† Riſdon tells us, that not long before his time coals had been dug in Devonſhire, for the ſupply of fuel, and for the burning of lime. Some adventurers dug for coal about forty years ago near Tiverton; but raiſed, it is ſaid, very ſmall quantities, not ſufficient to pay the expences of working the coal-pit.‡ Coal is ſaid to have been found, ſome years ſince, at Dunsford, by the ſide of the road, and at Whitſtone. On this a correſpondent remarks: "many coal tokens have been found, ſuch as fern-impreſſions; but every ſubſtance that has been ſhewed me for coal found in Devonſhire, has had no other quality of coal, than being black." In the year 1761, it was reported in the public papers, and in the Annual Regiſter for that year, that coal-pits of great value were diſcovered on the eſtate of Mr. Northmore, near the city of Exeter.§ The rumour of coal diſcovered at Bradninch, Stokehill, and other places near Exeter, has been ſeveral times repeated, within the laſt ten years.‖‖ Nothing could be made, it was ſaid, of the Bradninch diſcovery, as all the different ſtrata were ſo broken up and thrown together, that ſmall particles only of coal were found mixed with other ſubſtances. At Bradninch, however, there were no ſtrata, but threads only, ſeemingly leading to ſtrata not diſcovered. "Some of the Bradninch coal (ſays a gentleman of Exeter) expoſed to a red heat for a conſiderable time, emitted neither flame nor ſmoke." "What was called the Bradninch coal deflagrated ſtrongly with melted nitre," ſays another gentleman. "What was ſhewn to me for coal (obſerves a third correſpondent of Exeter) was the ſame ſubſtance as Italian chalk." A vein of coal, in quality like the Newcaſtle, was ſaid to be found at Chudleigh: and the proprietors here

Cornwall, called Corniſh diamonds, and other metallic ſubſtances, ſulphur, &c. inſomuch, that the large heap of rubbiſh taken out in working the limerock, caught fire, and has continued burning ever ſince. Some of this matter has been analized, and found to be fit for making good vitriol: but none of the rubbiſh of the other rocks was ever known to take fire. And this ſo happening, I imagine, proceeds from ſome iron being intermixed with the other ſubſtances, as there is a large body of iron-ore not far from this rock."

‖ "This mixture is *tufa*, if we may call that tufa which is a concretion of various ſtones *without aſhes*. For I have obſerved no aſhes in the Heavitree ſtone." *Extract from anſwers, &c.*

** See Bradley's Huſbandry, vol. I. p. 12.

† "Lay a line (ſays Dr. Stukeley) on the terreſtrial globe, from the mouth of the Severn to Newcaſtle, and ſo paſs round the globe; and coal is to be found within a degree of that line, and ſcarcely any where elſe in the world." This is doubtleſs one of Stukeley's fancies.

‡ Palkian MSS. "1756: Several attempts were made this year to find coals in the pariſh of Tiverton. One ſociety was formed, and a fund of 500l. raiſed, by fifty ſhares, and expended in digging a pit on Howden, a quarter of a mile from the town, about 150 feet deep, and a drain of as many in extent, to no other uſeful purpoſe than that of employing a number of workmen as long as the money laſted." *Dunsford's Tiverton, p.* 242, 243.

§ "Exeter, Nov. 21. Laſt Monday ſome of the Welſh Militia began to dig for coals on the eſtate of —— Northmore, eſq. not a mile from this place; and yeſterday evening, as we are informed, was dug up very good coal. We are likewiſe told, that Mr. N. has already been offered 1000l. and 200l. per ann. for the pit. Coals are now ſold in this place for 20s. per quarter." *Ann. Reg.* 1761. *Chron.* p. 180.

‖‖ At Starcroſs, coal is ſaid to have been found ſome years ſince; but it was a falſe report.

here alſo, were diſcouraged from proceeding, it ſeems, by the confuſion of the ſtrata. A gentleman, whom I conſulted on the Chudleigh diſcovery, thus writes: "In thoſe parts of the county which I have more particularly obſerved, I would mention two ſpots, which have a probable appearance of producing this uſeful article—one between Northernhay and Cowley-bridge; the other on the ſouth-ſide of the eaſtern-end of the town of Chudleigh. There are ſome arguments againſt the probability of the ground near Exeter producing coal. The ground there is certainly much broken; ſo that a great variety of its ſtrata are brought to the eye: and the eyes of ſo many people as frequent this ſpot, might have diſcovered coal long ago, if it had been lifted: and probably it would have been lifted, from the broken ſurface of the ground. Another argument is, that this ſpot is at a great diſtance from limeſtone: and in this portion of the kingdom, limeſtone accompanies the coal. Limeſtone is never incumbent on coal, but coal is often on limeſtone." That limeſtone is generally in the neighbourhood of coal is a circumſtance in favor of Chudleigh; where, a little to the ſouth of the ſpot I have mentioned, the limeſtone appears.¶ In 1790, the rector of Aſhreigny obſerved to me, that "he wiſhed his hopes might not be too ſanguine in the proſpect of having diſcovered a vein of coal there." In the month of July, 1793, the diſcovery of "an excellent coal-mine" at Tawſtock, was announced in our provincial papers. *But this "excellent coal-mine" is at preſent known by the name of the Tawſtock-culmworks.† Culm has been found at a diſtant period, in the pariſh of Weſtleigh, near Bideford; and not many years ſince, near the parſonage-houſe at Bideford. After all, probably, the Bovey coal will be found the moſt valuable coal of Devonſhire. On the Bovey coal, Dr. Milles addreſſes the Earl of Macclesfield, preſident of the royal ſociety, in a letter, dated Feb. 28, 1760, of which the following is an abſtract: "The uppermoſt of the ſtrata riſes within a foot of the ſurface, under a ſharp white ſand, intermixed with an aſh-coloured clay, and under lies to the ſouth, about twenty inches in a fathom: the perpendicular thickneſs of theſe ſtrata, including the beds of clay with which they are mixed, is about ſeventy feet. There are about ſix of each that run eaſtward, without interruption, to the village of Little Bovey, a mile diſtant, and probably extend further. The ſtrata of coal near the ſurface are from eighteen inches to four feet thick, and are ſeparated by beds of a browniſh clay, nearly of the ſame dimenſions, but diminiſhing in thickneſs downwards in porportion as the ſtrata of coal grow larger; and both are more compact and ſolid in the lower beds. The lowermoſt ſtratum of coal is ſixteen feet thick. It lies on a bed of clay, under which is a ſharp green ſand, not unlike ſea ſand, ſeventeen feet thick; and under that, a bed of hard cloſe clay, into which they bored, but found no coal. From the ſand ariſes a ſpring of clear blue water, which the miners call mundick water: and a moiſture of the ſame kind trickling through the crevices of the coal, tinges the outſide of it with a blue caſt. Some ſmall and narrow veins of coal ſhoot through the beds of clay, forming impreſſions like reeds and graſs." Mr. Hill of Hennock, informs me, that "the Bovey coal commences north, at the weſt end of Bovey town, and paſſes through Bovey and Knighton heaths, down the valley through the pariſh of Teigngrace, through Newton marſhes, by Ford eſtate, to the pariſh of Abbotſkerſwell, keeping to the weſt of the potter's clay, and ſometimes running through the clay. It ſeems to follow the valley that terminates at Torbay. ‡This coal is worked at the heath near Bovey, where it comes to graſs. It is worked by an open mine. The tract of country it paſſes through, is full nine miles. There are fourteen ſtrata that appear at Bovey heath: they are alternate, with a ſoft clayſtone. The generality of the ſtrata are from two to three feet thick: one is of five; and, with a ſmall dead between, one is of ſeven."

With regard to the § mines of Devon, it is certain that many have been ‖ diſcovered at different times, though few have been worked with vigor or perſeverance. The copper-mines near Aſhburton—at Woodhuiſh,

¶ In a well of Mr. Bidgood's I ſaw a pencil-rock, that to the eye and the touch reſembled the coal-cliff.

* "It is with peculiar pleaſure we announce to the public, that an excellent coal-mine hath lately been diſcovered at Tawſtock, in Devon, in the grounds belonging to Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart. ſeveral veins having been explored in different directions, the coals of which prove to be extremely good, and burn remarkably clear. This circumſtance is likely to turn out highly beneficial to the city, as the line of the intended public canal from Exeter to Barnſtaple will run within a few yards of the ſaid coal-mine."

† "The proprietors of theſe works having lately diſcovered a valuable and extenſive vein of culm fit for the purpoſe of burning lime, &c. beg leave to inform the public, and particularly the limeburners, that the ſame will be ſold at the ſaid works, at the following reduced prices, &c. to limeburners, if paid for on delivery, or within one month afterwards, 35s. per whey; if paid for at the enſuing Chriſtmas, 38s. per whey; and to every other purchaſer, of leſs quantity than a whey, 9d. per buſhel, to be paid for on delivery. The works are ſituated at Hiſcott, in the pariſh of Tawſtock, and are ſeven miles eaſt of Bideford, about ſix ſouth of Barnſtaple, and about two from New Bridge, on the Exeter turnpike road from Barnſtaple."

‡ This valley ſeems to mark the ſubſidence of the waters on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Haldon.

§ "In the belly of the earth there be founde and digged ſundry rich mines; ſome of gold and ſilver, ſome of tinn and lead, ſome of iron, and of other mettalls." *Hooker Port. MS.* p. 7.

‖ The ſubject of the diſcovery of mines led Dr. Pryce of Redruth, in Cornwall, into a curious diſquiſition on the virtues of the *Virgula Divinatoria*. It is too long to be here tranſcribed; but as the great friend to the *Virgula*, the late Mr. Cookworthy of Plymouth, derived his firſt knowlege of this rod from experiments in the neighbourhood of Okehampton, where it was actually the inſtrument of diſcovering a copper mine, I cannot but make a few extracts from the pages before me. "From my own natural conſtitution of mind and body (ſays Dr. Pryce) I am almoſt incapable of co-operating with the influence of the divining-rod; and, therefore cannot, of my own knowledge and experience, produce ſatisfactory proofs of its value and excellence. With the moſt accurate obſervations, however, on the virtues

Huiſh, in the pariſh of Brixham,¶ Sampford-Spiney near Taviſtock, and the copper mine worked in Okehampton pariſh for ſome years, but long ſince deſerted, ſhall be particularly noticed when I come to treat on the working of the mines in Devon. Of the other mines I muſt obſerve the ſame. In the pariſh of Rattery there are pits which are called iron mines: I cannot diſcover when or by whom they were worked. If the return had been adequate to the labor and coſt, it is likely that they would not have been diſcontinued. Near Northmolton are the viſible remains of an old mine, ſuppoſed to be of iron—running from eaſt to weſt almoſt a mile. This mine was certainly very conſiderable in ancient times, as the mounds of earth and deep pits, overgrown with moſs, &c. plainly ſhew. Mr. Ponsford of Drewſton, ſent Chapple, in the year 1779, ſeveral ſpecimens of tin, taken up on the farm of Shilſton, near the Cromlech. Of the old tin-mines in Manaton, there are many veſtiges. On the Heathfield are evident traces of old ſtreamworks; and in Ilſington; particularly near the pool, which the common people believe to be unfathomable. There was a tin-mine at Whitton, about a mile and half from Aſhburton. Throughout the whole of Cornwood and the neighbouring pariſhes, ſome tin is found ſcattered among the ſtones and gravel that cover what is called the faſt. In ſearching for this metal, the vallies in which waters have flowed, have been turned up.* The flats through which the Yealme flows, have been all ſearched in former times for ſtream-tin: and from the extent of the works, it is to be ſuppoſed, that enough was found to repay the labor. A few years ſince, ſome adventurers opened a pit in a flat in the pariſh of Yealmton, within high-water mark. The little tin-duſt which they found, made them no return; and, after having expended 200l. in getting to the ſhelf or whole ground, as they call it, and finding nothing, the work was dropped. There are ſome tin-mines in the pariſh of Sampford-Spinney, but not worked at preſent. In making a grave in the pariſh church of Whitchurch, near Taviſtock, the workmen, in 1752, ſtruck into a lode of tin-ore. I have notice alſo, of a tin-mine in the pariſh of Taviſtock. Between Lidford and Cranmere-pool, and about four miles from the former, is a tin-work called Kerbeam. This work is an old pit, which had long lain dormant, but is now re-worked. The ſtone below, is a reddiſh granite, of a harſh texture, terrene, and very brittle, with black micæ. In all directions, it appears to be the fifth variety of De Coſta's granita rubeſcens, granita orientalis, rubra dicta.† In this neighbourhood there are ſeveral old ſtream tin-works. In the north of Devon, particularly at Combmartin, ſome tin-mines were lately wrought. At Tiverton, tin was found about twenty years ‡ago; but I do not underſtand that any tin-mines have been worked in that neighbourhood. Many years ago, a lead-mine was worked in the pariſh of Newton St. Cyres; but as it did not anſwer, the ſcheme was given up. It was revived about ten years ſince, by Mr. Gullett. The ore was exceedingly rich, and contained much ſilver: but there was not ſufficient ore taken up to induce Mr. G. to go on with it. He abandoned the concern five or ſix years ago. Shode of lead was found, not long ſince, at Middlecombe, in Bovey-Tracey. Of old lead-mines in Ilſington, and of lead found near Totnes, I have barely the notices.‖ There are ſeveral lead-mines in Rattery;§ and

virtues of the Virgula, I have been favoured by my worthy friend Mr. William Cookworthy, of Plymouth, a man not leſs eſteemed for refined ſenſe and unimpeachable veracity, than for his chemical abilities: it is to him the public is indebted for the late improvements in the Porcelain manufactory now eſtabliſhed at Briſtol, which, under his direction, is likely to be rendered not leſs elegant and durable than the beſt Aſiatic china!!!! His firſt knowlege of the rod (Mr. Cookworthy ſays) was from a Captain Ribeira, who deſerted the Spaniſh ſervice in Queen Anne's reign, and became the captain commandant in the garriſon at Plymouth; in which town he ſatisfied ſeveral intelligent perſons of the virtues of the rod by many experiments on pieces of metal hid in the earth, and by the actual diſcovery of a copper-mine near Okehampton. The captain made no difficulty to let people ſee him uſe the rod, but he was abſolutely tenacious of the ſecret how to diſtinguiſh the different metals by it."—"The rod is attracted by all the metals, by coals, bones, limeſtone, and ſprings of water, with different degrees of ſtrength in the following order.—1, gold; 2, copper; 3, iron; 4, ſilver; 5, tin; 6, lead; 7, coals; 8, limeſtone, and ſprings of water. One method to determine the different attractions of the rod, is this; ſtand, holding the rod, with one foot advanced. Put a guinea under that foot, and a halfpenny under the other; and the rod will be drawn down. Shift the pieces of money, and the rod will then be drawn backwards to the gold; which proves the gold to have the ſtronger attraction. In the ſame manner all the ſubjects of the rod may be tried."—"Hazle-rods, cut in the winter, ſuch as are uſed for fiſhing-rods, and kept till they are dry, do beſt."—For a further account of the Virgula, I muſt refer my readers to the volume itſelf. *Mineral. Cornub.* p. p. 113, 124.

¶ In the cliffs near the Bolt-tail there are ſome indications of copper: and the mundick ſhines in the rock with more brilliancy than I remember to have ſeen in Cornwall: about twenty-five years ago, ſome ſlight attempts were made at working there for ore. The property is Lord Courtenay's.

• "In this way (ſays a correſpondent) muſt have been produced the tin which was ſold to the Phenicians in the earlieſt ages, and to other nations: for the art of mining, by penetrating deep into the earth, is a modern diſcovery."

† Many of the Corniſh miners who have viſited this part of Devon, obſerve, that it is a fine country for the produce of tin.

‡ "In October, 1773, ſome Corniſh miners, recruits of the 31ſt regiment, being in Tiverton, dug, in the garden behind John Bryant's houſe, in fore-ſtreet, to diſcover a ſubterraneous paſſage or covered way, ſaid to have led from the caſtle to the centre of the town, without ſucceſs. At the depth, however, of thirty feet, they took up ſeveral lumps of tin-ore, which were ſhewn to many of the inhabitants. They alſo dug in the round tower of the caſtle for the ſame purpoſe, to a level with the bottom of the ſurrounding moat, but did not diſcover any part of the ſuppoſed ſubterraneous paſſage." *Dunſford's Tiverton*, p. 254.

‖ Palkian MSS.

§ "Very excellent lead-ore has been lately found in guttering a meadow belonging to Mr. Brown, in the pariſh of Rattery, and a kind of baſtard molybdena; ſpecimens of which are in my poſſeſſion. Lead-ore has alſo been found in other parts of the ſame pariſh. Mr. Brown is at this time in actual purſuit of the lode; and two miners have for ſome time been employed in cutting an adit, that a regular ſearch may be inſtituted. This is the firſt inſtance of regular mining in this county; for I have been aſſured, that the tin-works in Dartmoor were only what are called ſtream-works. If we have any gold or ſilver, 'tis irrepertum et ſic melius ſitum." *Extract of letter from my lively correſpondent, Corniſh of Totnes.*

and ſome lead was lately diſcovered at Marleigh, in Rattery pariſh. This vein of lead will not, moſt likely, be purſued; as it was found in the lawn before the houſe, and probably runs under the houſe. The lead-mine at Beeralſton, or (as it is called) the Beerferris ſilver-mine, in the ſouth-weſt; and the old lead or ſilver-mines at Combmartin, in the north of Devon, will hereafter claim my attention. About ſix years ago, Mr. Gullett informed me, that "he had diſcovered a very rich lead-ore near the ſurface, at Combmartin—and that the lode ran down to the ſea about half a mile, where it appeared dipping on the cliffs." Among ſemimetals, I have to mention a mine of manganeſe on the grounds of Sir Stafford Northcote, at Upton-Pyne. The manganeſe at Upton-Pyne is found in large maſſes of no determinate ſhape, and of a rugged and rude ſurface. Manganeſe was not long ſince diſcovered on an eſtate in Newton St. Cyres: and Mr. Swete informs me, that he has found ſome manganeſe at Oxton.

V. FOSSILS, NATIVE AND EXTRANEOUS.—Having thus gone over the county, examined its prevailing ſtrata of ſoils and ſtones, and marked its ſubterraneous geography, I ſhall endeavour to give a diſtinct idea of its principal foſſils, by purſuing ſome method in my deſcription of them. The moſt obvious general diviſion of foſſils, is into *native* and *extraneous*.

Of our native foſſils, I ſhall firſt conſider the *calcarious* ſubſtances. Calcarious earth, combined with the aërial acid, comprehends a great variety of external appearances; the moſt remarkable of which are tranſparency and opacity. Tranſparent ſpars are found in Devonſhire, cryſtalized in various forms, particularly the rhomboidal and hexangular. Of the firſt ſort, is the Iceland cryſtal, which poſſeſſes a double refracting power. We meet with conſiderable quantities of it, in the cavernous parts of the iſland of St. Nicholas. The hexangular ſpar is found in various parts of Devon. A number of hexangular ſpars, finely tranſparent, have been dug out of a lime-quarry at Aſhburton, in the ſouth, and Biſhop's-Nympton,* in the north of Devon. The opaque white chryſtalized ſpar is frequent in the fiſſures of the marble-rock of Chudleigh. It is alſo found in the fiſſures of the tufa-rock of Spencecombe. Stalactites are ſuſpended from the roof of the cavern in Chudleigh-rock: but at Kent's-hole, and the cove at Stonehouſe, they aſſume various fantaſtic forms. On a great number of our limerocks we meet with calcarious incruſtations. That this county produces lime and marble, in almoſt every part of it, except the † moorſtone diſtricts, hath already appeared. Our marble has various qualities: That in the eaſtern part of Devon, is, properly ſpeaking, rather limeſtone than marble; being not ſo compact or cloſe-grained; and, in general, ſcarcely ſuſceptible of a poliſh. In other parts of Devon, and in many of our quarries in the Southams, are found marbles, which, for their hardneſs and beautiful veinings, rival the beſt Italian marble, and when poliſhed, fall very little ſhort of it in luſtre. ‡ As to its external character, moſt of the marble of Devonſhire, which is not black, is, generally ſpeaking, of a fleſh color, with ſome browniſh veins of different ſhades. But, to be more particular—The limeſtone, which I mentioned in the eaſtern part of the county, as reſembling chalk, is not ſo white, nor will it mark like chalk. § It ſeems, likewiſe, to be rather of a harder nature than the eaſt-country chalk. The limeſtone of Holcombe-Rogus and Burleſcombe, in the north part of Devon, is, in general, of a fleſh color: Some is black and white. At Eaſt-Buckland, near Barnſtaple, we have a dark-coloured limeſtone. In the hills near Weſtleigh, nor far from Bideford, is a blueiſh ſtone, with white veins running through it. It is only limeſtone, in this part of the country. The Brideſtow, South-Tawton, and Drewſteignton marbles, are ſome black—others, a dark blue. The Chudleigh marble, breccia, has a black ground, with large veins of white ſpar croſſing it in different directions. And a ſmall golden vein, as the workmen call it, runs frequently through the Chudleigh marble. I have alſo traced in it red, ſtraw-coloured, and greeniſh veins. It is often ſpotted with white ſhells. There is no limeſtone harder than this, or that burns to a whiter calx. The variety of marble in Lord Clifford's park is very different from what we call the Chudleigh—breccia—conſiſting of dark-brown fragments, cemented by marble powder, variegated with white and red. The fragments only admit of a poliſh. The

* Spars of various deſcriptions, ſome clear, ſome ſemipellucid, others coloured by metalic particles, are found in Chudleigh, Hennock, South-Bovey, and Biſhop's-Teignton particularly in the limeſtone-quarry at Lindridge, whence large lumps of ſemidiaphonous ſpar fall off on digging the limeſtone.

† I have noticed a ſpar found on Dartmoor, which Mr. Kendall of Exeter, works as marble: it is a very compact ſpecies of ſpar, and bears a beautiful poliſh. A ſpecies of ſtone reſembling marble, was lately diſcovered near Cornwood. "We found ourſelves on the edge of Cornwood and Torch moors, which ſeemed to ſerve for no other purpoſe in the maſs of things, than as elevations for viewing the moſt pleaſant ſurrounding proſpects. The only remarkable thing we obſerved here, was a ſpecies of ſtone, much reſembling marble, of a jet-black color, with veins and ſpots of fine white opaque ſpar, and as near as I could gueſs, allied to marmor nigerrimum venis maculiſque albis variegatum of de Coſta. It ſeems to be plentiful: and if it would anſwer the purpoſe of limeſtone, it muſt be of value to the neighbourhood." *Letter from Crediton, &c.*—On Haldon hill there is not the leaſt appearance of marble. "The limeſtone appears between Haldon and Chudleigh; but not interweaving itſelf in the ſlighteſt degree with the flinty ſtratum of the down." *Extract from anſwers to queries.*

‡ The late Lord Courtenay had ſpecimens of all the different marbles of this county, in ſmall ſquares, poliſhed.

§ Very little chalk is found in Devonſhire. I ſhould mention a ſort of red chalk found about half a mile from Totnes—excellent for artiſts, as it will bear a very fine point.

The altar in the chapel at Ugbrook, is a curious ſpecimen of this marble or puddingſtone. At Bickington near Aſhburton, are ſeveral varieties of marble—white, with pale-brown cracks; pale-red, and aſh-coloured, with white veins; black, with yellow and white veins; red and aſh-coloured, with white veins; aſh-coloured, with white veins and yellow ſpots. The Buckfaſtleigh marble is black, veined with white. The marble at Denbury is blue and red. The common Staverton and Berry-Pomeroy marble is black, like the Chudleigh. But * Weſtcote mentions a quarry in Berry-Pomeroy, producing, if not a perfect porphyry, a ſtone which equals it in beauty, of a dunniſh murry color diapered with blue and green, and having alſo running veins of white; and another ſtone of a marble dye, intermixed with a beautiful variegated white, of which ſome, raiſed three or four feet in length, and of a proportional breadth and thickneſs, made excellent columns and pilaſters in buildings. This famous quarry in Berry-Pomeroy, is ſtill wrought as a lime-quarry; beſide which, ſtones are raiſed large enough to be converted into chimney-pieces. In this neighbourhood are ſeveral other quarries of finely-variegated marble, which will bear a very high poliſh. Among theſe, there is one quarry at Waddon (the ſeat of Commiſſioner Rogers) of the dunniſh color, veined with green. There is another at Cherſton. Of the Cherſton quarry, Dean Milles mentions ſome beautiful marble tables in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Yarde. The marble from the cliffs each ſide of Torbay and at Babbacombe, is commonly deſcribed as "a fleſh-color, with ſmall reddiſh veins:" and the new Marychurch quarry, about half a mile from Babbacombe, "produces a marble nearly reſembling porphyry", as one gentleman writes—"much like jaſper," according to the report of another. I have ſeen about twenty varieties of the Marychurch marble; if it be diſtinguiſhed into different ſorts, according to its veins and ramifications. But I think it may be reduced to two ſorts—as I have already intimated—a kind of porphyry, and the black ground marble. The porphyry ſort, when poliſhed, is indeed richly colored. It may be compared to marbled-paper. It is principally of a dove-colored or ſiliceous ground, pervaded with reddiſh, purple, and yellow veins, intimately blended. It wants nothing but a mixture of pure white to make it ſuperior to any Italian marble I ever ſaw. The red veins are evidently cauſed by impregnations of iron-ocherous ſolutions. And we ſee ocherous drippings from many parts of the circumjacent cliff. In ſome blocks of this marble are clear impreſſions of marine ſhell-fiſh, particularly the ramifications of polipi. In the other ſpecimen of marble from this quarry, the ground is black, variegated with purpliſh globules: and this has been called the Devonſhire bloodſtone. There is a black marble raiſed from the Yealmton quarries. A coarſe marble, both red and white, and black and white, is found in the pariſh of Brixton. The red and white marble is uſed chiefly for lime, which ſerves both for mortar and for dreſſing the ground. "The marble near Plymouth (ſays Dean Milles) is of different colors: that of Pumlet, which lies in the pariſh of Plymſtock, on the ſouth-ſide of Oreſton-paſſage, is black, with veins of white ſpar, like the marble of Chudleigh. But the rock on the oppoſite ſide of the paſſage, called Cat-down, is moſtly of a fleſh-color." The Plymouth marble is, properly, of two ſorts; one, ſhaded aſh-color, with black veins: the other, blackiſh grey and white ſhades in concentric ſtripes, interſperſed with irregular red ſpots: This is very ſingular and beautiful.

Of *calcarious* earth, combined with the *vitriolic acid*, may be mentioned gypſum; of which very little is found in Devonſhire. Though in the eaſtern part of this county, gypſum may have been uſed ſucceſſfully as a manure; yet this ſubſtance, I am informed, was produced at Lyme. I can point out one ſpot where gypſum may be ſeen. It is in the ditch which ſurrounds the citadel at Plymouth; where a great quantity of gypſum is attached to the marble-rock, in different places. Alabaſter, the ſhape of which is amorphous, and its texture granular, with ſhining particles, is found very plentifully in Devonſhire, and in every county where is marble—alabaſter being nothing elſe but a petrifaction of the water that diſtils through the limeſtone-rocks. Moſt of theſe rocks have caverns, or at leaſt great chaſms within them—a very natural conſequence of the induration of this ſtratum, which muſt have been much contracted in being brought to ſo great a degree of ſolidity. The fineſt ſort of limeſtone, which from the cloſe contexture of its parts, and the poliſh which it bears in conſequence of this ſolidity, is called marble, muſt have been more indurated, and reduced of courſe, into leſs compaſs than that which is not ſo ſolid. In marble, therefore, are more of theſe chaſms: through theſe the water finding vent, trickles down; and the ſandy particles which it depoſits, form coats of alabaſter one over the other. Hence all thoſe veins, waves, and appearances

* "I will ſpeake onely of three ſtones lately found—the one of which is of dunniſh murry colour diapred with blew and green with running veines alſo of white—the other of marble die intermixed with white of divers formes and faſhions very delightfull to the eye. Theſe poliſhed by the hand of a ſkilfull artificer make excellent fayre buildings. For they ariſe three or four foot in length and in largeneſs accordingly; whereof are made columns, pillars, pilliaſters, and ſuch like work. Theſe were diſcovered (as I am informed) not long ſince at Berry-Pomeroy, the ſeat of a noble gentleman, Sir Edward Seymour, knight and baronet. The third is natural touchſtone, ſome whereof ariſe nine foot in length and five in breadth—a foot thick or more if you pleaſe. The quarry is neer the river Dart, on the weſt-ſide thereof." *Weſtcote*, p. 31.—*Portledge MSS.* "I have ſeen (ſays Chapple) many bits of touchſtone on the ſtrand at Teignmouth, and was informed by a goldſmith, who tried one of them, that it anſwered his purpoſe in the trial of gold." *Palkian MSS.*

appearances of flowers, ſo particularly beautiful in the alabaſtro fiorito, or the flowered alabaſter of Italy. Our chaſms are ſeldom ſo wide, or our water not ſo plentiful, or at leaſt not ſo ſtrongly charged with thoſe ſandy and ſtony particles which it depoſits, as the waters are abroad: for our alabaſter ſeldom appears in ſuch quantities, or in ſuch large maſſes. I need not ſay that it wants the beauty of foreign alabaſter. I have mentioned Salcombe-Regis, and many places in the limeſtone diſtrict, ſouth-weſt of Exeter, where alabaſter is found. The coats of alabaſter, whether on the decline or on the level, are but thin. In the mean time we ſhould take notice, that the forming of this concretion does not entirely depend on the ſort of rock through which the water percolates: Not only limeſtone, but other rocks, have theſe concretions found in their hollows.

Of *calcarious* earth combined with the *ſparry acid*, we have the fluor ſpar in great plenty, particularly in the mines of Beerferris. It poſſeſſes a phoſpho-reſcent property, which ſeems to ariſe not from the acid ſingly, but from the acid in contact with metallic particles, and conſequently from the acid and phlogiſton. Some fluors from Mr. Gullett's mine at Beerferris are blue, others green. Both the blue and the green fluors derive their color moſtly from iron. Fluors are generally of a regular ſhape—cubic, rhomboidal, or polygonal—ſome are amorphous.

Of *mild calcarious* earth mixed with a notable proportion of *ſilicious* earth, Devonſhire produces the ſtellated ſpar. This ſubſtance is opaque, and of a radiated form. I have ſeen only one ſpecimen of the ſtellated ſpar found at Oxton near Haldon. It was picked up from the ſurface of the ground. From this circumſtance, and a long expoſure to the air, it was rather worn and imperfect. Still, however, the diſtinguiſhing character is left: and there yet may be marked a vaſt number of ſtellated appearances, which are thickly ſcattered over the globular body, and whoſe ſtriæ deſcend in a concave, but from edges chiefly quinquangular at the top, and tend to a centre, which is prominent, inſtead of being depreſſed.

Of *muriatic* ſubſtances we have the ſteatites in ſmall quantities, in the Beerferris mines. It is always of a green or greeniſh color, of a ſoapy feel, and ſo ſoft as to be ſcraped by the nail. The ſuber montanum and the aluta montana, or lamellated ſteatites, are both found in the fiſſures of the tufa rock of Spencecomb, near Crediton.

Devonſhire produces, every where, *argillaceous* ſubſtances. In the north and north-weſt parts of the county, clay every where abounds. From Southmolton to Bideford, from Bideford to Clovelly, and from Clovelly along the weſtern extremities of Devon, the clayey ſoil greatly predominates. And there is a remarkably ſtrong clay at Bradford pool and Clawmoor, in the pariſh of Aſhwater. In the ſouth of Devonſhire, alſo, we meet with various ſorts of clay. But to diſtinguiſh the different kinds—Firſt, for brick-clay. Of this there are great quantities in the neighbourhood of Southmolton. Brick-clay is very common in the Southams. The brick, of which Puſlinch houſe, in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, was built, was burnt on the adjoining ground. The clay found here does not make ſuch handſome ſhapely bricks as the Hampſhire, but it is extremely firm and hard. And not a ſingle brick on the outſide of the houſe at Puſlinch ſeems to have ſuffered from the impreſſion of the weather; though ſome Portland ſtone about the doors and windows is much fretted. The fine pipe-maker's clay is found at Wear-Gifford in abundance: and in the valley between Merton and Petrockſtow, are dug large quantities of fine white pipe-clay. This clay lies at a conſiderable depth near the ſurface; the workmen being obliged to clear away the ſuperincumbent earth for fifteen or twenty feet deep, before they arrive at the ſtratum of clay. It is to be obſerved, that any moderately pure and fine white clay which retains its color in fire, is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of pipe-clay. To the ſouth of Exeter the clay-pits of Kingſteignton and the neighbourhood are principally worth our notice, as producing not only the pipe, but the potter's clay. In the vale of Kingſteignton, the pipe and potter's clay is found in ſome ſituations, within four feet of the ſurface: in others, it drops twelve or fourteen feet; ſuddenly riſing and falling in the diſtance of a few yards. The body of clay is ſometimes five or ſix feet in depth, ſometimes twelve or fifteen. Above it, is uniformly found a ſtratum of coarſe gravel or looſe ſtones. Of this clay the beſt is the pureſt white and the black. When this is examined by the mouth, a ſmall portion being diſſolved there, no grit is perceived. The black color is no diſadvantage to it. If it be tinged only with the Bovey coal, the fire ſoon diſſipates the dye, and brings it to its native white. The workmen ſay, the black coal burns the whiteſt. But the white, tinged yellow, or I believe with any metallic ſubſtance, does not anſwer the potter's purpoſe ſo well, for the beſt ſorts of his ware.* Of this clay there are ſome fine ſpecimens on the Heathfield, as

* From the pariſh of Kingſteignton, near the river Teign, and ſeveral miles up the vale, is procured excellent pipe and potter's clay, of which a conſiderable quantity is annually ſent from the harbour of Teignmouth to London, Liverpool, and all the northern potteries, to the amount of at leaſt ten or twelve thouſand tons. The demand is ſtill increaſing. This clay has not been applied to the purpoſes already mentioned more than half a century; nor have the potteries (which depend in a great degree on the ſupply from Devonſhire) become, until very lately, a conſiderable object of commerce. About thirty years ago the white clay was alone uſed by the potters, but a darker kind

as alſo in the neighbourhood of Torbay.* In ſeveral parts of the pariſh of Honiton is dug potter's clay. It makes very good clomb; which the potters ſell in great quantities. In the pariſh of Fremington are great quantities of reddiſh potter's clay, which are manufactured at Bideford; whence the ware is ſent to different places by ſea. The potter's-clay chiefly differs from the pipe-clay, in the ſubtilty of the ſiliceous ingredient. This, in ſhort, is the fine growan clay, which anſwers to the Kaolin of the Chineſe. The ſand of our white granite has been often called the Chineſe Kaolin. But the ſand is only the comminuted granite. Before it deſerves the name of Kaolin, it undergoes a further decompoſition, and aſſumes an argillaceous appearance, when it is called Growan clay.†

Volcanic aſhes, concreted with various *other ſpecies of ſtone*, but in which *argill* predominates, form the ſtone called tufa. Of this the rock at Spencecombe is a ſtriking ſpecimen.

In the compoſition of all the varieties of ſlate, there is a conſiderable mixture of the *argill*. The ſhelfy rock or ſchiſtus, which ſeems to run through almoſt every part of the county, conſiſts of a great number of laminous ſtrata lying cloſe to each other, of different thickneſs and hardneſs, from three feet to half an inch. The thicker ſtrata, which are uſed in building, are of a dark brown color, and look like hardened clay. Adjoining to theſe, are thinner ſtrata; ſome of which are not thicker than a common ſlate. Even theſe may be broken into ſmaller laminæ. Moſt of theſe thin ſhelfy ſtrata are very rotten, and when trodden on, ſoon diſſolve into mud; ſo that they are a very bad foundation for roads, and are abſolutely improper for the repair of them. This rotten ſhelf is generally of a grey color, and has a greaſy appearance. There are, however, ſeveral ſtrata of this ſtone, which are harder and of a deep blue. This blue ſlate has many properties to recommend it, as a covering. It is beautiful, light, reſiſts the weather, and is eaſily repaired. In the blue ſlate quarries are ſome harder beds, of which are raiſed much larger and thicker ſtones, at ſix, eight, or ten feet long, and five or ſix feet broad. At Drewſteignton, this kind of ſlate or ſchiſtus is black, particularly hard and compact, and diſpoſed in very thick laminæ. It is uſed for ſtone-ſtiles, for paving kitchens and cellars, and for tomb-ſtones. It admits of ſome poliſh.‡ A hard and cloſe ſort of ſhelf, of a blue grey color, is cleft out of the rocks on the ſea-coaſt near Salcombe harbour, on a high land called the Soars. It ſplits eaſily with wedges, into flakes of any thickneſs, and to the length of ten or twelve feet. Its ſurface, when ſplit, is ſmooth but not even; ſinking and ſwelling according as the laminæ are more or leſs compreſt. The ſlate is particularly hard and fine, from the quarries of Lamerton and Taviſtock.

Of

kind has been lately diſcovered grey in color, and of a fine ſoapy texture, which is conſidered preferable for the Porcelain manufacture, although both kinds are in repute. The manner of procuring it is, after firſt clearing the ſoil and gravel from the top, to take a ſharp knife or ſpade, and cut or chop the ſurface of clay into ſquares of about nine or ten inches; then, with an inſtrument like a carpenter's adze, but much wider, to dig them up; and with a ſtick, at the top of which is inſerted a ſmall ſpike to heave up the ſquares (or as they are called by the workmen, balls) and throw them from the pit to be carried away. Each ball weighs about thirty or thirty-five pounds; and ſeventy balls are conſidered as a ton weight. From the pits the ſquares are removed on horſeback to cellars at Hackney, on the banks of the river Teign, where barges convey them to the ſhips in the harbour. But a great quantity once carried by horſes to Hackney, is now conveyed in ſmall barges on Mr. Templer's canal; and at the end of that canal, after having been ſhipped into barges of larger meaſurement, forwarded to the veſſels in Teignmouth harbour. The uſual price of clay is about eight ſhillings per ton. "The pipe-makers and potter's clay commences at Knighton, in the pariſh of Hennock, and paſſes through the valley of Biſhop's-Teignton and Teigngrace. In a ſtratum of about twenty feet thick, it uniformly dips to the weſtward ſome places very ſudden, at others it is almoſt horizontal, with only a ſmall inclination to the weſt. It was firſt dug at Knighton, and uſed by the inhabitants, who carried on a manufactory of pipes. About ſixty years ago none was taken up but at this place, and a few team of horſes were employed to carry it to Exeter and Topſham. Now the works at Knighton are forſaken, and it is taken up as near as poſſible to the navigable part of the Teign, principally in the pariſh of Biſhop's-Teignton, and employs a hundred horſes a day. They often find a yellow tinge in an adjoining pit of the whiteſt and beſt clay, and I believe ſometimes in the ſame pit. The black clay is the beſt for the market. If there is a metallic tinge, it is not diſcovered till it comes to the fire. A ſtratum of Bovey coal, about a foot or leſs thick, dipping juſt as the clay, paſſes often through it. When the Bovey coal paſſes through, it tinges it, and forms what is called the black clay; and the colour of the clay is a deeper black as it approaches the ſtratum of coal." *Extract of a letter from Hill of Hennock.*

* Various clayſtones are found in the neighbourhood of Chudleigh, Hennock, and South Bovey. Marle is, alſo found in ſeveral parts of this diſtrict.

† The compoſition in the china at Plymouth—An unvitrifiable clay, anſwering to the Kaolin of the Aſiatics or potter's-clay, and the Corniſh moorſtone anſwering to the Aſiatic Petunſi mixed in a certain proportion with the clay. The moorſtone gives the ware its ſemi-tranſparency. After it is thus formed, the glare is given it by the moorſtone only, with a certain quantity of alkaline ſalt. The old white Mangolian china is ſuppoſed to be formed of the ſoap rock (the French chalk) anſwering to the Aſiatic waſhee. The ſoap rock and the moorſtone form the fineſt Porcelain." *Extract of letter from Hill of Hennock.*—Of the Porcelain manufactory in queſtion, the late Lord Camelford, on my application to him, was ſo obliging as to tranſmit to me the following particulars: "With regard to the Porcelain manufactory that was attempted to be eſtabliſhed ſome years ago, and which was afterwards transferred to Briſtol, where it failed, it was undertaken by Mr. Cookworthy, upon a friend of his having diſcovered on an eſtate of mine, in the pariſh of St. Stephens, a certain white ſaponaceous clay, and cloſe by it a ſpecies of granite or moorſtone, white, with greeniſh ſpots, which he immediately perceived to be the two materials deſcribed by the Miſſionary Pere d'Entrecollis, as the conſtituent parts of the Chineſe Porcelain; the one giving whiteneſs and body to the paſte, the other vitrification and tranſparency. The difficulties we found in proportioning properly theſe materials, ſo as to give exactly the neceſſary degree of vitrification and no more, and other niceties with regard to the maniſſulation, diſcouraged us from proceeding in this concern after we had procured a patent for the uſe of our materials, and expended on it between two and three thouſand pounds. We then ſold our intereſt to Mr. Champion of Briſtol, who endeavoured to carry on the buſineſs upon an extenſive plan, but after ſome years, having met with misfortunes, which deranged his affairs, abandoned the concern and withdrew himſelf to America. This, Sir, is all the information I conceive you wiſh for upon this ſubject, and which I loſe no time in conveying to you."

‡ A ſoft ſort of blue ſchiſt is the pencil for ſlates uſed in ſchools. And a ſoft ſort of black ſchiſt, is called black chalk.

Of *ſiliceous* ſubſtances, the quartz cryſtal is, in general, the pureſt. The tranſparent quartz cryſtal is either colourleſs or cryſtallized in hexagonal pyramids and then called mountain cryſtal, or in various other forms, or amorphous. We have ſcarcely any other ſort of precious ſtone in Devonſhire but the hard ſort of cryſtal, which I call the Devonſhire diamond. It has been found in various parts of Devonſhire. Small brilliant quartz cryſtals are often diſcovered in the neighbourhood of Exeter. The red ſoil, or rather rock of Rougemont-caſtle, abounds with cryſtals. It is remarkable that the earth in which diamonds are found, at Golconda, is of this deſcription. On Dartmoor, cryſtals are ſometimes found among the granite. "I have a ſmall cryſtal (ſays Dean Milles) which was found on Dartmoor, near a karn called Pentorr; but they are found of a larger ſize and in greater quantities in a field within a quarter of a mile of North-Bovey, where the ground ſeems to have been much moved with tinworks. In dipping among theſe heaps, ſeveral of theſe cryſtals have been found adhering to the rocks, which were turned up when this ground was worked for tin." In Sampford Spinney were found a quantity of cryſtals, (upwards of a thouſand) of regular forms, being all of a ſhort thick column, with tapering pyramidal ends. They were compoſed of eighteen planes, ſix on each of the pyramids, and ſix on the columns. The ſpecimen which I have, ſeems to be the brachy telo ſtylum (of Hill) pyramidibus brevibus, columnâ breviſſimâ; differing, however, in this particular, that throughout the whole body, both of column and pyramids, the planes, in dimenſions of width and length, regularly anſwer each other. Cryſtals of this ſpecies are (though found in Germany and the Eaſt Indies) rarely diſcovered in England. They are always met with (as in the preſent inſtance) in parcels in the ſame place, generally detached and ſingle, though ſometimes a few of them cohering with one another: they are beautifully tranſparent, and of extreme brightneſs—ſo hard, as not to be ſcratched, freely giving fire with ſteel, and not fermenting with aqua fortis. In the pariſh of Sampford-Spinney is found alſo, a cryſtal of ſingular form, and beautiful in its appearance: it was diſcovered on an eſtate of Mr. Hall of Manaton, called Sampford, in fiſſures oblique, nearly approaching towards a perpendicular, of rock, extremely hard, and of an iron caſt, filling theſe fiſſures up from one to nearly five inches in breadth. Its exterior part approaches towards an hexagon, though not generally or regularly ſo; whence it ſhould ſeem, that this cryſtal had a tendency to form pyramidical bodies, but was prevented from ſhooting into regular ones, by the quantity of terrene particles with which it was debaſed. The planes of this hexagon are of different breadths, lengths, and inclinations; yet tho' not determinate in form, unite in a blunted apex. The baſis is a white opaque cryſtal or quartz. The beauty of this cryſtal conſiſts in a purpliſh metalline tint, which bears a ſtrong reſemblance to the gem, and particularly emulates the amethyſt: this, however, is not equally diffuſed through the whole maſs, but commencing at its baſe with a lighter tint, grows deeper the further it recedes, till it acquires a caſt of the darkeſt purple. Sometimes it is found in detached maſſes, as in a piece in my poſſeſſion; where, among other rude and imperfect forms, a congeries of hexagons, cluſtered together on the ſurface, and of various ſizes, may be diſtinguiſhed. In a perpendicular ſection of this ſpecimen, there appear to divide theſe purpliſh ſtrata (for ſometimes theſe cruſts or ſtrata are double, triple, or of more ſucceſſive orders of different breadths throughout) veins of the white opaque cryſtal, which partaking of the inequality of the ſtone to which the cryſtal is affixed, and of the arrangements of the ſeveral hexagonal prominencies on the ſuperficies, (that, though forming one whole, are obſcurely and irregularly ſtriated towards a centre) do not run in a ſtrait regular tranſverſe order; but, in general, extremely ſlanting, wavy and oblique, exhibiting ſalient acute angles, ſome conſiderably projecting more than others, and diſplaying a curious, and, at firſt ſight, an apparently exact ichnography of one of Monſ. Vauban's fortifications. This cryſtal breaks rough and uneven, is hard, heavy, and not eaſily ſcratched; admits of an indifferent poliſh; doth ſtrike fire with ſteel, doth not calcine in the fire, doth not ferment with aqua fortis. The only effect produced on it by fire is a deprivation of color. Semipellucid columnar quartz cryſtals are found in the fiſſures of the granite on Dartmoor.——At Moretonhampſtead are found the black garnet-like ſhirl cryſtals, the columnar ſtriated black ſhirl cryſtals, and the amorphous minutely granulated black ſhirl. We have nodules of amethyſtine quartz at Pinney near Lyme.* Opaque quartz or pebbles are alſo cryſtallized, or amorphous, either white, grey, or yellowiſh, or tinged of other colors by metallic particles. Pebbles are very frequent in the ſouth parts of Devonſhire. Indeed they are ſeldom found, but where there is gravel. They abound chiefly in the country between the Clyſt and Otter, in the pariſhes of the two Clyſts, Woodbury, Lympſtone, Withecombe-Raleigh, Ayleſbeare, and Faringdon. The ſtratum of all theſe pariſhes and of the wild heath called Woodbury common, is of this ſort of gravel at bottom: all this ſtratum, indeed, was once ſea-beach. And there is a very high cliff of this kind about two miles eaſtward of the mouth of the Exe, called Weſt-down, which is perpetually waſhing and crumbling down by the froſt

* Semitranſparent quartz is ſeen in the neighbourhood of Chudleigh, Hennock; and Bovey; and at Eaſtdown and ſeveral other pariſhes near Barnſtaple. At Manaton I have found the pyramidal dog-tooth ſpar.

and rain. The fragments, falling into the ſea, are driven to the eaſtward, where they form a little to the weſt of the mouth of the Otter a moſt ſurpriſing beach of pebbles of different ſizes—ſome as large in diameter as a middle-ſized diſh—others not bigger than a bean. They are generally round and flat; and, I ſuppoſe, many of them are worn thus flat by the conſtant attrition of the ſea. They ſeem, in general, to be of three ſorts—a round flattiſh ſandy pebble, which is generally of a greyiſh color, and marked with little cavities on the ſurface, that ſpread like veins, and have a reddiſh caſt. A ſecond ſort are ſmall irregular pebbles of white and coloured ſpar: and a third are pieces of moorſtone and limeſtone, which are waſhed down and worn round by the attrition of the ſea. I did not ſee one tranſparent pebble in all the beach; nor any that are beautifully veined, though there is a great variety of colors among them. The country between Exeter and the ſea, lying much on a gravel, abounds, likewiſe, with pebbles of different kinds and ſizes, ſuch as are uſually found in ſuch a ſoil. Thoſe found in the clay country between the Clyſt and Otter, are generally ſandy pebbles and large. And there is no doubt but this diſtrict was originally the beach of the ſea. On Northam burrows, about the diſtance of four miles below the bridge at Bideford, is a beach of pebbles, nearly three miles long, of very conſiderable breadth and depth. Though they have been uſed as ballaſt from time immemorial, their number is not perceptibly diminiſhed. Theſe ſtones are from ſix to eighteen inches long, curiouſly variegated with veins of different colors, and ſufficiently hard to take a fine poliſh. Sand may be ſaid to be a looſe incoherent congeries of pebbles, of no certain uniform ſize or figure; tranſparent more or leſs; of various colors; uſually turning red in common fire, and in ſtrong fire reducible into glaſs. On Sidmouth beach it may be obſerved, that the upper part is large ſtones, which decreaſe in ſize as we approach the water, where at laſt they become mere ſand. May we from hence conclude, that ſand was once larger ſtones, and by degrees rubbed ſmaller? In the Philoſophical Tranſactions * is deſcribed a peculiarly "rich ſand on the coaſts of Devon, whoſe quality is ſo extraordinary, that it fecundates the moſt barren land, and as it were impregnates the glebe with fertility." But ſand, unleſs it conſiſts almoſt wholly of minute ſea-ſhells, is of no uſe for manure. And I am acquainted with no ſuch ſand in Devonſhire. The quality of the ſea-ſand in the neighbourhood of Bideford, is ſuch (Dr. Watkins affirms) as fertilizes the moſt obſtinate and barren ſpot.† But the ſea-ſand which I have myſelf had an opportunity of obſerving near Bideford, is a light ſand, ſomewhat yellower than unburnt umber. Much ſea-ſand is certainly uſed for dreſſing, in the north of the county: but it is chiefly brought from Bude harbour, which is in Cornwall. Near Plymouth and other places on the ſouth-coaſt, the ſand is for the moſt part, aſh-coloured; which I conceive to be chiefly owing to the commixture of pulverized muſcles and oyſter-ſhells. Flints are found of all colors; or variegated with veins of different colors. They are commonly covered with an opaque white cruſt. They are ſemitranſparent in thin pieces. They are generally ſcattered through other ſtrata, in ſeparate irregular nodules, and plentifully in England through beds of chalk. Flints are very common in moſt parts of Devonſhire; though we have little or no chalk—they are almoſt univerſally accompanied with a chalky ſoil in other parts of the iſland. We find the white flint in great abundance between the rivers Ax and Exe. Blackdown and Haldon are remarkable for the white flint. It occurs in South-Bovey, and is ſcattered over the road near Newton-Buſhel. The black flint rarely occurs in Devonſhire. It is found in the beds of limeſtone and in the cliffs, at Beer. We have the gun-flint near Southmolton, but in very ſmall quantities.‡ There is a coarſe reddiſh flint in the pariſh of Gitteſham, and all along the vale, where the Otter runs. That part of Blackdown, oppoſite Taunton, which appears to be compoſed of beds of clay, loam, and ſtrata of ſand, is remarkable for abounding in innumerable multitudes of white flinty fragments, both intermixed with the ſoil and ſcattered over the ſurface. Theſe ſtones are very irregular and angular, and are of that ſpecies of flint called chert or petroſilex. Some are light and porous from long expoſure to the weather; others more ſolid and reſplendent, with numerous cryſtallizations on their ſurface. On Eaſtdown, between Sidbury and Honiton, we alſo find the petroſilex, with the ſame external appearance, and often cryſtallized in the ſame manner as that on the Blackdown hills. The petroſilex is found alſo in the neighbourhood of Chudleigh, Hennock, and South-Bovey.

Lavas, as compoſed of a larger proportion of *ſilicious earth* than any other ſubſtance, ſhould here be deſcribed. The ſpecies of rock which I mentioned as appearing out of the ſchiſtus in many places to the north of the city, is a lava of a fine granulated texture, and of a purpliſh color intermixed with minute white particles. It pulverizes red. It alſo contains a number of white cryſtallizations, with which it is ſpotted: they are of a circular form. The part of the rock, that lies deep in the earth, is of ſo hard and compact

* No. 103.

† Watkins's Bideford, p. 6.

‡ Small gun-flints are often found near the ſurface, in digging at Cockeram near Southmolton.

compact a nature, as to produce ſome ſcintillations with ſteel: the white ſpots being in general calcarious, efferveſce with acids. That part of the rock ſituated near the ſurface, is of a porous and ſofter texture, and not efferveſcent: and what has been expoſed to the weather, inſtead of having white cryſtalline ſpots, abounds in numerous ſmall cavities; and ſo much reſembles pumice-ſtone, as immediately to excite the idea of its being a volcanic production. Indeed, it has every mark of being ſuch, on compariſon with what is acknowleged to be volcanic. If ſo, it hath evidently been formed (to uſe a chemical phraſe) *vid ſiccâ*; or hath been in a ſtate of fuſion by fire. And thoſe ſmall cavities which give a honey-comb appearance to the lava, were occaſioned by the air-bubbles that roſe on the ſurface of the melted fluid maſs.* If we compare a piece of this ſort of lava with the coal that is burnt under a furnace, called clinkers, we ſhall perceive no difference but in color, except where the coal is vitrified. The portions of lava that lie deep in the earth, have the air-holes filled with ſpar and other ſubſtances; which water, by inſinuating itſelf into the pores of the ſtone, has depoſited in them. The fiſſures, alſo, obſervable in it, are filled with the ſame ſparry matter. Thoſe parts of the rock near the ſurface, have preſerved their original appearance; or, if ever the holes were filled with ſpar, it hath been waſhed out of them by expoſure to the influence of the weather. On inſpecting a great part of this ſtone, the cavities will be found, ſome of them entirely filled, others only encruſted with cryſtals, and many ſtill empty; from which it is natural to conclude, that the cavities have been filled ſince their firſt formation. Beſides ſpar, ſome portions of this ſtone contain in their cavities another ſubſtance, which is of an opaque white. It is ſoft and farinaceous, and unctuous to the touch, does not efferveſce, in the leaſt, with acids, and from its analyſis, appears to be of the nature of ſteatites. This rock, like all other ſtrata, which lie near the ſurface of the earth, has been ſubjected to the changes that have happened in the globe; in conſequence of which, a great variety of detached fragments of it are found imbedded in the ſhiver, in the adjacent country: and, in thoſe parts which are ſituated between this rock and the granite hills, the ſhiver is found to contain nodules of it, together with rounded maſſes of granite: and in ſome places, pieces of ſteatites are alſo interſperſed. This ſtone affords ſeveral varieties. There is found imbedded in the ſchiſtus near Exeter, a black compact ferrugineous lava, with few air-holes, and thoſe ſmall, ſome of which are incruſted with a ſubſtance of a dark-green color. It does not efferveſce with acids. It reſembles the black Veſuvian lava; alſo found near Exeter.—A compact lava, of a reddiſh purple, with ſmall cavities either empty, or filled with black powder, or incruſted with white ſteatite. It does not efferveſce with acids.—Compact lava, of a reddiſh brown, containing quartz † cryſtallizations only. It does not efferveſce with acids. Heavitree near Exeter.—Compact, purple, the cavities filled with a ſoft greeniſh, argillaceous ſubſtance. Does not efferveſce. Near Exeter.—Out of the ſchiſtus near Crediton, ariſes ‡ a compact lava of a purple color, with large cryſtals of felt-ſpar, and numerous cryſtals of pellucid quartz and black mica—the cavities containing farinaceous ſteatite. It does not efferveſce with acids. In this ſpecimen, it is remarkable that the cryſtals of felt-ſpar have cavities in them, and are filled, alſo, with the ſteatite, like the reſt of the ſtone.‖ Part of a rock to the ſouth-eaſt of Crediton is a compact lava, of a dark purple, with white cryſtallizations—efferveſcing little with acids. A lava, ſimilar to this, is found in Scotland: it is of a dark-purple color, and abounds with cryſtallizations which efferveſce with acids. At Spencecombe, near Crediton; 1ſt. Porous lava, of a purple color, abounding in numerous ſmall air-holes lined with a black powder, which is calciform iron mixed with manganeſium. (Others are filled with farinaceous ſteatite.) Does not efferveſce. It hath the appearance of pumice-ſtone.—2d. Dark-purple lava, hard and porous and ſonorous; with numerous ſuch holes containing black or brown pulverulent calciform iron.—3d. Porous lava, of a cineritious color; the holes containing a fine black pulverulent calciform iron, reſembling lamp-black. It does not efferveſce.—4th. Porous, light, of a cineritious color, the cavities all empty. Part of the rock, Spencecombe, a ſpecimen of lava, not very compact, of a greyiſh purple, intermixed with numerous ſmall white particles. It contains no air-holes—does not efferveſce. It reſembles tufa more than lava. Part of the rock at Thorverton; 1ſt. A ſpecimen of lava, compact, purple, abounding in many white cryſtalizations, which have filled the air-holes. It efferveſces with acids.—2d. Another ſpecimen, leſs compact, purple, ſlightly efferveſces with acids; abounding in cavities partly incruſted with ſparry, and partly with white ſhirl cryſtallizations, with many empty. On an eſtate called Dornafield, in the pariſh of Torbryan, there are ſome remarkable ſtones, which cover in detached karns,

* "Many of the air-holes when the ſtone is broken, are found full of ſoot, oily and freſh, and ſmelling as ſtrong as ſoot immediately taken from a chimney. This appearance no longer exiſts, when the ſtone is dug from a greater depth in the ſame lava bed." *Extract of letter from Mr. Gullett.*

† "The cryſtals which fill the cells of ſome of our lavas are often brown: and they ſeem to be a chalybeate ſalt." *Extract from anſwers, &c.*

‡ "Beds of lava and tufa are clearly viſible on the ſides of the highways near Crediton, Sandford, and ſeveral other places." *Gullett.*

‖ See Dr. Beddoes' Phil. Tranſ. vol. 81.

karns, nearly the ſurface of a ſmall common. They ſeldom riſe above two or three feet out of the earth. They are irregularly perforated, as marine rocks which have been the reſidence of the pholus, or as old wood, eaten through by the teredo. Their color is cinereous: they are very hard, and when broken, appear of a ſparry texture. They certainly exhibit a moſt volcanic appearance. "A rough hard ſtone, ſays Dean Milles, is found on Roborough down—I know not whether in any other place. Some perſons call it a moorſtone: but it is of a different texture. It is, properly ſpeaking, of a ſtone color, very hard, and ſeems to be a concretion of ſmall ſands. It has a great deal of iron in its compoſition. It is ſo full of little holes, that it looks like a ſpunge. Yet it is very laſting: and many churches and towers in that neighbourhood are partly built with it. I obſerved great rocks of it on the down; which, at a little diſtance, had the appearance of ruined caſtles." This is, undoubtedly, a lava. I particularly inſpected the ſtone, and think the Dean's deſcription of it accurate. But the Dean had no ſuſpicion of volcanic ſubſtances, even at Exeter and its neighbourhood. A late obſerver of the different torrs of the moor and its vicinities, ſeems to think that the rocks at Brent-torr, from their poroſity, and other circumſtances, are volcanic. And in the walls of Lidford (he ſays) there are ſtones of a like poroſity with thoſe of Brent-torr.

With reſpect to the formation of *granite*, two opinions were formerly entertained. On the one hand, it was aſſerted to be the reſult of a mixed and confuſed cryſtallization of quartz, felt-ſpar and mica. On the other, it was repreſented as an accumulation of theſe different materials, cemented together by ſome ſilicious intermedium. Difficulties ſeem to have attended the adopting of either of theſe opinions. The latter is the moſt ancient. A third opinion, however, at preſent, obtains, the moſt probable of all—that the materials of the granite are cemented by fire. And this ſtone is now generally conſidered as a ſpecies of lava. If lava contain quartz, felt-ſpar, and mica in diſtinct cryſtals, it is called granite. If theſe parts in the compoſition be leſs diſtinct, or if only two of them be viſible to the eye, it is termed moorſtone and whinſtone. And if it appear in a regular angular form, it is called baſaltes. On Dartmoor we find the grey granite, conſiſting of white felt-ſpar, black mica and quartz. But theſe parts in the compoſition are often indiſtinct; and it is called moorſtone. A ſecond variety that we find on the moor, is the red granite —the greater part conſiſting of red felt-ſpar, black mica and quartz. A third variety is the intermixed red felt-ſpar, black mica and quartz, nearly in equal quantities. It reſembles the Egyptian.* The maſſes of moorſtone which lie on our moors are of ſo vaſt a ſize, that pieces may be hewn from them, thirty feet in length. If ſearch were made, by turning up the earth and uncovering ſome of the pieces under it, I doubt not but moorſtone might be found in very large beds, ſo that obeliſks might be hewn from them, equal in length to thoſe which the quarries of Egypt afforded. Notwithſtanding we ſee maſſes of moorſtone lying like pebbles on the ſurface of the ground; yet it is very certain that the moorſtone in general lies in beds: but then they are very thick and high. "I had an opportunity, ſays Dean Milles, of ſeeing this in Mr. Hayter's wood at Chagford, where the moorſtone rock is cleft to the depth of forty feet. There I ſaw ſeveral little veins or cracks, which divided the beds or great pieces of moorſtone from each other. "I obſerved at Sheagh (ſays the Dean) that the moorſtones ſeemed to be of a better color and more ſolid than thoſe I had ſeen in other parts of the moor." The moorſtone gradually increaſes in hardneſs by being expoſed to the air. It is remarkable that no ſort of ſtone is more eaſily rough-hewn, and none with greater difficulty † poliſhed. The cryſtal ſpar grains, which are of a very hard nature, muſt be rubbed through in poliſhing the moorſtone; the great maſs of which, as it conſiſts of various ſubſtances, may be broken without much exertion. A moorſtone kiln in Hennock has a very odd appearance. The moorſtone exhibits on its ſurface an incruſtation like glaſs: and the vitrification is more or leſs viſible in proportion to its diſtance from the flame of the kiln.

At Hennock there are many large rocks (which I have already noticed) of the denſe black ſtone, called whinſtone or iron-ſtone. But much of what hath been called iron-ſtone, aſſumes a regular angular form; and is therefore that ſpecies of lava which we call baſaltes. The columns of baſaltes have been raiſed by the congelation or expanſion of granite beds, in the act of cooling from their ſemi-vitreous fuſion. Of ſuch baſaltic columns, we have ſpecimens alſo in South-Bovey and Biſhop's-Teignton; and, in another diſtrict, at Crediton.

The

* "The Corniſh red granite eſcaped not the notice (ſays Borlaſe) of the diſcerning Lord Edgcumbe; by whoſe direction tables were firſt made of it, and very handſome ſtands for buſts and vaſes. In the new hall at Mount Edgcumbe, have been lately erected two chimney-pieces, principally of this kind of ſtone: and indeed to this noble lord this beſt of our Corniſh granites, remarkable for its bold ruddy colouring and high and durable poliſh, is chiefly indebted for being reſcued from obſcurity, and eſtimated at ſo high a price as it is, at preſent, by the curious." "I have ſeen blocks of our granite (ſays Dean Milles) at Mount Edgcumbe and Saltram, which, neither for the cloſeneſs of its parts, nor for the beauty of the red, was, in any degree inferior to the Egyptian granite." *Milles's MSS.*—Dean Milles is here willing to give the honor of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe's beautiful granites to Devonſhire: but I conceive that they are all Corniſh. At Saltram, alſo, there is Corniſh granite.

† "It is ſplit eaſily by wedges with the grain by adroit workmen. Thoſe who are not uſed to the buſineſs, find it almoſt impoſſible to work." *Extract from anſwers, &c. &c.*

The principal ſorts of freeſtone found in Devonſhire, are dug in the pariſhes of Salcombe, Branſcombe, and Beer. That at Salcombe * conſiſts of a ſandy grit cloſely united—rather coarſer than the Portland ſtone, and very hard. It is uſed for the outſide of buildings. It works very eaſy in the quarry, and bears the weather well; as appears by the † cathedral of Exeter—the outſide of which is all built of Salcombe ſtone: though ſome of it has been erected 600 years, yet it is very little, if at all, worn by the weather. The Branſcombe ſtone is not ſuppoſed to bear the weather ſo well; and the freeſtone ‡ of Beer is of a much ſofter nature and finer grit than that of Salcombe. When hewn out of the quarry, the freeſtone of Beer cuts as ſoft as the Bath ſtone, which it greatly reſembles. It does not uſually ſtand the weather; eſpecially in expoſed ſituations. Yet I have ſeen ſome pieces of it, which have been a long time in buildings without crumbling. It is very good for inſide work: all the vaulted roof and ornaments of the arches at the cathedral of Exeter, are made of this ſtone. It bears the heat of the fire better than any other ſort of ſtone, and is therefore uſeful for hearth-ſtones. The freeſtone of Widworthy does not merit particular notice. The Flitton-quarry in Northmolton, is a fine freeſtone; as is the quarry in Aſhwater, of which Dunſland was built. "On great Cocktree, in the pariſh of South-Tawton, has been lately opened (ſays Chapple) a very good quarry of freeſtone; which, for all purpoſes in building, is very little inferior, if not equal to the Bath or Portland ſtone. It is ſoft, when it comes from the quarry, but hardens in the air. Longſtone, on a farm called Stone, in the pariſh of Worlington, is ſomewhat like the freeſtone of Northmolton; though it bears a nearer reſembance to the Norway whetſtones. It is very hard and ſolid—about fourteen feet long, and fourteen inches ſquare. From what quarry or rock it could have been procured, or how brought to a place ſo diſtant from any quarry, is not eaſily conjectured. Among the looſe ſands of Blackdown are found lumps of concreted ſand, of very irregular forms and dimenſions. Of theſe maſſes the whetſtones are formed. To come at this ſtone, however, an immenſe quantity of the looſe ſand muſt often be driven out of the mouth of the pit. The ſtratum of ſand in which it is formed, is not confined to any particular depth from the top of the hill; as the workmen are now, in many places, driving freſh pits over thoſe which have been already worked. § A round hill ſouth of Kentiſbear church, abounds with this ſtone. Here it is generally found near the ſummit of the hill, under the ſand and flints which lie near the ſurface. The ſame ſort of ſtone is found on Haldon. Haldon, indeed, and Blackdown entirely correſpond with each other, in all their ſtrata. The ſandſtone is diſcovered

* "The cliff beyond Sidmouth is of a red ſtone, beoynd whch there is a narrow valley; at the upper end of which the church of Salcombe is ſituated. Beyond this valley riſes another hill, called Salcombe hill, having a high ſteep cliff towards the ſea; the lower part of which is red ſtone, the ſame with Sidmouth hill, and the upper part of it is freeſtone; a bed of which continues eaſtward thro' the ſeveral headlands that butt on the ſea between this place and Beer; but dipping towards the ſea on Salcombe head, there is a quarry where they dig ſtones, as they do likewiſe all up a narrow vale which runs a quarter of a mile up from that ſea between Salcombe head and Dunſcombe head, which is the next headland eaſtward. The ſtone here lies near the ſurface in ſome places, having no head at all. The ſide of this hill facing the eaſtward, ſeems to have been very much worked; and I have no doubt but that the Salcombe ſtone, of which ſo great a quantity was made uſe of in building the cathedral of Exeter, was dug on the ſide of this hill; for there are very few quarries in any other part of the pariſh. Under the ſtratum of limeſtone, and on the top of that of freeſtone, lies a bed of cockle, as they call it, which is a kind of rough knobbed ſtone, which is too hard to be hewn, and is apt to break into knobs. They ſay this will burn to lime; if ſo, it partakes ſomething of the nature of the ſtratum which is over it, as well as of that which lies under it. Under the cockle bed lie two other beds of a ſoft ſandy ſtone, each about three feet thick. There are two beds more of very good hard building ſtone, the lowermoſt of which is the fineſt grit, and is ſold for ten ſhillings per ton, in the place; the other, for eight ſhillings. They work the quarry no deeper than this; but on the cliff, which is very high and ſteep, you ſee a ſucceſſion of ten or twelve beds, ſome of which are ten or twelve feet thick, with beds of cockle between them; which extend almoſt down to the water, for the depth of near 100 feet. Under the loweſt bed of the ſandſtone is a ſoft white ſand, and under that a red marl, which ſeems to be only a continuation of the ſtrata which come from the weſtward." *Milles's MSS.*

† The cathedral of Exeter is ſaid to have been built of ſtone brought from Caen in Normandy. In treating of the building of the cathedral, I ſhall endeavour to reconcile this tradition with the other.

‡ "The vein of it begins on the hill to the eaſt of Branſcombe; from thence dipping ſtill towards the ſea, it forms a high headland called Berewarde, the weſt-ſide of the village of Beer, and ſecures the boats of that place from the violence of the ſouth-weſt wind. This vein covers the whole hill between Beer and Branſcombe, and extends weſtward towards Seaton, where the land declines to the ſea, and ends in a marſh. The moſt ancient accuſtomed quarry of the freeſtone of Beer, was at a place called Hookton, a cave or hole in the cliff, a little above high water mark, which is hollowed a very conſiderable way into the rock, to the length of 500 yards. This paſſage is twenty feet wide, and about the ſame height. The quarry was very conveniently ſituated for the exportation of the ſtone, which might be ſhipped off at the very mouth of it. From this quarry the cathedral of St. Peter was ſupplied with all the Beer ſtone, which appears in the mouldings of the arches, and vaulting of the church. This quarry (adds the Dean) hath not been worked for ſome years paſt; either becauſe there is very little demand for the exportation of the ſtone, or becauſe there are ſome other difficulties or expence attending the working of the quarry. The only two quarries that are now worked, are a mile within land above the village, which are almoſt cloſe together. The entrance to the quarry is through an opening twenty feet wide, and about twelve feet high; through which you go on a level to the length of thirty yards. ‖ The bed here ſeems not to be above ſix feet thick; above it is a layer of burr-ſtone or cockle, as they call it, about twelve feet thick, over which is the limeſtone about eighteen feet thick, with layers of black flint in it. There is very little head over the limeſtone here." *Miller's MSS.*

§ Out of Hembury hill (or Blackdown) which extends through the pariſhes of Pehembury, Broadhembury, and Kentiſbear, are dug up the beſt ſort of whetſtones. This hill is famous for its whetſtone pits. Vaſt quantities of whetſtones, every year, dug out of it, are cut into ſhape with ſharp iron tools, whilſt they are wet.

‖ "The Beer ſtone ſells (ſays the Dean) at the ſea-ſide for twelve ſhillings per tun, which is two ſhillings more than the Salcombe ſtone brings: and of this eighteen feet only to the tun is allowed; whilſt twenty feet is allowed to that of Salcomb." This quarry belonged in the dean's time to Mr. Waldron of Bovey.

diſcovered all round the ſkirts of Haldon near the ſummit. And whetſtones, of various excellence, are found on the eaſtern declining ſides of Haldon and in ſome of the chaſms upon the down. In that part of the down which belongs to the pariſh of Kenne, the labourers, though their ſearch be ignorantly conducted, and attended with great toil, yet at times gain conſiderable advantage in the employ. Sometimes the ſtones are found large enough to form five or ſix, which, after being brought to the required form, are carried to a ready ſale at Exeter. And thoſe of the beſt quality are ſold at ſo high a rate as ſixpence each. The whetſtones that are found on Haldon are generally met with at the depth of three fathom. Under the heath, the firſt ſtratum is a body of looſe flints: and the whole intervening maſs between the flints and the whetſtones, conſiſts of ſand.

Of *ſaline ſubſtances*, we have the bituminous alum ore or * ſhale, near Southmolton. This is a ſchiſtus, impregnated with ſo much coaly matter or bitumen, as to be inflammable. It alſo conſiſts of ſulphur. It ſpontaneouſly decompoſes, leaving the vitriolic acid free.

We come now to *inflammable ſubſtances*. Of the pit or ſtone-coal of Devonſhire, little more can be added to what has been already ſaid, till the qualities of it be more clearly aſcertained. To the Bovey coal, therefore, let us withdraw our attention. 1. Though the ſubſtance and quality of the Bovey coal, in its ſeveral ſtrata, be much alike, and it be all, indiſcriminately, uſed for the ſame purpoſes; yet there is ſome difference in the color, form, and texture of the ſeveral veins. The exterior parts, which lie neareſt to the clay, have a greater mixture of earth, and are generally of a dark brown, or chocolate color: ſome of them appear like a maſs of coal and earth mixed. Others have a laminous texture; but the laminæ run in ſuch oblique, wavy, and undulatory forms, that they bear a ſtrong reſemblance to the roots of trees. There are other veins of this coal, which lie more in the centre of the ſtrata, and abound moſt in the loweſt and thickeſt bed, the ſubſtance of which is more compact and ſolid. Theſe are as black, and almoſt as heavy as pit-coal. They do not ſo eaſily divide into laminæ, and ſeem to be more ſtrongly impregnated with bitumen. They are diſtinguiſhed by the name of ſtone-coal, and the fire of them is more ſtrong and laſting than that of other veins. But the moſt curious vein in theſe ſtrata, is that which they call the wood-coal. It is ſometimes of a chocolate color, and ſometimes of a ſhining black. The former ſort ſeems to be leſs impregnated with bitumen, is not ſo ſolid and heavy as the latter, and has more the appearance of wood. It lies in ſtrait and even veins, and is frequently dug in pieces of three or four feet long, and with proper care might be taken out of a much greater length. 2. Other pieces of the ſame kind are found lying upon them, in all directions, but without the leaſt intermixture of earth, or any other interſtices, except ſome ſmall crevices by which the pieces are divided from each other, in all directions. When it is firſt dug and moiſt, the thin pieces of it will bend like horn, but when dry, it loſes its elaſticity, and becomes ſhort and criſp. At all times it is eaſily ſeparated into very thin laminæ or ſplinters, eſpecially if it lie any time expoſed to the heat of the ſun, which, like the fire, makes it crackle, ſeparate, and fall to pieces. The texture of this foſſil conſiſts of a number of laminæ, or very thin plates, lying upon each other horizontally, in which ſmall protuberences ſometimes appear like the knots of trees; but they are only mineral nuclei which occaſion this interruption in the courſe of the laminæ; and pieces of ſpar have been ſometimes found in the middle of this wood-coal. Though the texture of this coal is laminated, yet it does not appear to have any of thoſe fibrous interſections, which are obſerved in the grain of all wood. This coal eaſily breaks tranſverſely; and the ſeparated parts, inſtead of being rugged and uneven, are generally ſmooth and ſhining, in which even the courſe of the laminæ is hardly diſcernible. 3. The fire made by this coal is more or leſs ſtrong and laſting, according to its different veins. Thoſe which lie neareſt to the clay, having a greater mixture of earth, burn heavily, and leave a large quantity of browniſh aſhes. That which they call the wood-coal, is ſaid to make as ſtrong a fire as oaken billets, eſpecially if it be ſet on edge, ſo that the fire, as it aſcends, may inſinuate itſelf between and ſeparate the laminæ. But the heat of the ſtone-coal is accounted the ſtrongeſt, though not ſufficiently intenſe for the mines. It is apparently more ſolid and heavy, and more ſtrongly impregnated with bitumen: when this coal is put into the fire, it crackles and ſeparates into laminæ, as the cannel-coal or candle-coal does into irregular pieces, burns for ſome time with a heavy flame, becomes red hot, and gradually conſumes to light white aſhes.† Though the tranſverſe crevices made in it by the fire, give it the external appearance of a wooden brand; yet, if quenched when red-hot, the unconſumed part does not look like charcoal, but ſeems to be almoſt as ſmooth and ſolid, as when firſt put into the fire. The thick heavy ſmoke which ariſes from this coal, when burnt, is very fetid and diſagreeable; entirely different from that aromatic ſcent of the bituminous loam which is found adhering to it, but much reſembling that of the aſphaltum or bitumen of the Dead ſea. The whole neighbourhood is infected with the ſtench which is wafted by the wind

* The rubbiſh which I mentioned in Biſhop's-Nympton, as having caught fire near a lime-quarry is ſhoerl or ſhale.

† The ſmall of the Bovey coal, when thrown on a heap and expoſed to the weather, will take fire of itſelf.

wind to the diſtance of three or four miles.* When burnt in a chimney, the offenſiveneſs is leſſened by the draught; and it is found by thoſe, who live continually in the ſmoke of it, not to be unwholeſome: nor is it in the leaſt prejudicial to the eyes, like *the ſmoke of wood*. The moſt ſhining and ſolid pieces of this coal have not the leaſt degree of electrical attraction. On the ſituation, form, and properties of the Bovey coal, Dean Milles hath treated very diffuſely. To his elaborate diſcuſſion I muſt beg leave to refer my readers, though I ſhall preſent them, in the mean time, with his chemical experiments. "If the baſis or matrix of this foſſil were wood, it would acquire, by its impregnation with bitumen, a greater degree of inflammability: but it neither kindles nor conſumes ſo faſt as wood. The ſeveral ſpecies of bituminous foſſils found in this iſland, in Switzerland, Germany, and other places, all reſemble each other, in the following particulars. They ſeem to be generally found between beds of clay or ſtone; are of a dark brown or black color; of a laminated texture; pliable when moiſt, and freſh dug, but criſp and brittle, when dry; full of cracks, and eaſily breaking tranſverſely. They all ſink in water, and emit the ſame nauſeous and bituminous ſmell. They differ in being more or leſs ſolid, heavy, and inflammable, according to the proportions and principles of which they conſiſt: if any doubt remain of their being a mineral ſubſtance, it muſt be removed by the following analyſis. One pound of Bovey coal, of the woody kind, powdered, put into a glaſs retort, and diſtilled in a ſand heat, yielded four ounces and a half of phlegm, which had the appearance of common water, but ſomewhat of a bituminous ſmell and taſte; near four ounces of a turbid whitiſh bituminous liquor, of an intolerably fetid ſmell, and extremely pungent to the tongue; about two drachms of a heavy bituminous matter, which would not mix with the liquor above mentioned, but ſunk entirely to the bottom: and (what is very remarkable) there was not the leaſt appearance of any light oil floating on the bituminous liquor. There remained in the retort about ſeven ounces of a very black powder, which had the ſame bituminous ſmell, not very heavy; ſome of which being put on a red hot iron, emitted a little ſmoak, but no flame. The aſhes of this foſſil, when burnt, being boiled in water, and the water evaporated, there remained no ſalt behind. Salt of hartſhorn mixed with the phlegm that diſtilled firſt from the Bovey coal, produced no ebullition, nor air-bubble; but, when mixed with the watery liquor which aroſe with the thick oil in the latter part of the proceſs, after it had ſtood ſome weeks in a glaſs bottle cloſe ſtopt, and had become perfectly fine, cauſed a very conſiderable ebullition; and the mixture immediately grew foul and red. In ſome days after, it grew much thicker, and had the color of tar. The ſurface of it was covered with a bituminous pellicle, as were the ſides and bottom of the glaſs. Eighteen grains of ſalt of hartſhorn were not more than ſufficient to ſaturate the acid ſalts contained in an ounce of the liquor, which was but very little ſour to the taſte. Spirit of nitre dropped into this bituminous liquor, ſoon after it was diſtilled, and before it had depoſited the oily particles, (which rendered it cloudy) changed its color to a deep brown; but had not that effect after the liquor was become tranſparent. The black gritty powder, which remained after the former proceſs, was put into a coated retort, and diſtilled by a naked fire; ſo that the whole body of the retort continued red hot for more than two hours. This brought over to the receiver near an ounce of a watery bituminous liquor, rather ſtronger than that which was diſtilled with a ſand heat, and a few drops only of a thick bituminous matter, which ſtuck to that part of the receiver on which they fell. The neck of the retort was thinly incruſtated with ſomething that reſembled a ſaline concrete; but was found to be only bituminous matter. In the bottom of the retort, there remained a very black gritty powder. Of this powder, one ounce was put into a crucible, ſet in a melting furnace, and kept in a pretty ſtrong fire for an hour. The powder, after it was grown cold, appeared on the ſurface to be of a pale reddiſh color; but was not in the leaſt altered underneath. It loſt, however, in weight three drachms. Some of the

* "The Bovey coal is compoſed of water, and in its wet ſtate is very offenſive: but if perfectly dry, the ſmell of it when burning, is by no means diſagreeable. Its uſe in the Bovey pottery, and in limekilns, is well known. The poor people have long burnt it on the Heathfield: and I have no doubt but it will be more generally uſed, when it begins to be regarded without prejudice." Such are Col. Tuffnell's obſervations on this coal. The colonel alſo informed me, that "tho' one vein had much the appearance of pit-coal, another vein greatly reſembled wood. His opinion, indeed, is, that the Bovey coal is wood—from its burning to a charcoal inſtead of a cinder. "The Bovey coal, when burnt, yields a fetid ſmell; and is therefore unpleaſant for culinary or any other houſe fires. So large a maſs, however, as is here found, might be applied to manufactures and many valuable purpoſes: but the ſpirit of adventure is not a leading feature in the county of Devon." *Extract from anſwers.*—"I have actually ſmelt this coal (ſays a gentleman of Exeter) more than ten miles off."—The Bovey coal has doubtleſs a moſt diſagreeble ſmell: but in the firſt uſe of coal, there was a general complaint, that the ſmell of it was unpleaſant. *See Brand's Hiſtory of Newcaſtle.*—The ſmell of the Bovey coal may in ſome meaſure be owing to the method of raiſing it: it is an extenſive open mine at preſent: and the coal is taken up where it approaches the ſurface: the modern improvements of mining are not applied to it. Now there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe, if a ſhaft were ſunk upon the under way of the coal, ſo as not to reach it till it was thirty or forty fathom deep, that much of the ſmell which is now complained of, would be loſt: and the coal would be of a more firm texture. The ſtrata dip to the weſt, loſing a little more than a foot in a fathom. In Somerſetſhire, they conceive the coal ſulphurous in its ſmell, and unhealthy to the people who uſe it, unleſs it is taken up at forty fathom deep. I believe the general run of coal mines are from forty to eighty fathom deep. The only objection to this plan is—"ſuppoſing that a ſhaft was ſunk, what would the workmen do for an overhead, as the clayſtone is ſo ſoft?" Not to mention, that at a greater depth the ſtone might be more firm, the air not having that power of decompounding it; but it will now, in the preſent pit, ſupport an arch of twelve feet.

the black powder taken out of the crucible and thrown upon a red hot iron, burnt without flame; but emitted plentifully a heavy black ſmoke. Two ounces of the black powder, which had been twice diſtilled, were ſet on a clear fire, in an iron ladle, and continually ſtirred from the time that the ladle grew red hot; and the matter began to emit a heavy black ſtinking ſmoke, till no more ſmoke aroſe from it. The calcined matter remaining in the ladle weighed two ſcruples, and ſeemed to be a kind of bole earth. This earth was evaporated in two ounces of rain water to one ounce, which ſome days after, was poured off clean from the ſediment. The water had not the leaſt ſaline taſte; nor did it give any ſign of effervеſcence when ſpirit of nitre was dropped into it. From the preceding experiments it appears, that the ſubſtance called foſſil-wood, conſiſts, for the moſt part, of water; and that a conſiderable quantity of this principle is ſeparated from it by a gentle heat—which ſeems to be the reaſon why ſuch foſſil-wood, on being expoſed to the ſun and air, or kept in a dry place, ſoon becomes full of ſuperficial cracks, reſembling a piece of timber, which by lying long on the ground in the open air, has begun to decay—that though the foſſil-wood does not, like amber or pit-coal, yield by diſtillation, a light oil floating on its phlegm, and a volatile acid ſalt in a concrete form, yet that a light oil and a volatile acid ſalt, in a conſiderable quantity, are intimately mixed with the water, which diſtils from it—and that this foſſil-wood differs, in ſeveral particulars, from all wood belonging to the vegetable kingdom, which has been examined by fire after the ſame manner. Firſt, its powder, burnt in a cloſe veſſel, and kept red hot for a much longer time than is ſufficient to reduce the like quantity of vegetable charcoal, emits (when ſprinkled on a red hot iron) a thick heavy black ſmoke. Secondly, the ſame powder, burnt as before mentioned, does not eaſily take fire, nor burn of itſelf, nor conſume to aſhes, even when expoſed, in an open crucible, to a ſtrong fire, and kept in it ignited, and almoſt white, for a conſiderable time. Thirdly, the matter left by this powder, after its phlogiſtic principle has been ſeparated from it by time and air, contains no alkaline ſalt, and appears to be an aſtringent mineral earth; whereas charcoal eaſily takes fire, burns freely without ſmoke, and continues burning, till it conſumes to an aſh, which conſiſts of an alkaline ſalt, and a pure earth, and by thoſe marks, is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from all mineral ſubſtances."

——Some of the clay on the Bovey-heathfield, that is intermixed with the coal, lies very deep; and is more ſolid in proportion to its depth. That part of it, which lies neareſt to the coal, ſeems to partake of its nature, being ſomewhat of a laminous texture, and in a ſmall degree inflammable. And, amongſt this clay, but adhering to the veins of coal, are found lumps of a bright yellow loam, extremely light, and ſo ſaturated with petroleum, that they burn like ſealing-wax, emitting a very agreeable and aromatic ſcent. There is ſtill a difference of opinion among chymiſts, as to the origin and analyſis of the Bovey coal. "The Bovey coal (ſays Kirwan) is of a brown or browniſh black color, and lamellar texture. The laminæ are frequently flexible, when firſt dug; though they generally harden when expoſed to the air. It conſiſts of wood penetrated with petrol or bitumen, and frequently contains pyrites, alum, and vitriol. Its aſhes afford a ſmall quantity of fixed alkali, according to the German chymiſts, but, according to Milles, they contain none. By diſtillation, it yields an ill-ſmelling liquor, mixed with volatile alkali and oil; part of which is ſoluble in ſpirit of wine, and part inſoluble, being of a mineral nature." I ſhall conclude my account of the Bovey coal with an obſervation of Dr. Darwin: "The production of coals from moraſſes, is evinced from the vegetable matters frequently found in them, and in the ſtrata over them; as fern-leaves in nodules of iron-ore, and from the bog-ſhells or freſh-water muſcles ſometimes found over them; and is further proved from ſome parts of theſe beds being only in part tranſformed to coal; and the other part ſtill retaining not only the form, but ſome of the properties of wood; ſpecimens are not unfrequent in the cabinets of the curious, procured from Bovey near Exeter, and other places."*——A ſtratum of geanthrax, was diſcovered in ſinking a pit for manganeſe, at Upton-Pyne.

* *See Bot. Gard. vol. I. page* 63.——"I know of no veſtiges of the deluge, except what is called coal on Bovey-heathfield. This is inconteſtibly wood pervaded by bitumen. I have a ſpecimen now in my poſſeſſion, with the bark remaining. This is thought to be pine, a wood never known to have grown in England—how came it here, then, is a queſtion which may be ſolved by a new theory of the deluge. The impugners of ſacred writ, and particularly Voltaire, decide againſt the poſſibility of an univerſal deluge, by aſſerting, that there is not water enough on the face of the globe to cover the higheſt hills. Let us hear the † old joker on that ſubject:—"Quand je dis que le deluge univerſel, qui eleva les eaux quinze coudees au diſſus des plus hautes montagnes, eſt un miracle inexcutable par les loix de la nature que nous connaiſons, je ne dis rien que de tres veritable."—Further he ſays, Or les montagnes vers Quito ſélevent au deſſus du niveau de la mer de pres de vingt mille pies. Il auroit donc fallu vingt oceans lu ſur l'autre eleves, ſur la moietie aqueuſe du globe, et vingt autres oceans ſur l'autre moitie."—And further:—"Il faudroit neceſſairement quarante-quatre oceans, au moins, pour inonder le ſummet des montagnes de Quito; et quand il n'en faudroit que quatre, comme le pretend le Docteur Burnet, un phyſicien ſeroit encore bien embarraſſe avec ces quatre oceans. Qui croiroit que Burnet imagine de les faire bouillir pour en augmentir le volume."—By an univerſal deluge we are to underſtand an inundation ſufficient for the deſtruction of every living creature then exiſting. I contend, that it is fair to ſuppoſe, that the Arctic and Antarctic circles were not then inhabited: neither mankind nor other animals had then extended ſo far north or ſouth; they would not emigrate into ſuch inhoſpitable climes without cauſes, which we have no reaſon to believe did exiſt before the deluge. The waters at the flood did not extend to above ſixty degrees on each ſide the equator. All our world makers have taken the tail of a comet into the account. Burnet, Whiſton

† Voltaire.

Pyne. Hylanthrax, a bitumen, is found in Bovey-common. We have a good turf in many parts of Devonſhire. Near Hightorr rock, the peat is particularly fine : this unctuous ſubſtance is uſed as a fuel by all the neighbourhood.* The laſt of our inflammable ſubſtances which I ſhall mention, is ſulphur, as united to iron and clay in pyrites. Pyrites or mundic, is found wherever our metals prevail: and, indeed, this is always the caſe: for, as ſpar fills the cracks of its own limeſtone-rocks, and cryſtal columns riſe from cryſtalline rocks; ſo the pyrites is formed from the fractured maſſes of metals. Large quantities of pyrites are found in the tin-mines near Aſhburton. But it is remarkable, that pyrites is found in other ſituations—at a diſtance from all metals or minerals. At Lewel, in a field on the left hand, after we paſs Chudleigh, and directly in front of the boarding-ſchool, were found, a few years ſince, a great number of mundic balls, of different ſizes. Some of them were about the ſize of a man's fiſt. They lay no more than two feet deep, and were dug up as the workmen were cutting a gutter. They are at Ugbrook, in Lord Clifford's poſſeſſion. And ſome balls of the ſame kind were ſince found at Hightleigh, at a very little diſtance from this field. The bank, where they appeared, was cut down at the ſame time to the depth of fourteen or fifteen feet. It conſiſts of alternate ſtrata of a ſoft foliated clay, and a ſchiſtus moſtly black from its impregnation with iron. This is the black chalk uſed in drawing. The ſchiſt is very ſoft at the depth of nine or ten feet, and ſeparates into laminæ like the Bovey coal. The ſame kind of blackiſh ſchiſtus is in the oppoſite hedge on the road. In this bank, about nine feet below the ſurface of the earth, Mr. Garret of Chudleigh found a ball of pyrites: the piece of ſchiſtus that incloſed it, was about three inches and a half in diameter; which being accidentally broken, the mundic ball appeared in the centre perfectly round—in diameter two thirds of an inch. It had all the appearance of a cannon-ball caſt in a mould; and it evidently grew from the bottom of its nucleus. The ſituation of theſe balls in the ſchiſtus was ſolitary: they lay at ſome diſtance from each other. Mr. Raſhleigh of Menabilly, to whom ſome of theſe pyritical balls were ſent, was ſo obliging as to honour my enquiries with the following account of them: "The balls which I have, weigh from 15dr. to 5oz. they are nearly circular, and reſemble military bullets of the ſame weight; the outward coat is of a brown ruſty color, compoſed of very minute angular cryſtals, either triangular or quadrangular: the inſide is a very ſolid ſhining ſubſtance of ſulphur and iron, not radiated like the pyrites found in chalk-pits; they are imbedded in a black hardened clay, which, from the ſpecimen I have, muſt have formed and hardened about the pyritical ball after its formation. The pyrites opens and cracks in the fire, but without noiſe or flying off. This foſſil contains nearly one-third ſulphur, the other two-thirds iron and argillaceous earth; it is nearly five times heavier than water." Mundic is often found among the clay in the Kingſteignton clay-pits.

In treating on *metallic ſubſtances*, I have no authentic accounts of gold diſcovered in Devonſhire. That ſmall quantities, indeed, ſhould have been extracted from our copper, or found among our ſtream-tin, might be expected. Of the former I have one ſolitary though unauthenticated notice: of the latter I have no mention. "From the copper of a mine in the pariſh of Northmolton (Mr. Chapple† obſerves) a mine, very rich in this metal, ſome gold has been lately extracted." Native ſilver is found in a granular, lamellar, filamentous, capillary, arboreſcent, or cryſtallized form—inhering in a variety of ſubſtances. It is either of a white, brown, or yellowiſh color. In the Samford-Spiney mine, were found ſome ounces of native ſilver in the hollows of very hard capel ſtones, reſembling burnt lace. But very little native ſilver has been met with in Devonſhire; though our lead-mines at Combmartin and Beerferris have been for

Whiſton, Woodward, Buffon, Calcot, and Whitehurſt, have availed themſelves of this auxiliary. This does very well for the rain; but they do not avail themſelves of the vaſt attraction which this approximation of a comet muſt have exerted on the water of the earth. Tis eaſily conceivable that the effect of a comet might have drawn the waters, as it were, into a heap on that moiety of the ſurface of the globe which was neareſt the comet. Now the water being more ſtrongly attracted than the earth, tis conceivable that in the earth's diurnal motion from weſt to eaſt, the whole body of our planet might paſs under the waters ſo collected, every twenty-four hours. Tis true, that in this caſe one half of the world would be left without water; but as the whole muſt, every revolution, paſs under it, it would be effectual for the purpoſe ordained by the Almighty. I ſhall now in juſtice to Mr. Voltaire, quote another line from him, which perhaps may, with too much juſtice, be applied to myſelf:—A quoi eſt on reduit, quand on ſeut approfondir ce qu'il ne faut que reſpecter. Were we to admit the validity of this hypotheſis, we might account for a great many phænomena which have hitherto appeared inſcrutable; particularly the numerous veſtiges of vegetables which at preſent do not exiſt in the countries where they are found. By the rapid motion of the earth paſſing under the waters thus held together, trees and all other plants muſt have been torn up by the roots, and muſt have been depoſited in large quantities in the different hollows found on the various parts of the ſurface of the globe; and thence no doubt ſuch havock was made on the two continents; for the motion being moſt rapid neareſt the equator, we there find this force moſt effectually exerted, and accordingly they are ſo narrowly held together by their two reſpective iſthmuſes, that an ingenious entomalogiſt wittily obſerved, that the two continents were the largeſt inſects in the world." *Letter from Corniſh of Totnes.*

* The clergyman of Samford-Spiney informs me, that his "pariſh is ſituated in what they call venville or fenville;" *i. e.* it is one of thoſe pariſhes which have a right to cut fen or turf, and to paſture their cattle in Dartmoor. "Black-wood is cut in many parts of Dartmoor. It is to the eaſt of the Lid, though not in very great plenty. Black-wood is a terrene, black, ſoft and ſpongy ſubſtance, plentifully intermixed with a ſmall ſpiry kind of root, lying about half a foot beneath the ſurface, bearing a ſtrong reſemblance to the ſtocks or butts of ruſhes, but of a more unctuous ſubſtance. This is dug by the poorer claſs of people, and dried in cakes about twelve inches in length, ſix or ſeven inches in breadth, and two inches thick, and uſed by them for firing. It is alſo made into a ſort of charcoal, which is employed by ſmiths in tempering edge-works, and is ſaid to be preferable to any other coal for that purpoſe." *Dartmoor Ramble.*—† *Palkian MSS.*

for ages, rich in ſilver. It is ſaid that in the pariſh of Martinſtow, there was a large quantity of ſilver dug up, in the time of Edw. I. from the year 1297 to 1306. That thoſe mines, however, which have been generally called the ſilver-mines of Devonſhire, were no other than lead-mines rich with this metal, is very evident. This appears from the inſcription on the ſilver cup preſented by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Bath. Copper is procured in the ſame places with gold and ſilver: and often, in following a vein of pure copper, the miners have met with the fineſt gold. But its veins more commonly change into ſilver. As contradiſtinguiſhed with tin, copper is placed among the more interior ſtrata. It is ſometimes found depoſited on the ſides of fiſſures, in thin films; which are no more than the ſediment of waters iſſuing from ſome copper lode; ſometimes in ſpots and bunches irregularly diſperſed, but moſtly in fiſſures, in like manner as the tin-lodes. In 1791, the vicar of Northmolton informed me, that about two miles north of Northmolton church, ſome mines of conſequence were begun to be worked more than a century ago, in ſearch of ſilver, copper, and iron; that in the courſe of the laſt fifty years, more than 60,000l. have been expended on the ſame account, and that though the proprietors had been ſometimes ſucceſsful, the works were at length diſcontinued. In the pariſh of Clannaborough have been found ſome pieces of copper and ſilver-ore. About forty years ſince, ſome private adventurers ſearched for copper-ore in an orchard belonging to Aſhhill tenement, in the pariſh of Aſhreigny. Some appearance of the work ſtill remains, about a mile to the north of the church. "I never ſaw any copper in this country; ſays Mr. Corniſh of Totnes; but Mr. Cockey the brazier has informed me, that many years ago a countryman brought him ſome very pure copper-ore, which, he declared, he found in the woods in the pariſh of Buckfaſtleigh. Mr. Cockey at that time ſeemed inclined to proſecute the further ſearch: but, as is frequently the caſe, the idea died a natural death: and, as at preſent the man who found it, is perhaps dead, it is not likely to be ever reſuſcitated."* Copper is often intimately mixt with other ſubſtances. From one of Mr. Gullett's mines at Beerferris, I have a foſſil that contains copper, iron, lead, blackjack, cryſtal, and fluor ſpar. At Southmolton we find copper in the fiſſures of the granite—cuprum nigrum nitens. And we find in the fiſſures of the granite at Drewſteignton, the cuprum pyriticoſum fulvum.† The iron-ore hath many different appearances. It is ſometimes ſtyled bruſh-ore, when compoſed of threads growing on a red kind of earth, or hanging from the tops of caves or old works. It is found in ſtones, of a reddiſh, blueiſh, or grey color, in a ſtiff unctuous clay, and in black ſand. There are other iron-ores, alſo, ſuch as hæmatites or blood-ſtone, the magnet or loadſtone, ſmiris or emery. If we had no other evidence, the chalybeate ſprings I have enumerated, would be ſufficient to prove, that almoſt every part of Devonſhire is impregnated with iron. From the ſcoriæ of iron on Blackdown, it hath been concluded that iron-works formerly exiſted there. But whether theſe ſcoriæ have any connexion with the works of man, is a point of uncertainty. All the ſchiſt country near Exeter, abounds with ſprings impregnated with iron. At Staplake, in the pariſh of Kenton, is a ſtratum of clay, under which runs an iron-ore. On each ſide of the deep hollow roads of this and the adjoining pariſhes, we may trace at different depths, a blueiſh vein of iron running through the red ſand and gravelly concretions. Iron, we have ſeen, impregnates ſeveral of our ſprings in Kenton and Exminſter. A great iron-rock in the midſt of Mr. Templer's canal, for ſometime impeded the labourers in the proſecution of their work. In Chudleigh, Hennock, and the neighbouring pariſhes, there is a great quantity of iron.‡ I have obſerved a thick yellowiſh ſcum floating upon the ſtreams in the neighbourhood of Brent-hill. The hill itſelf ſeems to be one maſs of iron. The granite of Dartmoor abounds with iron veins. A large vein of iron was found in the Samford-Spiney mine. The ferrum intractabile micaceam and the ferrum intractabile ſquamoſum ſplendens, are common in the fiſſures of the granite at Moretonhamſtead, and ſcattered on the ſurface of the hills. And we meet with the ferrum intractabile lamellatum nitidum on Roborough downs. Of the ochre of iron, we have large beds at Chudleigh, Hennock, and the Heathfield. In Kingſteignton, Ilſington, and Aſhburton, we find the ochrous earth of ſeveral metals; but, particularly, the ruſty ochre of iron. Veins of ochre of iron are very general near Totnes and in Rattery and its neighbourhood, as well as the ſhode of iron. The pariſh of Eaſt-Down (ſeven miles from Barnſtaple) and the neighbourhood, abound with umber and ochres of a variety of colors, as red, yellow, orange, white, brown, pearl-coloured, and ſometimes, not often, blue. In Devonſhire, (ſays § Riſdon) is found the miraculous loadſtone, not diſcovered in this iſland till the ſixteenth century. In his deſcription of South-Brent, he ſays, that the loadſtone was found at Sotwardſtone, in that pariſh. In 1667, Dr. Edward Cotton, Archdeacon of Cornwall, ſent a large loadſtone from Devonſhire to the Royal Society. It weighed ſixty pounds. Though it raiſed no great weight of iron, yet it would move

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* "Copper, lead, and tin-mines are worked on and near Dartmoor." *Letter from Withèridge.*

† In the cellular lava of the walls of Exeter, malachite ſometimes occurs.

‡ A correſpondent mentions ſome iron-ore-balls found in a red ſand in Devonſhire: he ſays, he himſelf ſaw the balls, but does not inform me where they were found.

§ "Sir William Strood had loadſtones of a good bigneſs out of his quarrie." *Riſdon, p. 8, Portledge MSS.*

a needle at the diſtance of nine feet. A part of it, however, being broken off, its attraction did not extend beyond ſeven feet—unleſs when both parts were reunited. I have been informed, that "thoſe courſes, veins or lodes, where loadſtones are found in the ſouthern parts of Devonſhire, either as they lie ſparingly here and there among iron-ore, or as they lie in conſiderable bodies with it, all generally run eaſt and weſt." Yet there are ſome, who attribute the northerly direction of the loadſtone to its natural poſition in the mine; which they imagine to be north and ſouth. Weſtcote mentions a mine, or rather a quarry of loadſtones, at Brent.* Theſe Brent-magnets, he ſays, were in his time not much in requeſt, and thoſe brought from the Perſian gulph were thought to exceed them in their magnetic virtue. The loadſtone, though of an inferior ſort, has been found on Dartmoor. There is a ſubſtance in the pariſh of Hennock and its neighbourhood, (as a friend writes) which was thought to be a kind of plumbago; but Dr. Prieſtley and others, who have analyzed it, ſay that it is nothing more than an ore of iron. There is, however, a regular and large lode of it in Hennock, which, when taken up and dried, is in the form of a fine black powder containing no metallic ſubſtance but iron." "This ſubſtance is ſometimes called the Devonſhire ſand: and veins of it are to be met with in the whole range of hills which extend from Hennock to Dunsford. It is found in a lode, like ore; its matrix the moorſtone. It was at firſt imagined to be the ore of black lead; then magneſia nigra or manganeſe, and then the ore of antimony. It has been examined by the moſt eminent aſſay-maſters, who have not been able to diſcover any metallic qualities in it. The managers of the works at Chelſea pronounced it to be ſand, and called it by the name of Devonſhire ſand. At Briſtol, the manufacturers attempted to make crucibles of it; but without ſucceſs. A few tons were annually ſent to London; part of which is ſold to the Jews, who hawk it about the ſtreets as black lead for the cleaning of grates: and the remainder is diſpoſed of to the color-grinders, who work it up with their paints to add to the weight of them. It has been ſold at the Exeter quay, carriage included, from 3l. 3s. to 8l. 8s. per ton.† It muſt be the ſame ſubſtance that Dean Milles deſcribes in one of his MSS. "There is a very particular ſand (ſays the Dean) found in the quarry near Buckfaſtleigh bridge. It is flat, laminous and ſhining; exactly reſembling lead-ore pounded. It is very light, feels greaſy between the fingers when rubbed, and leaves a greaſy appearance on them. It is intermixed with a vein of clay between one and two feet thick, which runs through the bed of limeſtone. It does not move ſenſibly by the loadſtone, and ſeems to be a ſort of mica ferrea. The ſame ſubſtance has been found at Oxton, in the pariſh of Kenton. Tin is the lighteſt of metals. Though, in its metallic ſtate, it is but as ſixty to a hundred, to copper; yet it is much richer in its mineralic ore, or as it comes from the mine. It is found either collected and fixed, or looſe and detached. In the firſt caſe, it is either accumulated in a lode, or in a floor, or interſperſed in grains and bunches in the natural rock. But we more frequently ſee it in lodes than in floors or horizontal layers. And it is diſperſed in ſpots or bunches in the body of the ſtone, where there appears no fiſſure, lode-floor or rectangular interſections as in other ſtrata. Here we have it, in its richeſt and pureſt ſtate. In the ſecond caſe, tin is often diſſeminated on the ſides of hills, in ſingle ſtones, ſometimes a furlong or more diſtant from their lodes. And, ſometimes, theſe looſe ſtones are found together in great numbers, making a continued courſe from one to ten feet deep. This is called a ſtream. Theſe ſtreams are of different breadths, ſeldom leſs than a fathom; and often ſcattered, though in different quantities, over the whole width of a moor, bottom, or valley. We have the remains of ſtream-works on Dartmoor, Bovey-heathfield, and many other places in Devonſhire. In the fiſſures of the granite on Dartmoor, we meet with two varieties of tin—ſtannum, chryſtallis columnaribus nigris—compoſed of ſmall cryſtals, intermixed with decayed felt-ſpar, and ſtannum amorphum, rufonigricans. Lead is, for the moſt part, of a greyiſh blue color in the mine; not much unlike what it is in the metallic ſtate. Of this kind are ſeveral ſorts, as, 1ſt. Potter's or teſſelated ore, of a ſhining rectangular tabulated ſtructure, and always breaking into cubical granules—2d. that which is of a flaky, ſmooth, and gloſſy texture, not breaking into cubical dies, but more ponderous—3d. a very cloſe-grained ore, breaking into an uneven ſparkling ſurface, like a grey tiſſue, very rich in ſilver. We find in the foliated clay at Northtawton, the plumbum particulis cubicis. And the plumbum granulatum or ſteelgrained lead-ore of Newton St. Cyres is found in the foliated clay. This laſt, which I mentioned as very rich in ſilver, is ſcarce in Cornwall; but the Beerferris mines have plentifully produced it. In the lead-mine at Newton St. Cyres, we obſerve in great quantities the terra ponderoſa vitriolata ſubfuſca. Dr. Price of Redruth aſſayed in 1761, ſome of the Combmartin ore, which contained 577½ oz. of fine ſilver (valued at 163l.) per ton of lead. And the lead mines at Combmartin lately produced (as I am informed) 120 ounces of ſilver out of one ton of ore.

* "Iron mynes were ſometimes wrought at or near Northmolton, but lately near Brent and Aſhberton. And at Brent, Adrian Gilbert found a myne or a quarrie of loadſtones, &c. &c. *Weſtcote, Portledge MSS. p.* 30.

† Yet if this mineral be ſold only to the color-grinders, and for cleaning grates, this price ſeems to be greater than one would have expected. It is probably applied to ſome purpoſes which are kept ſecret.

ore.* Stibium, or antimony, in its mineral ore, is of a dark lead color, ſtaining the hands black, and is generally full of long ſhining needlelike ſtriæ; though of a cloſe-grained texture, hard, brittle, and very heavy. The direction of the antimonial veins is, moſtly, from north to ſouth. The weſt of England produces antimony in conſiderable quantities; and it is chiefly (if not entirely) confined to Somerſet, Devonſhire, and Cornwall. Antimony has been found in ſeveral places, in that diſtrict included within the three pariſhes of Chudleigh, Hennock, and South-Bovey. I have mentioned cobalt as found in the northern part of the pariſh of Ugbrook. But a large quantity of cobalt was diſcovered in the pariſh of Samford-Spiney, upon the grounds of Mr. Tolcher, about twenty years ſince. As from hence the different ſorts of arſenics, zaffer, and ſmalt were produced; it was a deſideratum to procure it in our own kingdom: the ſociety in London, therefore, in the year 1754, offered a premium of thirty pounds for the beſt that ſhould be found in England, (as Dr. Borlaſe ſays) but as I learn, the premium was to be given to the perſon only who ſhould produce a ton. This was obtained by Mr. Beauchamp of Gwenap, who, however, did not come up to the expreſſed quantity. As a miner in Samford pariſh, was purſuing a copper lode (of the yellow kind, valued at about 7lb. per ton) all at once, by the ſtriking of his pickaxe into a ſort of goſſan, that was, as it were, intermixed with the lode, a body of cobalt fell, and with it a quantity of water; of which this goſſan, being of a looſe and ſpongey nature, ſeemed to be the conductor. About four ton of this cobalt was taken up, and about 1700lb. ſent to London and ſold; but what the return was, I cannot learn. We may, however, infer from the remainder yet lying on the ground neglected, that it was inconſiderable: indeed, the Engliſh hath been always accounted poor, the moſt valuable being found in Germany, Saxony, and Bohemia. The German contains a quantity of biſmuth, ſo did that found at Gwenap. The Bohemian is impregnated with ſilver; ſo was this found at Samford; and that in a ſingular manner, for it appeared here as hairs or taſſels of the pureſt ſilver, which eaſily ſeparated from the cobalt, and were ſo flexible as to permit their being bound, as a ring, round the finger. Amid the cobalt and water that ruſhed out, the miner collected a handful of theſe ſilver filaments or capillary efflorеſcences, about an ounce in weight, ſome of them nearly of the ſize of a ſtraw, and about an inch and half in length.† That very rich ore of manganeſe diſcovered about thirty years ſince at Upton-Pyne, on the land of Sir Stafford Northcote, appears to be a ſolid rock of metal. It is found in a ſtate of regulus, except where the water and air have come in contact with it. Where it is decompoſed, there it appears in the ſlate a black, and ſometimes brown calx. It is ſaid to contain little or no iron; which is very uncommon in manganeſe, and renders it particularly uſeful for bleaching. The manganeſe which has been found on an eſtate called Ford, in the adjoining pariſh of Newton St. Cyres, and on another belonging to J. Quicke, eſq. has either ſo much of rock mixed with it, or is ſo deficient in the metallic ſubſtance in a given weight, as not to be ſo well worth working as that at Upton-Pyne. Theſe all ſeem to communicate, in ſome degree, with each other: and ſmall quantities of manganeſe have been taken up in the bed of the river which divides them, and in the intermediate grounds. It has even been traced as far as the pariſh of Huxham. At Newton St. Cyres, it is the manganeſium nigrum; and in the foliated clay at Upton-Pyne, the manganeſium mineralizatum ſplendens, and the manganeſium calciforme nigrum. But I have ſeen fine ſpecimens of the manganeſium cryſtallizatum, from Upton-Pyne. Many portions of manganeſe are found here, beautifully cryſtallized. And, in ſome parts of the lode, the cryſtals ſhoot as from a double baſe, interwedged and impacted—having an appearance as if driven together by ſome mechanical force—the ſpiculæ of one piece filling up the interſtices of the other.‡ "Manganeſe is found alſo, near Moretonhamſtead, of a different appearance from that in the neighbourhood of Exeter. It is ſoft, ſmooth, ſhining, and unctuous to the touch, ſomewhat like the wing of a butterfly."§ From 150 to 200 tons of the Upton-Pyne manganeſe are exported annually, chiefly conſigned to the conductors of potteries and glaſs manufactures. In potteries it is uſed for glazing, and alſo for colouring, mixed with the clay; in glaſs manufactures for colouring and purifying—one of its particular qualities, when added in a proper proportion, being to diſcharge the green tinge from glaſs. It is uſed too, in preparing the oxygenated muriatic acid, which has lately been applied to the purpoſes of bleaching linen.

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* Lead is ſometimes found in South-Bovey.

† "In a mine worked for copper in Samford-Spiney, near Taviſtock, a ſmall quantity of cobalt was found—a few pounds of which were really good." *Extract from anſwers, &c.*—This correſpondent, doubtleſs means, the cobalt on the grounds of Mr. Tolcher: but he does not ſeem to be acquainted with particulars.

‡ "I have beautiful ſpecimens (ſays a correſpondent) of the Upton-Pyne manganeſe; ſome poſſeſs cryſtallizations of the greateſt variety. In ſome the ſhootings are of the moſt irregular nature. At one time they are ſeen plane, and tranſverſely ſtriated; at another, ſtreaked like the lead ocres; and then again, ſhooting out into hollows aculeated ſpiculæ, which croſſing each other in every poſſible way, give one the idea of two embattled hoſts, where nothing is ſeen but the conflicting ſpears. The color is of a duſky grey, glittering much in ſome parts, when the ſubſtance has been greatly broken."—Mr. Kingdon, ironmonger at Exeter, tells me that he has been accuſtomed to ſend the manganeſe (from Upton-Pyne) in its natural ſtate to Liverpool, where it is uſed by the glaſs-makers to attemper and bring glaſs to its proper luſtre, and that in proportion to its quality he has ſold it, from 30s. to 3l. per ton.

§ Letter from Gullett.

This much for the *native* foſſils of Devonſhire. Our *extraneous* foſſils muſt next be examined.

In many parts of this county, foſſil ſhells are found in abundance, and of various ſpecies and deſcriptions. They are generally diſcovered embodied in marble, ſandſtone, or flint; but are rarely to be met with, detached from the maſs in which they had been immured, and of the perfect figure of the original ſhell, unleſs the concretion has been formed of the latter ſubſtance. The various deſcriptions of ſhells found in our marbles, might be worthy of inveſtigation. After having paſſed Newton-Buſhel, I obſerved a rock by the ſide of the road to Plymouth, which having ſhells incloſed in it, I was induced to get out of my carriage to break off a piece. It is a very compact dark-coloured limeſtone, abounding in long ſlender turbinated ſhells, ſimilar to what are found at the whetſtone-pits of Blackdown. Of looſe ſhells that have preſerved their original figure, Lord Pembroke preſented Dr. Stukeley with an oyſter found a little to the north of Axminſter; where the very fiſh appeared petrified with its cartilaginous concretion to the ſhell—all in their proper colors. Woodward mentions ſhells found near Silverton. And at Okehamton have been found a variety of petrified ſhells, a little under the ſurface of the ground. But the ſhells of Haldon and Blackdown are the moſt worthy of attention. We have a ſtratum of ſhells on Haldon, under Sir Robert Palk's plantation, going off the Newton road. On this down, and in the clay and flinty ſtrata in its vicinity, the echinus is the moſt frequent. Some ſhells * have been taken from thence, almoſt in their native ſtate—others variouſly impregnated with ſtony and other particles. In the vacuities of others formed by the diſſolution of thoſe teſtaceous exuviæ, we have ſpar or ſtone exactly expreſſing all their lineaments as having been formed wholly from them. The ſhell muſt have been conſumed by very ſlow degrees, and this matter left in its place; or the cavities of the ſtone out of which the ſhells had periſhed, were afterwards nicely filled up with theſe ſubſtances, which could, therefore, appear in no other than the perfect form of the periſhed ſhell. Often alſo we have maſſes of ſtone found in various ſhells: and theſe having (while in a fluid ſtate) occupied and pervaded the minuteſt tube or cavity of the perfect ſhell, muſt neceſſarily, after that ſhell is diſſolved, retain on their ſurfaces the exact reſemblance or impreſſion of their internal figure. I have ſeen a beautiful ſpecimen of an echinus (of the ſpecies galeati) found at Oxton, in a body of flint, which illuſtrates the above remarks. The exterior marks of the ſhell are elegantly impreſſed on a maſs of flint: and the maſs which occupied the inner ſpace of the ſhell, aſſuming of courſe the figure, poſſeſſes alſo a ſort of ſpinæ, which were formed by the concreting flinty fluid pervading thoſe orifices on the ſhell, through which the natural ſpinæ of the fiſh had originally paſt. The ſhell was wholly gone, and the echinated foſſil being looſe in its nidus, was by that means diſcovered. I have ſeen another, a beautiful and ſingular ſpecimen, formed by having been in contact with one of the projecting, emboſſed ſides of an immenſe echinus, of that ſpecies which, from the reſemblance they bear to an egg, are called ovarii. The character of theſe echini is, that they have only one aperture at the baſe, and have large and unequal tubercles and papillæ. This is a flint, and was alſo found upon the grounds of Oxton. Theſe two ſpecimens, and eſpecially the former, where the inner and the outward form, and characteriſtic marks of the echinus, are exhibited together, were there no other argument to be produced, effectually confute the whimſical hypotheſis of Dr. Plot, that theſe petrifactions are lapides ſui generis. Among various other ſorts of the cordati, pileati, &c. all of which are flint incruſted at times with cryſtal or ſpar, Mr. Swete ſhewed me one, the ſmalleſt I ever ſaw, not above the third of an inch in its largeſt diameter, of the ſpecies figura compreſſa rotunda, minima, papillis minimis—a foſſil which he diſcovered on the eſtate of Bradley, (an ancient poſſeſſion of the family of the Yardes) adjoining the town of Newton-Buſhel: it formed a part of the looſe wall of an incloſure: it ſeems to be of an uncommon ſpecies—though poſſibly it may be referred to the claſs of tubuli marini, which are caſes and ſhells of marine vermiculi. Theſe tubularia are corals compoſed of longitudinal pipes, often of the figure of ſo many worms, ranged generally parallel to one another in a maſs; uſually found in bodies of lax ſtone, or in ſingle tubules in the harder and more compact ſtones: and in theſe two ſtates they make very different appearances, and according to their ſeveral directions, ſections, and other accidents, afford a number of varieties. The tubes of this foſſil are filled up with a petrified matter, of a hard and ponderous nature; and embodied in them, is ſeen another of a different genus, reſembling the porpitæ or hair-button ſtones of Plot and other authors, which are foſſil corals of a rounded figure, uſually flatted, and ſtriated from the centre towards the circumference. Theſe are of various colors, and are found, as in the preſent inſtance, immerſed in ſome extraneous body. Of bivalve ſhells, I have ſeen a concha, ſtriis rugoſis, undulantibus, ſeemingly a curious ſpecimen; the external ſhell yet in part remaining, and differing from others in that its ſtriæ, deſcending from its hinge or com-

 miſſure,

* "Many petrified ſhells, &c. have been found in and near the ſurface of the ground in the higheſt parts of this down, of which I have ſeen ſome; and lately Mr. Matthew Skinner of Exeter (to whom I am obliged on divers other accounts, as mentioned elſewhere) ſhewed me a piece of a petrified pomegranate, or ſome ſuch fruit, which he himſelf found on Haldon hills in March 1744, and preſerved among his other curioſities." *Chapple's MSS.*

miſſure, are not ſtrait, but bent and undulatory: its tubercles alſo are extremely diſtinct, prominent, and rounded; its concave part is filled up with ſandſtones, replete with ſhelly particles. I have ſeen another, a very beautiful ſpecimen, in which the external part of the ſhell is impreſſed on a body of flint, over-cruſted with ſhining ſpar, finely ſtriated. There is a ſandſtone frequently met with at Bradley, in which vaſt quantities of pectunculi, &c. are embodied. The moſt curious ſpecimens of ſhells have been diſcovered near Hembury-fort. Shells are found at Hembury-fort not at all incruſted with flint, nor any way petrified; but freſh and perfect as if they had been recently imbedded in the ſand. Many are of the ſame kind as the Weſt Indian ſhells—ſuch as are not found at preſent on our coaſts. And various ſpecies of ſhells are dug up near General Simcoe's houſe, that are almoſt peculiar to that ſtratum.† The ſtratum is there decompoſed; ſo that the ſhells appear incloſed in looſe ſand, and are rendered extremely brittle. The greater part of theſe ſhells, however, are curious on account of their ſubſtance, which is entirely of flint. In this they differ from moſt flinty foſſils—which are, in general, no more than caſts or impreſſions, either of the internal or external ſurface of ſhells that are themſelves periſhed and loſt; or, if they remain, are ſtill of a calcarious nature, though attached to flint. In the mean time we find the foſſils of which I am ſpeaking, with ſhells of actual flint. They are imbedded in the ſandſtone: And they preſerve, in the moſt accurate manner, the configuration of the original ſhells.*

The moſt remarkable extraneous foſſil that was ever found, perhaps, in this county, was lately diſcovered in a bed of ſtiff clay on Chapel farm, in the pariſh of Cruwys-Morchard. It is called foſſil-bacon. It is certainly an animal ſubſtance: and if I may form any judgement of it from a large ſpecimen which I immediately procured, I think I may ſafely pronounce it to have been originally hog's-fleſh.‡ There is a tradition, that hogs had been buried in this place. But the briſtles on the piece of it in my poſſeſſion, muſt

* The following is an account of the different ſpecies of ſhells which an ingenious correſpondent found in this bed: "*Univalves.* Cornu Ammonis. 1. Teſta; ambitu rotundo, diſco rugoſo undato.—2 Teſta; ambitu rotundo carinato, diſco undato rugoſo. Of theſe two ſpecies there are found ſhells of all dimenſions; from 14 inches diameter to ½ an inch. In one ſpecimen is preſerved the pearly color of the original ſhell.—3. Teſta; compreſſa vel complanata, ambitu quadrato, carinâ cremulatâ, diſco ſubundato.—Nautilus Pompilius. A few chambers of a very large one; the ſepta ſtill retain their pearly color in ſome meaſure.—Dentalium (Entalis) Teſta; tereti ſubarcuata continua Linnæi: in all reſpects ſimilar to the recent ones found on our own coaſts.—Helix (mutabilis) Teſta; umbilicata ſubrotunda glabra, anfractibus ſupra rotundatis, columella incraſſata apertura lunata. Brander: foſſilia Hantonienſia. This ſhell is about the ſize of a walnut, and has the appearance of calcedony.—Turbo. Teſta turrita, anfractibus carinis crenulatis. It reſembles the turbo vagus of Brander. Murex. Teſta turrita, cauda exſerta, anfractibus ſtriatis, tuberculis ſpinoſis: Apertura patula tribus ſpinis vel aculeis inſtructa. It is but a ſmall ſhell, of about half an inch in length.—Strombus digitatus. Teſta turrita, anfractibus ſtriatis longitudinaliter coſtatis—labro tridactylo palmato digitis angulato. It is but an inch and an half in length, and fixed in the ſandſtone.—Bulla. Teſta ovata, umbilicata ſtriata, ſpira elevata acuta. This is a very ſmall ſhell.——*Bivalves.* Oſtrea. Pecten. Teſta gibba, radiis 24 rotundatis obſolete imbricatis, quarto quoque eminentiore majore. This laſt particular renders this ſhell very ſingular: it is from an inch to two inches and more in length.—Cardium (Echinatum.) 1. Teſta cordata, lineis longitudinalibus aculeatis, tertia vel quarta quaque muricata, margine crenato. It is about the ſize of the recent cardium echinatum, but is without furrows, and muſt be a ſpecies ſui generis. It appears to have lain on its convex ſide horizontally; as the ſiliceous matter, when in a liquid ſtate, has dropped into the cavity, and nearly half filled it.—2. Teſta triangulo-rotundata æquilatera tranſverſim ſulcata.—3. Teſta ſubcordata, tranſverſim ſtriata, antice longitudinaliter ſulcata.—Anomia. Teſta oblonga, lævi ſublaminata. A ſhell of the ſame ſpecies as mentioned by Woodward, found in the cliffs at Folkſtone: he is not, more than myſelf, decided as to the genus under which to claſs it—See *Catalogue of Engliſh foſſils, part 2d, page* 50.—They are found there imbedded in very good fuller's earth, and of a pearly copper color. This ſhell conſiſts of the pearly membrane only, attached to the ſandſtone: from this inſtance, and others mentioned above, it would appear as if this pearly ſubſtance were of a different nature, and not ſo deſtructible as the calcarious ſubſtance of ſhells is.—Venus. 1. Teſta, rotundo-cordata lævi.—2. Teſta cordata laminata lævi, and ſubcordata. Several of this ſpecies are very large; it reſembles the venus meretrix of Linné.—3. (Caſſina) Teſta ſubcordata, ſulcis tranſverſis recurvis acutis, margine poſtico crenulato Linnæi.—4. Teſta compreſſa tranſverſim laminata.—5. Teſta ſubcordata compreſſa lævi.—6. Teſta triangulari antice angulata tranſverſim ſubſtriata.—Tellina. 1. Teſta lentiformi lævi. It is about the ſize of a lupin ſeed, and reſembles the lactea of Linné.—2. Teſta compreſſa lævi, antice attenuata ſubangulata.—Cuneus. 1. Teſta, cuneiformi gibba, profunde ſulcata, rugis crenatis, cardinis dentibus ſulcatis.—2. Teſta compreſſa cuneiformis, ſulcis obliquis dentatis ſive echinatis margine plicato, antice attenuata angulata. This is beautiful and uncommon. Theſe two ſpecies, I am inclined to think, ſhould be ranged under the genus Mya.—Arca. 1. Teſta oblonga antiquata.—2. Teſta ſubrhomboidea decuſſatim ſtriata, margine crenulato.—3. Teſta ſubcordata obſolete decuſſatim ſtriata, margine integro.—4. Teſta ſubrhomboida lævi apice emarginata—5. Teſta ſuborbiculata decuſſatim ſtriata imbricata, margine crenulato.—Mya. 1. Teſta cuneiformi ſubroſtrata tranſverſim prope apicem ſtriata, gibboſa, valvula prope marginem aculeis minutis inſtructa. The ſhell is filled with the ſandſtone; is about five inches in length, and differs from any I have ever ſeen, either foſſil or recent.—2. Teſta tranſverſim ſulcata.—Mytilus. Teſta oblonglævi lateribus compreſſa. It is about two-thirds of an inch in length.—Oſtrea. 1. Teſta truncata longitudinaliter plicata. This ſhell reſembles the chama plicata of Brander.—2. Teſta inæquivalvi cuneata apice incurvata-laminata, altera valvula plana. I ſuſpect this ſhell ſhould ranged under the genus chama Linnæi.——*Echinus.* Echinus Spatagus. Serpula Teſta turbinata, anfractibus tribus, tranſverſim obſolete ſtriatis.—Madripora Aſtroites. Teſta ſubgloboſa undique tecta, ſtellis parvis immerſis, laminis concentralibus baſi conſtante.—Fungus Conoides, caule ex medio baſis exeunte. It conſiſts of ſandſtone, with an appearance of fibres on the ſtem. Bivalve ſhells are frequently obſerved adhering to its ſurface.—Iſis (Nobilis) ſtirpe corallina æquali continua ſtriis obſolete obliquis. Corallium rubrum officinarum. Though it is now ſtint, it has all the diſtinctive marks of red coral, except the color.—Lithoxylon. It is of a looſe ſiliceous texture, eaſily pulveriſes, but retains its woody texture."

† I took particular notice of a bank near General Simcoe's, where large conchs and many bivalves were found: and it appeared to me to be entirely a ſea-ſand.

‡ It was thus noticed in one of the public prints: "An extraordinary diſcovery was lately made in a courtlage, upon a riſing ground belonging to Chapel farm, in the pariſh of Cruwys-Morchard, near Tiverton. The houſe and eſtate are the property of Mr. Brooks, a wealthy and reſpectable farmer, who reſides there; it was formerly a monaſtery belonging to the Auguſtine friars, and at the diſſolution of the religious houſe, fell into the hands of the Cruwys's, from whom, by various alienations. it came to the preſent poſſeſſor. In order to convert a very fine ſpring into a pond, to water the meadows below, and for the uſe of the cattle, Mr. Brooks diſmantled the courtlage, the linneys, ſheds, &c. and began to ſink an extenſive pond. When the workmen had ſunk about ten feet from the ſurface, the ſtrata appearing

muſt determine the queſtion to what animal the ſubſtance belongs. This piece is very light, ſomewhat ſpongy, mottled like mottled ſoap, evidently of a ſebaceous nature. On a ſlight chemical analyſis, it was moſtly ſoluble in ſpirit of wine while hot, but ſeparated into white flakes on cooling, in which it reſembles ſpermaceti: but it was eaſily convertible into ſoap on being boiled in a fixed alkaline lixivium. On communicating ſome particulars of this bacon to Dr. Meniſh, whom a friend had furniſhed with a ſpecimen of it, I received from the Doctor the following letter, equally ingenious and ſatisfactory: "It is not a little ſingular, as well as fortunate, that I ſhould have met with a circumſtance, that has in a great meaſure elucidated the nature of this ſubſtance. In peruſing lately the 5th volume of les Annales de Chymie, publiſhed at Paris, there is a chapter written by Monſ. de Fourcroy, and ſome others, on the changes animal bodies undergo on being buried in the earth for certain periods of time; they took for the place of their inquiries the repoſitories of the dead, in the Couvent des Innocens a Paris. They ſearched the vaults, which had been filled with bodies upwards of forty years. You muſt know, the bodies are not incloſed in coffins when interred in France; therefore they muſt have lain cloſe to each other in the vaults. On digging into theſe vaults, they found them filled with a ſubſtance of a whitiſh-grey color, of an unctuous or ſebaceous conſiſtence, reſembling ſolid fat, or what they compared to ſpermaceti. On cloſely examining the bodies, they diſcovered, that not only the fat of the bodies was converted into this ſubſtance, but the muſcles, tendons, ligaments, and ſkin; that the heart and the brain itſelf was wholly formed into it; and that the hair and bones alone remained proof againſt their aſſimilating power. On a chemical analyſis, they found it ſoluble in ſpirit of wine, and that it made good ſoap with alkaline lixivie. You will ſee with me the ſtriking reſemblance by the deſcription, between this ſubſtance and the Devonſhire bacon: and on chemical trials the ſimilarity is equally ſtriking: it diſſolves by digeſtion in ſpirits of wine, and ſeparates again on cooling, and forms ſoap by alkaline ſalts; which laſt circumſtance had the farmer known, it would have anſwered better to convert it into ſoap than to manure his field with it. Another inſtance of a ſimilar nature, that bodies under certain conditions, are convertible into a particular ſort of fat when buried, I find in Dr. Brown, the author of a treatiſe on Vulgar Errors, in the 3d chapter* of his diſcourſe on urn burial. He writes thus: "Teeth, bones, and hair bid the moſt laſting defiance to corruption. In an hydropical body buried ten years in a churchyard, we met with a fat concretion, where the nitre of the earth, and the ſalt and lixivious liquor of the body had coagulated large lumps of fat into the conſiſtence of the hardeſt Caſtile ſoap, whereof part remaineth with us." Dr. B. appears to have ſuppoſed, that only the fat of the body was concreted into this ſoap-like ſubſtance: I wiſh he had been more particular in his deſcription of the ſubject: but it appears from this inſtance adduced by Dr. Brown, that the liquid parts of bodies being confined, and ſo far ſecluded from the influence of the external air, the proceſs of putrefaction was prevented from proceeding ſo far as to totally deſtroy the nature of animal ſubſtances, but only to change every thing of a combuſtible quality into fat of a peculiar ſort. The bed of clay in which the Devonſhire bacon is found, ſerved to confine the animal fluids: and its depth in the earth checked the deſtructive proceſs of putrefaction." Nothing more is wanting to elucidate this curious ſubject: yet I ſhould not omit the following facts. On digging a grave a few years ſince, in the churchyard belonging to Plymtree pariſh, on the ſpot where a very fat corpulent man had been buried about thirty years before, the grave digger informed a friend of mine, that he came to a large lump of ſolid fat like very hard tallow, which he then thought to be part of the remains

appearing in its natural ſtate, they came to a ſpongy matter; it appeared to be a very thick cuticle of a brown color, covered with hogs briſtles; they ſoon found bits of bones, and lumps of ſolid fat of the ſame color. Aſtoniſhed at this diſcovery, one of them ran for his maſter, who, upon viewing the place, ſent for Mr. Sharland, a perſon of great experience and practice as a farrier, in the neighbourhood; it was then reſolved cautiouſly to work round the carcaſe, when at laſt the complete body of a hog was found, reduced to the color and ſubſtance of an Egyptian mummy; the fleſh was ſix inches thick and the hair upon the ſkin very long and elaſtic. As the workmen went on farther, a conſiderable number of hogs of various ſizes were found in different poſitions; in ſome places two and three together, in other places ſingly, at a ſhort diſtance. Upon the bodies being expoſed in contact with the open air, they did not macerate or reduce to powder, as is uſually the caſe with the animal œconomy after lying two or three centuries diveſted of air; perhaps this might be occaſioned by the mucilage of the bacon. This piggery continued to the depth of twelve feet, when the workmen ſtopped for the ſeaſon, and the pond was filled with water; conſequently, in the courſe of this winter, further remarks will be made. The oldeſt man in the pariſh never heard that the ground had ever been broken; and indeed the ſeveral ſtrata being entire, renders it impoſſible to conjecture from what cauſes this extraordinary phænomenon can be accounted for. The family of Cruwys have a complete journal of remarkable events which have happened in the pariſh for three centuries, and not the leaſt mention is made of any diſorder which could occaſion ſuch a number of ſwine to be buried in ſuch a ſituation; and the ſtate of the ſtrata leaves a great doubt, that they muſt have been placed there by ſome ſupernatural cauſe; perhaps an eruption of nature in the earth might reconcile this very curious circumſtance of natural hiſtory."—The following is the information of a correſpondent on the ſame ſubject: "In the year 1788, Mr. Brooke of Chapel farm, in order to make a reſervoir of water to guard againſt accidents by fire in the ſummer time (not having a ſtream but in the winter, and being ſituated on the ſummit of a hill) removed ſome very old aſhen and apple trees, and dug a pond. When the workmen had dug about twelve feet below the ſurface of the earth, they ſpitted up a great quantity of hog's-fleſh, with the fat, ſkin, and briſtles, entirely perfect. The trees which grew on this ſpot were old trees ſo long back as the oldeſt man's memory in that neighbourhood could carry him; nor can any reaſon be aſſigned how the hogs came ſo deep in the earth, and not putrified. A quantity of the fat, ſkin, and briſtles, hath been preſerved by the curious; ſome of which I have now in my poſſeſſion. It ſtill retains its mucilaginous quality, and is not in the leaſt offenſive to the ſmell. What is ſomewhat remarkable, the bones are ſoftened, and reſemble a cartilage."

* P. 13, folio edit.

remains of this man, and which he buried again in the grave he was then making: Plymtree church-yard is a ſtrong clay ſoil.

VI. Geological Reflexions, Deluges, Volcanoes, Earthquakes.—Thus have I attempted to deſcribe the foſſil appearances of Devon. Of the different ſubſtances that have met our obſervation, I have marked the more prevailing ſtrata, as appearing on the ſurface of the earth, examined in ſome inſtances their poſition and arrangement, obſerved them as varying from their primary direction, and given a minute detail of our more conſpicuous foſſils. That theſe ſubſtances have paſſed through various changes ſince their original formation, and that their different ſtrata have been greatly moved, muſt have often occurred in the courſe of theſe reſearches.

The marks of alluvion are ſtrongly exhibited in many parts of this county. Immediately as we enter the eaſt of Devon, theſe effects are very perceptible. Blackdown is, doubtleſs, an alluvial mountain, as it contains petrifactions and other veſtiges of organic ſubſtances. It was a bank of ſand and ſhells raiſed up from the ſea. This ſtratum of ſand, after its emergence from the waters, was evidently formed into rock by ſome ſiliceous cement, which hath ſerved alſo to fill up the places before occupied by the calcarious ſubſtance of the ſhells. But the preſent prærupt ſtate of the hills is to be referred to a cauſe poſterior to that which produced theſe petrifactions. The ſtratum is now plainly in a ſtate of decompoſition. It extends a conſiderable way along the windings of the hill: and, where it is but a few feet below the top, the ſandſtone is found decompoſed by the viciſſitudes of the weather into looſe ſand again; in conſequence of which the flinty ſhells have ſuffered ſo much, as to be rendered in thoſe places exceedingly brittle. I need not repeat, that on Haldon and other high grounds in Devonſhire, there are ſimilar traces of alluvion. The ſame ſort of ſoil and ſtone is found on Haldon and Blackdown: and ſhells are diſcovered on both, imbedded in the ſandſtone. And, as far as I can judge, theſe two hills are nearly of the ſame height. They exactly correſpond, indeed, with each other. And, as there is no land between them ſo high, though they be ſeparated at the diſtance of fourteen or fifteen miles, it ſeems as if the intermediate ground or the ſtratum that had originally connected theſe two downs, had been broken and forced away by ſome poſterior convulſion of nature. The higheſt part of Woodbury common, about eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Exeter, is evidently water-formed. Of this there can be no ſtronger proof than the immenſe quantities of rounded pebbles, and other water-worn ſtones, formerly compoſing a ſea-beach, but now the ſummit of that high common.*

The effects of deluges ſince the firſt production of theſe alluvial tracts, are ſtrikingly diſplayed in Devonſhire. The neighbourhood of Moreton hath ſuch diſordered features as lead us to attribute the irregularity to ſome violent irruption of the waters. The vaſt fragments of ſtone ſcattered ſo extenſively around us, or piled on one another in the rudeſt heaps, are clearly the remains of ſome terrible wreck. The hill that riſes above the Logan-ſtone at Drewſteignton, ſhews, every where, the boldeſt veſtiges of an inundation. The appearance of the country about Hightorr rock, evidently marks a deluge. The hills are broken up, or ſtrangely rounded. The rocks along the ſides of the hills are ſmoothed by the waters, or ſhattered by the force of the torrent; whilſt an infinite number of pebbles are daſhed around theſe abrupt maſſes. The vallies have on one ſpot an even ſurface, but gravelly and ſandy—on another, they are ploughed up into the wildeſt irregularities. All around, indeed, the very entrails of the earth are laid open. Theſe were not common floods. They were ſuch as might diveulſe the whole ſtrata of the hills, waſh away the ſubſtances that had been accumulating for ages, and bring others inſtantaneouſly into their place. But water acts variouſly upon the earth, ſo as to occaſion an alteration in its features. When obſtructed in its circulation through the pores of the earth, and collected into large bodies, it has been known to ſubvert the foundation of hills. Flowing down from higher grounds, it often inſinuates itſelf beneath a ſlimy viſcous clay, and is there confined in its courſe; in conſequence of which, it frets out its way, moves the earth upwards, and carries with it, in its irruption, the whole looſened maſs. Owing to this cauſe, perhaps, was that ſurpriſing breach of ground in the pariſh of Knowſtone, which happened in 1765. It was made on the declivity of a gentle hill, in the northern part of a moor belonging to the barton of Baples. A very large quantity of earth was torn up, and carried to the diſtance of about twenty perches from the point where the Knowſtone encampment begins—whence it proceeded in a northerly direction, increaſing in breadth and depth all the way, ſo as to form nearly an iſoſceles triangle on the ſurface of the ground, the baſe of which was eſtimated at forty feet, and its depth, in the middle of the baſe where it ſtopped, at fifteen

* "The convulſion that produced the mountain-tracts of Blackdown and Haldon, raiſing them perhaps partly if not wholly from the ſea, was not enough to throw off all their ſuperficial ſtrata, from the clayſtones and ſhells that remain on them; they may therefore be called alluvial mountain-tracts. But the convulſion being ſtronger, that formed the heights of Dartmoor, all the ſuperficial ſtrata were thrown off, and the granite, which is conſidered as a primœval ſtratum, appeared: this ſtratum has nothing upon it but a thin vegetable mould, that it has ſince collected.—This, therefore, in the language of the naturaliſt, may be called a primœval mountainous tract." *Letter from Hill of Hennock.*

fifteen feet. It had carried with it as much of the hedge as croſſed its path, together with all the earth, ſtone, gravel, &c. and lodged the whole at the baſe of the triangular trench, in very large lumps piled one upon another juſt as they came out of their places. Some of theſe lumps could not weigh ſo little as forty tons each. Similar to this ſlip, was a breach of ground at Farway, which happened, ſome years ſince, to the great aſtoniſhment of the neighbourhood. In the laſt chapter I made ſome obſervations on the effect of the ſea upon the coaſts. In the preſent, I have noticed the diſordered ſtrata in ſome part of our cliffs: and the diſtortion of the ſtrata along the coaſts of Sidmouth, was worthy our remark. Here, even in its regular fluctuations, the ſea hath carried off, from time to time, many of the laxer ſubſtances, and gradually fretted away large portions of ſolid rock and cliff. Theſe incroachments cannot but influence the maritime ſtrata, and produce ſubſidencies of the earth.

But the nature of our ſoil and ſtone, and the ſhattered condition of their ſtrata, are much more, perhaps, to be attributed to the action of fire. The effects of volcanic fires are viſible in many parts of Devonſhire. That our *red loam* was produced from a volcano, reſembling in richneſs, as well as other qualities, the ſoils of the neighbourhood of Veſuvius and Etna, and thoſe of other volcanic countries, hath been more than once aſſerted. Many volcanic ſubſtances can certainly be traced in a line of nearly twenty miles from Exeter, and through the very diſtrict of the red ſoil; though at ſeveral intermediate ſpaces interſected and infringed by other ſtrata of a different origin. That our *red clay* is alſo volcanic, is more than probable; ſince this very ſubſtance which is diffuſed at large in ſeveral parts of Devonſhire, is found encloſed in the ſtone of Exeter caſtle, and in the Heavitree ſtone. Indeed the cellular lava degenerates into red clay. And we have noticed a variety of *lavas*. The old walls of the city and ancient caſtle of Exeter, and moſt of the buildings, conſiſt of ſcarcely any other ſubſtance than lava and tufa. And theſe are as truly volcanic as any ſtones which can be procured from Veſuvius or Etna—the lava having run from the orifice of the volcano in a ſtate of fuſion, compoſing very large maſſes, ſuch as the Thorverton ſtone, Pocombe hill, and other ſtrata near Exeter—and the tufa* having never been in a ſtate of fuſion, but conſiſting of a mixture of aſhes, ſtones, and other heterogeneous ſubſtances, adhering by its ferruginous particles, and forming, altogether, a maſs of coarſe ſtone, ſuch as the Heavitree ſtone, a ſpecies of the terra puzzolana. That both theſe ſubſtances, eſpecially the lava, are excellent materials for all kinds of public expoſed edifices, is ſufficiently proved by the preſent appearance of the city walls; of which the oldeſt part (tho' they have exiſted ſo many centuries) is not viſibly decayed or diminiſhed. The lava is particularly neat in building. The range of hills from Pocombe to Cleave is evidently volcanic. To the north of Exeter all the quarries of Thorverton, and the Thorverton ſtone, are perfect beds of lava.† If we

* "White tufa has been found near Cowick hill, which partly conſiſts of red ſand and partly of the Heavitree ſtone." *Anſwer to queries, &c.*

† On the Spencecombe and Thorverton ſtones, Dr. Meniſh and another ingenious correſpondent, have favoured me with the following communications: "I am much obliged by the ſpecimens of ſtones ſent me. The dunſtone, as it is called, appears to have the ſchiſtus tegularis for its ground, and has intermixed between the laminæ a ſiliceous porous ſtone; the pores of which are filled with pulverulent calx of manganeſe, which is undoubtedly of volcanic origin. If I dare hazard a conjecture, I ſhould aſſert, that a vein of manganeſe, or rather lode of it, ſimilar to that obſerved at Combpine, had been involved in the ravages of a volcano, and was ejected with the lava in a ſtate of calcination; from whence it has been diſperſed over the county, and intermixed with the rocks and ſtones which were formed after that event. To what height the volcano roſe, is uncertain; but from the quartz and flint, and the great variety of lava ſtones found at Spencecombe and in the country adjacent, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe the mountain was of conſiderable height and extent originally: and whatever has ſuffered fire, more or leſs, fertilizes ſoil. As for the other ſtones, they appear to be fragments of rocks now in a ſtate of decay, which is generally the caſe with all compound rocks near the ſurface of the earth. They are ſubject to be influenced, firſt by the weather, and then by the alternate expanſion and contraction of heat and cold, to which they are neceſſarily expoſed: Theſe looſen their texture. They are compoſed chiefly of the materials of the granite, in various proportions, and probably owe their origin to the ſame cauſe. What appears ſo ſhining, is ſolar mica, cemented by calx of iron, intermixed alſo with quartz—tis probable an accurate analyſis might develope ſome other metal. Some of theſe ſtones, particularly the dunſtone, would ſtrongly confirm Dr. Hutton in the theory he has publiſhed in the Edinburgh Philoſoph. Tranſ. where he aſſerts, that all rocks have been cemented by fuſion. Dr. Black, the profeſſor, gives into the ſame opinion; and I find Dr. Darwin, the author of the Botanic Garden, favours the theory in many reſpects. I confine it to thoſe rocks which have evidently a volcanic origin, and which are more numerous than are commonly imagined." "The ſpecimens you ſent me from Spencecombe confirm me in the opinion of their volcanic origin. I ſometime ago ſent ſpecimens of them to my friend Dr. Black at Edinburgh, who, in a letter I lately received from him, mentions them as ſpecimens of lava very intereſting, and wiſhes to be informed of the extent of it; and if it lies expoſed or only covered with looſe ſoil and rubbiſh. As the Thorverton ſtone is of the ſame nature with the Spencecombe, I am inclined to believe that there is a continuation of the lava from one place to the other; it would be a pleaſing game to purſue all the traces of it. The black powdery ſubſtance that fills up the holes and covers the quartz of many pieces, is a variety of black wad, as it is called in Derbyſhire, and is a calx of manganeſe. The white farinaceous ſubſtances found in other pieces, is ſteatite; and what forms the white ſpots in the Thorverton ſtone, I have been told, though I do not aſſert it from my own experience, is a ſpecies of zeolite. The fragments of quartz which is always formed in the fiſſures of rocks and ſtrata, the fragments of flint, or that ſort called chert or petroſilex, together with nodules of ſteatite found on the ſurface of the ground, evidently exhibit marks of the deſtruction of the ſuperincumbent ſtrata at the time of the eruption of the lava: and many maſſes of the iron ſtone carried down by torrents or the ſea, are found in the low grounds now; and I dare ſay the more you dig in theſe grounds, the more of this ſubſtance you will diſcover. According to Dr. Hutton's hypotheſis, the conſolidation of earth is owing to the effects of fires, which in the more early periods of the globe's exiſtence, had their ſeat deep in the bowels of the earth, and under the immenſe preſſure of the ſuperincumbent materials produced the ſeveral phænomena we now obſerve. Undoubtedly there exiſt, at this time, extenſive ſubterraneous fires, which evince themſelves not only by the preſent volcanoes, but by the hot mineral waters which are diſcovered over all parts of the globe, and beſides, by the vaſt tracts of country often influenced by earthquakes, where the electric matter operating, muſt have been ſeated at a great many miles below the earth's ſurface; and many of the appearances, under which the ores of metals exhibit themſelves, are more probably owing to fire than to water: and 'tis frequently difficult to diſtinguiſh, ſo as to decide, which cauſe produced the effect."

we extend our views ſtill further through the county, we may find ſpecimens of vitrified matter, frequently a ſpecies of lava reſembling that with which Naples is paved, occurring in a variety of places.* The ſcoriæ of iron on Blackdown† are very remarkable. On the heights of Hennock (in which pariſh as well as Chudleigh and South-Bovey, there are a variety of volcanic phænomena) iron ſcoriæ are ſtrewed round the rocks in conſiderable quantities as if they had been thrown from a ſmith's forge. I have noticed in ſeveral places the ſcoriæ of iron. And Mr. Corniſh of Totnes informs me, that he has obſerved the ſcoriæ of iron in many parts of the Southams; having all the appearance of cinders from a ſmith's forge. The quantities and extent of iron ſcoriæ in different parts of the county, are worthy of examination. They are ſo conſiderable as to raiſe a ſuſpicion that they may be owing to other cauſes than iron-works. I have no doubt, indeed, but theſe ſubſtances are volcanic. And the homogeneity of ſome ſorts of lava with clinkers, clearly accounts, in my opinion, for the origin of theſe ſcoriæ.

From theſe appearances, we can ſcarcely help ſuſpecting, that there once exiſted a central burning mountain very near the city, as well as others, in the neighbourhood; and indeed in more diſtant parts of Devonſhire: otherwiſe, we ſhall be unable to account for the volcanic ſubſtances which are ſcattered over ſo large a part of this diſordered country. The conical ſhape of many of our hills, naturally diſpoſes a ſpectator to form conjectures reſpecting their origin; and with the appearance of probability to ſuppoſe them to have been hills raiſed by ſubterraneous fires, which, in ſome former period of time, ſubſiſted under them, and to which they were the ſpiracula. The caſtle at Exeter was probably the crater of a volcano. But the moſt remarkable conical hills in the neighbourhood of Exeter, are, Knoll-hill between Alphington and Counteſs-wear bridge; the hill at Exwell in the pariſh of Powderham; and a hill we ſee from Woodbury common looking towards Budleigh. The conical hill on which Cadbury-caſtle was erected, appears to be volcanic. To the ſouth of Exeter, the heights of Hennock afford ſufficient evidence of a volcanic fire, which "hath fuſed in ſeveral places thoſe enormous ledges of iron ſtone called ‡ Bottor-rock; as well as other rude heaps of the ſame ſtone that are ſcattered on the downs. Here (ſays Mr. Hill of Hennock) I have diſcovered the crater of a volcano." The Dartmoor torrs have been mentioned as ſo many exhauſted volcanoes ſpread round with the ſtones they have formerly emitted, while the more ponderous remain on their ſummits as too heavy to be diſengaged and thrown off. The ſummits of theſe torrs are found to be compoſed, in general, partly of granite and partly of a dark-brown iron-ſtone, which, in ſome places, appears to have been once in a ſtate of fuſion. Brent-torr and ſeveral other torrs on the weſt-ſide of the river, are undoubtedly volcanic.§ Dane mount, in the pariſh of Denbury, and Hoodball, in the pariſh of Dartington, were both probably volcanic hills. Whether they ever burſt or not, it is impoſſible to aſcertain.¶ But we are not to examine only conical hills or other heights, with

* "I have found ſubſtances at Manaton, at Moreton, and at Okehamton, that have evidently paſſed through the fire, or felt its effects, if their origin is not to be aſcribed to it. Amidſt the great heaps of ſtone on one of the hills at Moreton, in particular, we obſerve ſmaller pieces reſembling liquid matter that had been thrown from the crater of a volcano. And in Okehamton park, I met with a rock, ſome part of which was melted and vitrified. This fuſion and vitrification have been attributed to lightning: but the cauſe is ſcarcely equal to the effect." *Anſwers to queries, &c.*

† And an ingenious friend has propoſed to me the queſtion, whether the hill of Hembury-ford were not originally a volcano? Hembury-fod, however, ſtands at the end of a ridge: it is in no reſpect conical.

‡ "Bowtor, which is one of the heights of Hennock, is a clatter of granite—or rather, like Blackſtone rock, I mean in form."

§ "Brent-torr is very curious; it being one maſs of hill, riſing to a great height from a perfect plane, and entirely diveſted of every thing of the kind beſides itſelf, and differing from all the other torrs which we viſited. We found it covered, between the rocks, with a fine verdure and every indication of a very rich ſoil, far different from the heath which ſurrounds it. We brought away ſome bits of the rock, which, in general, is a deep ruſty blue inclining to black, hard and heavy, with pores here and there as if worm-eaten: ſome of the pores contain a little of a browniſh red earth, but whether of the ochre kind we could not determine. Near the top of the torr ſome pieces were found more porous, even reſembling a cinder or piece of burnt bread, and very light: we ſuppoſed it to be a variety of the tophus. Another obſervation was very ſtriking, that this torr does *not contain a ſingle particle of granite* that we could diſcover. In this it differs from moſt of the other torrs we viſited, though we found ſome torrs on the weſt ſide of the river Lid, which contained ſtones of a ſimilar poroſity. From the above obſervations, we were led to believe that this remarkable torr was the effect or remains of ſome long-ago-extinguiſhed volcano; as, in its appearance, ſituation, ſoil, ſtrata, &c. it argues ſtrongly for it. It bears alſo a great ſimilarity to the deſcription in Brydone's tour through Sicily, &c. of the hills which he calls "the offspring of Etna." On the top of this torr ſtands a church, which has a fine bold appearance, particularly from the northern-ſide. We were informed it ſerves for a mark for ſailors that bear for Plymouth haven. The whim for building a church in ſuch an elevated ſituation, is a matter rather unaccountable. Poſſibly, in the days of ſuperſtition, they might think it peculiarly meritorious to take extraordinary pains to ſerve God." *Dartmoor excurſion.*

¶ "That part of Mr. Buffon's Theory of the Earth, which ſuppoſes its preſent ſurface to have been for a long ſucceſſion of ages, the bottom of the ſea, receives great ſupport from the regularity of the elevations and depreſſions in the country on the ſouth ſide of Dartmoor, which I conſider as the great connecting rib. I had once the curioſity to aſcend the bluff point of Hightorr rock, which I will venture to aſſert, is about ſixty feet high. From this point a very great part of the Southams may be ſurveyed. From a general view of the uniformity of the ſalient and returning angles, and from the gradual ſlope from the hills to the vallies, the ſtrongeſt preſumptive proof ariſes, that the cauſe muſt have been the waſh of waters for an immenſe length of time. I cannot diſcover that there have ever been any volcanoes in this country; though we have had tumuli, which I chuſe to call blind volcanoes; for it does not appear that they have ever burſt. One of theſe is Dane-mount, in the pariſh of Denbury; and the other Hood-ball, in the pariſh of Dartington—both theſe tumuli, I believe, were elevated by internal fires; the proceſs is beautifully deſcribed by Ovid:

- - - - - - - tumulus - - - ſine ullis,
Arduus arboribus, quondam planiſſima campi
Area nunc tumulus: nam (res horrenda relatu)
Vis fera ventorum, cœcis incluſa cavernis
Expirare aliqua cupiens, luctataque fruſtra
Liberiore frui cœlo, cum carcere rima
Nulla foret toto, nec pervia flatibus eſſet;
Extentam tumefecit humum - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - et alti
Collis habet ſpeciem." - - - - - *Letter from Corniſh of Totnes.*

I have

with a view of diſcovering volcanoes: many of thoſe pits or pools which the common people ſay have no bottoms, were, I ſuſpect, the craters of volcanoes. In the eaſtern parts of Devon I think, Exmoor exhibits ſome volcanic appearances. Mole's chamber, on Exmoor, deſcribed "as an unfathomable lake on a hill a few miles from where the Exe riſes," was probably the crater of a volcano. The pool in Ilſington, which is ſaid to be unfathomable, is the crater of an ancient volcano. I have ſeen many, indeed, of theſe pools, all probably craters of volcanoes; which accounts for their great depth.* It hath been aſked, if ſuch volcanic mountains once exiſted, why are their furnaces at this moment extinct? Perhaps, on conſidering the ſituation of volcanoes in general, we may come to no improbable ſolution of this queſtion. The volcanoes, in our hemiſphere, are ſituated very near the ſea, as Hecla, Etna, and Veſuvius. This prevalence of volcanoes in the neighbourhood of the ſea, hath occaſioned a ſuſpicion, that ſea-water is neceſſary to produce the inflammation of ſulphureous and ferruginous pyrites, the principal aliment of volcanoes. Theſe pyrites never burn but when in contact with water, or in a moiſt atmoſphere, owing to the property in iron of decompoſing ſulphur by the aid of water. The fire, then, of our extinct volcanoes, might have ceaſed, on the elevation of the mountains and inferior hills from the ocean; as the decompoſition of the pyrites could no longer take place in the bowels of the earth, for want of a ſufficient quantity of water. To attribute the extinction of theſe volcanoes to the phlogiſtic matter being exhauſted, is manifeſtly wrong. Veſuvius hath burned for more than 3000 years; and Etna, probably, as long.†

In the mean time, it may be difficult to account for theſe phenomena, without the aid of earthquakes. Neither deluges nor volcanoes are ſufficient for ſuch a convulſion of the earth, and ſo deep and general a diſorder of the ſtrata, as this fractured county preſents to our contemplation. We may ſee, in various places, the diſruption of vaſt rocks, that were evidently diſparted by violence. And we may reaſonably look to earthquakes for the cauſe, when we recollect that the pyrites, which helps to generate them, is diſperſed in large quantities in many parts of Devonſhire.‡ That earthquakes have not unfrequently happened in Devonſhire, may be abundantly proved from our records. It is ſaid ¶ that in 1242, a great earthquake was felt in Devonſhire: but no particulars of it are recorded. "In 1247, the ſea ceaſed from ebbing and flowing for three months; after which followed a horrible earthquake." "In 1248, an earthquake

I have intimated my ſuſpicion, that the rocks at Dornafield, in the pariſh of Torbryan, are volcanic. A correſpondent informs me, that they are "maſſes of marble—perforated with a number of little holes; and that the marble which lies under the ſurface, hath not a ſingle perforation: Indeed, it has never been expoſed to the action of the aerial acid." A gentleman who inſpected my MSS. obſerves, "Marble is not a volcanic ſubſtance. Marble is often found near the ſea perforated with holes made by muſcles: I have ſeen the muſcles at work. If this rock be marble, and perforated, it was before its elevation from the bottom of the primeval ocean."

* I have already noticed an appearance near the Hoe at Plymouth, which Mr. Elford attributes to ſome volcano in the neighbourhood.

† I have to thank Mr. Hill of Hennock, for the following anſwer to my queries on this ſubject: "Fiſſures where lodes are found, are ſuppoſed to be the effect of exſiccation; but I think without ſufficient reaſon. Fiſſures paſs through various ſtrata in a direct courſe, except when they meet with a rocky ſtratum, which the ſame force could not ſo eaſily ſeparate; there they are compreſſed, and a little deranged. This would not be the caſe in exſiccation. Every different ſtratum would indurate in its own way, and the fiſſures would not be thus uniform; the marks of exſiccation are in all poſſible directions, and at no great diſtance from each other, and they form thoſe blocks that the firmeſt rocks ſeem to clift into; and perhaps alſo, thoſe different veins in the lime-rock, which are filled up with the ſpar that exudes from the rock, and form the beauty of the marble. The ores in the ſame fiſſure are the ſame; tho' the ſtrata are different that it paſſes through, and even the cryſtallization on the walls of the lode are the ſame, therefore the ſtrata have nothing at all to do with the ore as a matrix, no more than the ſides of a retort. It was thought that one ſtratum was good for one kind of ore, and another for another kind; but the ſtrata have nothing to do with it, and volcanic, hilly, and mountainous places, are the likely grounds for ore, without any regard to the ſtrata. It was thought that moorſtone would not produce copper, but experience hath proved this to be a miſtake. Fiſſures extend deeper than the art of man can follow. To an obſerver of the ſtrata in the interior part of Devonſhire, it does not appear probable that the romantic derangement of its ſurface which it exhibits, is owing to a power acting merely on its ſuperficies, as is the common opinion, but to ſome internal power; or in other words, that it is not the operation of the flood, but a volcanic operation. If the flood, as we believe it was, was univerſal, (and the extreme diſtance of England from the ſeat of Noah, which bears ſuch marks of it, is a ſtrong argument) all the ſoft ſuperficial ſtrata were afloat, vegetable and marine ſubſtances, and clays, of various denominations, joining the maſs: from this mixture proceeded all the alluvial and ſuperficial ſtrata of the preſent earth, and no wonder that the vegetables of America ſubſided in England, and various other circumſtances in countries that were not their own, much if they had ſubſided where they firſt floated: from this maſs ſubſided our limeſtone, our coal, our clayſtones, gritſtones, ſandſtones, and if thoſe looſe beds of gravel, whoſe particular fragments were rounded by attrition or wanted ſome medium, as clay, &c. to cement them, ſupported their incumbent preſſure without uniting, no wonder that we ſee alternate ſtrata of ſea and land productions heaped on one another. At the early ages of the world, after the flood, when the earth had put on this new coat of ſtrata, all its internal fires were pent within itſelf. In the ſtruggles of nature in ſubſequent ages, to free itſelf, volcanic operations had a greater effect than we now conceive, then thoſe mountains were formed that girt the world, and thoſe leſs hills that diverſify every country, and in the violence of her operations, in ſome places her new coat thrown off, and her primeval ſtrata laid bare. Earthquakes are dreadful events: yet from theſe events, what advantages have ariſen to mankind—volcanic operations breaking theſe ſtrata, have raiſed the deep indurated ones that ſerve man for his moſt uſeful purpoſes—his building-ſtone, his limeſtone, his coal, &c. all of which would not have been ſuſpected, had not providence by theſe harſh, as it ſeems, meaſures, brought it to the very eyes of mankind. The art of trying the contents of the earth by a ſhaft, is not above 300 years ſtanding, and the trial would have been uncertain and expenſive. Earthquakes are not ſo frequent now, becauſe nature is relieved thro' thoſe fiſſures. I ſaid that coal-mines were all deep; ſometimes, however, ſtrata of coal, like the houſe-ſlate, are raiſed in their thin, firm, indurated ſtate; they were not formed thus, however, ſo near the ſurface, but lifted by ſome volcanic power."

‡ A correſpondent obſerves, that "the rock in Chriſtow, from the middle of which the caſcade of Canonteign is precipitated, looks as if torn aſunder by an earthquake. One ſide is evidently ſo well adapted to the other, that cloſing they might form a complete junction. Every plane has its correſponding plane, and every convex has its oppoſite concave." This rock, however, is a very ſmall one—ſcarcely worth notice.

¶ Palkian MSS.

quake happened in theſe weſtern parts."* In 1727, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Exeter and many other places of Devonſhire, though not attended with any miſchievous effects. A ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt on Sunday, Feb. 23d, 1752, about half paſt two in the afternoon, at Manaton, North-Bovey, Moretonhamſtead, Chagford, and other places in the neighbourhood; but moſtly at Withecombe, in the Moor, and places adjoining the foreſt of Dartmoor. At Withecombe it injured ſome private houſes, and threw down a pinnacle from the tower. According to the hypotheſis of ſome naturaliſts, the higheſt mountains have generally the deepeſt caverns beneath them, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by earthquakes, which threw up theſe mountains, at the ſame time that they left large hollows underneath, in the bowels of the earth. If this be the caſe, (it hath been aſked) may not Dartmoor, which is the higheſt tract of hilly ground in this county, have ſuch hollows below, as to render any convulſion of the earth more perceptible there, than where the earth is leſs cavernous? At Bovey-Tracey, on Monday, Jan. 5, 1756, between eight and nine at night, ſome ſhocks of an earthquake were felt, which alarmed the inhabitants by rattling the pewter on their ſhelves, and rocking thoſe few who happened to be then in bed. No miſchief, however, enſued. The trembling of the ground was more than once repeated, though unperceived by many, whoſe attention was engaged by their different occupations. The laſt ſhock was more than a quarter of an hour after the firſt: and theſe ſhocks are ſaid to have been moſt ſenſibly felt in ſuch parts of the pariſh and neighbourhood as lie towards Hightorr rock, on the borders of Dartmoor. The ſhock of the earthquake, which was ſo ſenſibly felt on the 15th of July, 1757, in many parts of Cornwall, particularly at St. Ives, on the north ſea, was but faintly perceived at Plymouth—ſcarcely ſufficient to excite curioſity or fear. On Friday, Sept. 8th, 1775, about five minutes before ten at night, an earthquake was felt in the city of Exeter,¶ which alarmed many of the inhabitants, eſpecially thoſe who happened to be in the upper rooms of their houſes. Its direction ſeemed to be from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. In ſeveral parts of the city, beſide rocking the beds, chairs, and other furniture, it is ſaid to have thrown open the doors, and to have tumbled the pewter from the ſhelves. From the crack of the woodwork around them, ſome people imagined that they ſhould be buried in the ruins of their houſes. Yet it is certain, that the ſhock was ſo ſlight in many parts of Exeter, as not to be perceived by a great number of the inhabitants. A heavy ſhower from the ſouth had fallen a little while before: the air was then remarkably ſtill; and a noiſe, like that of a ruſhing wind, immediately preceded the ſhock. This earthquake was felt about the ſame time at Barnſtaple,† Bideford, Buckland-Brewer, Great-Torrington, Okehamton, Crediton, Powderham, Kenton, Exmouth, Bovey-Tracey, Aſhburton, Kingſbridge, and Salcombe. On May the 5th, 1789, at a quarter paſt three o'clock in the morning, was felt at Barnſtaple and the places adjacent, a violent ſhock of the earth.‡ It began with a rumbling noiſe, then made a loud report: and the earth continued ſhaking, till a ſecond report was made, which went off with a noiſe ſimilar to the ſounding of a vaſt number of dry caſks, and ended with a faint muſical noiſe, like that emitted from a glaſs tumbler, if ſtruck whilſt containing a ſmall quantity of liquor—which was attributed to the effect it had on the ſea. The motion was full a minute: and the ſhock was ſo ſmart, that no perſon doubted what it was. It opened the caſement of a window in the houſe of one of the inhabitants of Barnſtaple, and removed ſeveral things in his factory, ſuch as pieces of iron, machines. Several people got up, much terrified: and a man in a cloth fulling-mill, ran out, expecting the millhouſe to tumble about him, and was convinced it was an earthquake, by ſeeing the ſurrounding hills move diſtinctly, and the water in the river run contrary to its uſual current. The morning was unuſually light for the age of the moon, and quite calm, without a cloud ſtirring. A man employed in the limekilns, perceived the ſky to look uncommonly red, juſt after the ſhock. The day was remarkably hot. The direction of the earthquake was from eaſt to weſt. No material injury was done. This earthquake was perceived in few places beyond Southmolton. The day ſucceeding the earthquake, the winds veered about in a very extraordinary manner, changing from north to ſouth almoſt inſtantaneouſly. A ſecond earthquake was perceived in the north of Devon, this ſame year. Several times in the beginning of

* *MS. Annals of Exeter.*—There might have been an earthquake; but the ſea could not have ceaſed from ebbing and flowing for three months.

¶ "On Friday, Sept. 8th, 1775, about ten o'clock at night, the inhabitants of Exeter were greatly alarmed by a conſiderable ſhock of an earthquake, which was felt in every part of the city, and continued in an undulating motion for the ſpace of two ſeconds at leaſt, and *was followed*, after nearly the ſame interval of time, by a loud exploſion in the air, which was heard by a number of perſons who were on the ground floor, few of whom perceived the motion of the earth. Toward the weſtern parts of the city it was more conſiderably felt, and moſtly by thoſe who were in the attic ſtory." *Extract, &c.*

† "At the ſame time, at Barnſtaple, the ſhock of an earthquake was felt, which greatly alarmed many of the inhabitants: ſeveral perſons were apparently moved in their chairs, others perceived the ground to move under them. In one houſe the ſtring of the bell was ſo ſtruck, that the clerk, imagining his maſter rung for him, came down ſtairs in conſequence of it. At the brewery in that town, the whole fabrick rolled to and fro to an amazing degree, and cauſed the chamber doors to open. It was alſo felt with equal violence for twenty miles round that town." *Extract, &c.*

‡ "A ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt laſt ſummer at Eaſtdown near Barnſtaple. It extended only about twenty miles ſquare. It did no damage, except the breaking of earthenware and a looking-glaſs. It was moſt ſevere in the loweſt ſituations." *Extract of a letter from Mr. Pine.*

of the ſummer of 1792, ſhocks of earthquakes were felt in the weſtern counties. " A violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Okehamton, Fowey, Camelford, and ſeveral other places in Cornwall. Its direction ſeemed from eaſt to weſt, and cauſed the greateſt conſternation."

Theſe inſtances of earthquakes undoubtedly prove, that we are not exempted from the violent ſhocks of nature.* Yet, whatever might have been the fury of our volcanoes or deluges in the earlieſt ages, we may judge from all the irregularities in the natural world, which come within the reach of the memorialiſt, that this county (and the iſland indeed in general) is by no means ſubject to ſuch internal agitations as many other parts of Europe. If Devonſhire be impregnated with minerals leſs numerous, or rather, leſs rich, than thoſe of ſome other countries, we ſhould rejoice that ſhe is leſs expoſed to the ſubterraneous war of elements.†

* All minerals were probably formed from vapours exhaled from ſubterraneous fires—the cracks, where lodes were found, were, perhaps, made by thoſe fires that filled them with ore; and the croſs-goſſans, &c. of the Corniſh miners were, poſſibly, the effects of ſubſequent earthquakes: In this caſe, there are no minerals but where there are traces of earthquakes.—Price ſays, " the ſtrata muſt be cavernous and fiſſured to conſtitute and form theſe receptacles of mineral particles called lodes and their lateral branches." (Price's *Min. Cornub.* p. 21.)—And I conſider all the ſuperficial ſtrata of the earth not to be arranged ſo much, according to their ſpecific gravity, as to thoſe accidents: Hence, the beſt place to look for ore, is where the ground is moſt broken. Tin, gold, and ſome others, produce ſhodes: where ſhodes are found, ſome late ſhock broke them from their lodes, ſubſequent to the convulſion that formed them. In ſome places there have been ſtrata of grain tin, incumbent, and with other ſtrata intervening. This muſt have been the effect of repeated ſhocks.

† " You promiſed us a ſketch only, (obſerves a correſpondent who inſpected this chapter in 1794) but you have done much more than could be expected from a general hiſtorian of a county. Even this chapter muſt have taken up a large portion of the time elapſed ſince the emiſſion of your propoſals. It remains, perhaps, for the profeſt geologiſt and mineralogiſt to examine the cauſes of the great irregularities ſo conſpicuous in the general external aſpect of the county, with the opinions which have prevailed about them, together with the ſtriking intermixture of ſchiſtus with marble; to mark the diviſion of the mountains into three orders—the primary, the ſecondary, and tertiary; to give ſome opinion on the formation of granite and trap, which compoſe the primary mountains; to notice the beds of rivers, and diſtinguiſh whether they conſiſt of their materials in their original ſtate and poſition, or whether they are alluvial; to conſider whether the red loam which owes its colour to the earth of iron, derives that red colour from fire, as fire has been hitherto found to be the only cauſe of its aſſuming that colour; and whether the earth of iron reduced to that particular ſtate, be conducive to vegetation, and with regard to extraneous foſſils, ſuch as ſhells in particular, to examine whether there be any found in Devonſhire, beſides thoſe of Blackdown, Haldon, &c. and whether they are found in the ſecondary or tertiary hills and countries? and with regard to the mineralogical part, to devote a conſiderable portion of time, amidſt difficulties and dangers, to the inveſtigation of the minerals of Dartmoor and many other parts of this extenſive county."

CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

The INDIGENOUS PLANTS of DEVONSHIRE.

HAVING gone through the mineral, I come to the vegetable productions of the county: and I ſhall notice a variety of plants, which grow ſpontaneouſly in Devonſhire; and generally point out the ſpot, where each individual plant may be found.

I had intended to arrange our indigenous plants under the heads of *Herbs*, *Shrubs*, and *Trees*—mentioning firſt, the plants more common in Devonſhire than in other counties; ſecondly, the plants rarely occurring in Devon, though frequent in other counties; and, thirdly, the plants more common in one part of Devon than another. That to diſtinguiſh what are really plentiful or ſcarce plants, on this comparative view, would be extremely difficult. And I was convinced, from converſations with gentlemen not unacquainted with botany, that ſuch a catalogue as follows, would be more generally approved.

In regard to my predeceſſors—Hudſon, in his Flora, has often marked the ſituations in Devonſhire, where particular plants are to be found, though not always with ſufficient accuracy. Few gentlemen of Devon have communicated to the public their obſervations in botany. Gibſon preſents us with ſome Devonſhire plants, in his edition of Camden: and Mr. Pike of Bideford publiſhed a collection of plants as growing in the neighbourhood of that town. Pike's catalogue has been reprinted more than once. It amounts in number to one hundred and fourteen plants, which are certainly not peculiar to Bideford or its environs: and in this liſt, we have the coix or Job's tears, which is not an indigenous plant.

From the eaſtern part of the county, Mr. Welland, Rector of Talaton, and Miſs Burges of Tracey, near Honiton, have favoured me with botanical obſervations—from the neighbourhood of Exeter, Mr. Weſton, late Rector of Mamhead, and Mr. Swete of Oxton-houſe—from the north-eaſt and the north of Devon, Dr. Cruwys of Tiverton, and Dr. Wavell of Barnſtaple, and from the Southams Mr. Corniſh of Totnes, and * Mr. Yonge of Puſlinch.

* I ſhould have been extremely happy in adding to my liſt, the names of the ingenious Mr. Martyn, late reſident in Exeter, and of the late Mr. Newbery, who was well known (particularly in Devonſhire) as a botaniſt: Botany, indeed, was the only purſuit in which he was conſpicuous. The late Sir Francis Drake of Nutwell, is ſaid to have been a proficient in botany: but he certainly did not botaniſe in the neighbourhood of Nutwell. During his occaſional reſidencies in Devonſhire, he was pleaſed to confine himſelf within the narrow circuit of his own grounds; averſe from ſocial communication, and particularly inacceſſible to men of talents and literature.

In the following catalogue of Devonſhire plants, I have ſeldom deſcribed either their generic or ſpecific qualities: I leave this to the botaniſt. If I have noticed a few plants, which are common every where, I had generally a view to their medical virtues, their uſes in the arts, or ſome other ſtriking properties.

Class I. Monandria monogynia. One ſtamen; one piſtil. Salicornia Europæa. Glaſs-wort. Sea-ſhore. Common. Grows in the great marſhes about Totnes. *C.*

Class II. Diandria monagynia. Two ſtamens; one piſtil. Veronica Anagallis. Water-ſpeedwell. Borringdon moor. Not common. *W--ll.*——Veronica Santellata. Marſh-ſpeedwell. Bogs on Borringdon moor. *W--ll.*——Veronica Montana. Mountain-ſpeedwell. In a lane near Torrington, leading towards Holdſworthy. Rare. *W--ll.*——Pinguicola Villosa. Hairy-butterwort. Marſhes in Devon. Frequent. *Hudſon.* Haldon goyle.*——Lycopus Europeus. Water-hore-hound. Very common in the marſhes about Totnes. *C.* On the banks of the Yeo. *W--ll.*——Salvia Verbenaca. Vervain ſage. On the caſtle-hill at Barnſtaple.——Circæa Lutetiana. Enchanter's nightſhade. Woods and moiſt hedge-bottoms. Common in Devon. Hedges about Totnes. *C.* Very common every where.

Diandria Digynia. Anthoxanthum Odoratum. Vernal graſs. "This graſs is frequently vivaparous (ſays Darwin) bearing, ſometimes, roots or bulbs inſtead of ſeeds; which, after a time, drop off and ſtrike root into the ground."

Class III. Triandria monogynia. Three ſtamens; one piſtil. Valeriana rubra. Red valerian. On old walls and rubbiſh. Devon. Common. *Hudſon.* Walls round Exeter. *W*—. On the wall of the houſe called Bullhill, near Pilton church. *W--ll.*——Valeriana officinalis. Wild valerian. Dry heaths and high paſtures. "The wild valerian was formerly uſed in Devonſhire as a medicine in nervous caſes, and in epilepſies." *Cr.* The uſe of the wild valerian in epilepſies and nervous caſes (however inadequate to the purpoſe) is ſtill common, not only in Devonſhire, but throughout Britain and even Europe.——Iris fœtidissima. Stinking gladdon or gladwyn. In the weſt of England. Not uncommon in lanes. *Woodward.* On the banks of North-Yeo. *W--ll.*——Schænus nigricans. Black-bog-ruſh. On the moors near Clovelly. *W--ll.*——Scirpus cespitosus. Dwarf-club-ruſh. Berry down. *W--ll.*——Scirpus Holochoenus. Roundheaded club-ruſh. Sea-coaſt. Found by Mr. Stephens in Braunton boroughs, Devon. *Hudſon.* In Somerſetſhire and Hampſhire. *Gibſon. Hudſon.* Grows plentifully on Braunton burroughs, covering nearly half an acre of ground. *W--ll.* "This, Dr. Wavell ſays, is a rare plant; almoſt peculiar, indeed, to Devonſhire."——Scirpus Setaceus. Leaſt ruſh. Small Plymouth-ruſh-graſs. Near Plymouth on the wet grounds. *Gibſon.* This is a rare plant.——Eriophorum Polystachion. Cotton-graſs. The Cotton-graſs grows in great profuſion on the bogs of Bovey-heathfield and the moor. ‡ Very common. ——Eriophorum vaginatum. Haretail-ruſh. On bogs near the road leading from Clovelly to Kilkhampton. *W--ll.*——Nardus stricta. Mat-graſs. On Borringdon moor. *W--ll.*

Triandria Digynia. Three ſtamens; two piſtils.——Phalaris arundinacea. Red canary-graſs. On the banks of the Taw. *W--ll.*——Millium landigerum. Panic millet-graſs. Near Inſtow. *Curtis.* This plant Dr. Wavell has never ſeen.——Agrostis canina. Brown-bent-graſs. Haldon and other places in Devonſhire. *Hudſon.*——Aira distans. Water-hair-graſs. The ſandy places about Exmouth. ——Aira flexuosa. Heath-hair-graſs. Swindown. *W--ll.* §——Melica nutans. Wood-melic-graſs. In a wood near Dolton. *W--ll.*——Poa maritima. Sea-meadow-graſs. Braunton burroughs. *W--ll.*——Festuca fluitans. Flote-Feſcue graſs. "The ſeeds of the flote feſcue-graſs are ſmall, but very ſweet and nouriſhing. They are collected in ſeveral parts of Germany and Poland, under the name of manna ſeeds, and are uſed at the tables of the great in ſoups and gruels, upon account of their grateful flavour and nutritious quality. When ground to meal, they make bread very little interior to that in common uſe." *Withering.* The flote-feſcue-graſs grows very plentifully in Devonſhire, in ſmall ſtreams and ditches.——Avena nuda. Naked oats or pilcorn. Fomerly this was the chief oat cultivated in Devon and Cornwall. The ſeeds being naked, was a great inducement to its propagation, before the method of huſking the common oat became general. *Cr.*——Arundo Arenaria. Sea-reed-graſs. Sea-ſhore near Morthoe. *W--ll.*——Elymus arenarius. Sea-lyme graſs. Near Exmouth.

Triandria Trigynia. Three ſtamens; three piſtils. Polycarpon Tetraphyllum. Four-leaved polycarpon. Lymſton, near Exeter. *Hudſon* and *Newbery.* On the walls of Mr. Smith's houſe at Lymſton. *W.*

Class IV. Tetrandria monogynia. Four equal ſtamens. One piſtil. Dipsacus Sylvestris. Wild teaſel. Not a common plant in the north of Devon. *W--ll.* Dipsacus fullonum. Manured teaſel

* From γύαλα.

† Botanic Garden, vol. II. p. 10.

‡ The cotton is uſeful for inkhorns, and in bedding, being previouſly well dried and beaten. Wicks of candles of this down, dipt in melted ſuet, are preferable, on ſome accounts, to any other. *Cr.* That its uſe for theſe purpoſes is rare, I am well convinced.

§ Collinſon, in his Hiſtory of Somerſet, informs us, that the Aira Setacea grows ſo abundantly on Maiden down, as to conſtitute the predominant graſs, though very rare in many other counties. *Introd. p.* 17.

* teaſel. Very plentiful in the Southams. *C.* Common in the north of Devon. *W--ll.* I have ſeen it in meadows near Alphington and in George's-clyſt.——GALIUM ULIGINOSUM. Marſh ladies bed-ſtraw. Near Chillum-bridge. *W--ll.*——GALIUM PROCUMBENS. Proſtrate cleavers. On the terrace at Pickwell. *W--ll.*——RUBIA PEREGRINA. Wild madder. Near Exmouth plentifully. *Hudſon.* Road from Exeter to Newton. *Weſton.* In the waſte called the Torrs, between Puſſinch bridge and Yealmton. *Yonge.* On the rocks near the bridge at Bideford, and all along the hedges on both ſides of the way between Weſtleigh and Bideford, and in many other places of this county. *Gibſon's Camden.* Very common in the hedges of the road from Barnſtaple to Bideford, and alſo near Braunton, and in various other places.† *W--ll.*——SANGUISORBA OFFICINALIS. Great wild burnet. In meadows. Not common. *W--ll.*——PLANTAGO MAJOR. Great plantain. Paſtures near the gate. Common. *W--ll.*——PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA. Ribworth plantain or cock-graſs. Sown in fields in Devonſhire commonly with the lollium perenne or darnel-graſs, called in Devon and Cornwall *heaver* or *ever*.——PLANTAGO MARITIMA. Sea-plantain. On Northam burroughs. *W--ll.*

Tetrandria—Tetragynia. RUPPIA MARITIMA. In ditches. Braunton marſh. *W--ll.*

CLASS V. Pentandria monogynia. Five ſtamens; one piſtil. LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINALE. Common Gromwell, or Greymill. *Braunton* burrough. *W--ll.*——ANCHUSA SEMPERVIRENS. Evergreen Alkanet. Several places in Devon. Magna Britannia. Common in the lanes near Barnſtaple.——CYNOGLOSSUM OMPHALOIDES. Venus's navelwort. Found by Mrs. Taylor at Teignmouth, among the rocks. Perhaps it exiſts no where elſe in England. It is not noticed either by Hudſon or Withering.——PULMONARIA MARITIMA. Sea-bugloſs cowſlip. The Southams. ‡ A very rare plant. *C.*——PRIMULA VERIS. The common cowſlip. It is found in ſeveral places on the borders of Somerſet. I have obſerved the cowſlip in the pariſhes of Beer and Seaton; particularly at Bovey, where I ſaw a large field covered with it. But poſſibly it might have been ſown in this field; and thence have ſpread over ſome of the circumjacent grounds. The cowſlip grows, alſo, in Talaton pariſh; and at Leyhill in Peahembury. "The cowſlip, though ſo common in Somerſetſhire, and in many other counties, is here much otherwiſe. The only plant I have met with, in a ſtate of luxuriant vegetation, was between Awliſcombe and Buckerel, by the ſide of a narrow rivulet which falls into the Otter. I have ſeen ſome very indifferent ones in the vicinity of Axminſter: and I have been told that they are not unfrequent in ſome meadows near Hembury fort." *Miſs Burges.* "I have ſeen it very common near Axminſter, but in the north of Devon never; except in the the pariſh of Berrynarbor, where cowſlips grow moſt plentifully in one ſmall field; though not a ſingle plant is to be found in any of the adjoining fields or hedges. So abundant is the produce of this field, that I am informed the rector has been frequently enabled to make cowſlip wine." *W--ll.* Were not the ſeeds ſown in this field? The cowſlip grows in a field near South-Zeal. *Weſton.* Mr. Templer of Lindridge, has ſeen the cowſlip near Teigngrace. The ſteep cliff about a mile and half from Torkay, where we ſee the two openings of Kent's-hole, is not only covered with bruſhwood, but enamelled with a profuſion of flowers, particularly the cowſlip.——MONYANTHES TRIFOLIATA. Buckbean or marſh trefoil. In wet meadows. Sheep are very fond of it, either in hay, or in the marſhy grounds. *Cruwys.* The buckbean grows about Totnes in great abundance. Its infuſion hath been lately drank as an antiarthritic. It is certainly a good bitter, and coroborant. *C.*——CONVOLVULUS SOLDANELLA. Sea-bindwood. On the coaſt; Morthoe. *W--ll.*——VERBASCUM LYCHNITIS. White mullein. Hedges; not common. *W--ll.*——VERBASCUM BLATTARIA. Moth mullein. Frequent about Plymouth and Aſhburton. *Hudſon.* At Eaſt-Teignmouth, near the new chapel. *W.*——VINCA MINOR. Leſſer Periwinkle. This and the greater periwinkle are a very pleaſing ornament to our hedges in the Southams particularly, as it flowers in the depth of winter. *C.* Frequent in the hedges of Alphington, Exminſter, and Kenton.——SAMOLUS VALERANDI. Water ſamolus, or Pimpernel. Braunton burroughs. *W--ll.*——LONICERA PERICLYMENUM. Common honeyſuckle or woodbine. Moſt of the hedges in Devonſhire. *C.* By culture againſt an eaſt wall at Mamhead, it became lonicera caprifolium. *W.*——CAMPANULA HEDERACEA. Ivy-leaved bellflower. Frequent in moiſt and ſhadowy places in Cornwall and Devon. *Hudſon.* More frequent in Cornwall and Devon, than in any other part of England. *Y.*——RHAMNUS FRANGULA. Common rhamnus or berry-bearing alder. Frequent in the Devonſhire woods and coppices. *C.*——The BLACK-BERRY-BEARING ALDER was found near Sandy-gate, in the pariſh of Kingſteignton, by the Rev. Mr. Hugo of Dunchideock, who informed me

* There is a cap around every joint of the ſtem of the dipſacus, which contains from a ſpoonful to half a pint of water; and ſerves both for the nutriment of the plant in dry ſeaſons, and to prevent inſects from creeping up to devour its ſeed. *See Darwin's Bot. Gard. vol. II. p.* 37.

† Madder is cultivated in very large quantities for dying red. If mixed with the food of young pigs or chicken, it colours their bones red. If they are fed, alternate fortnights, with a mixture of madder, and with their uſual food alone, their bones will conſiſt of concentric circles of white and red. *Belchier. Phil. Tranſ.* 1736.

‡ Where in the Southams has Mr. Corniſh found it?

me that it was ſcarce in Devonſhire.——RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS. Buckthorn. Plentiful at Brixton. *MS. Anon.* It is not uncommon in other parts of Devonſhire. The poor people of Devonſhire give the ſyrop to their young children, as a common laxative. The beautiful color called ſap-green, is made from the buckthorn-berry. *Cr.* The ſyrop of rhamnus is a medicine of the diſpenſatory, uſed throughout the kingdom: it was more in uſe than at preſent.——EUONYMUS EUROPEUS. Prickwood or ſpindle-tree. It adds much to the beauty of our hedges. *C.* Very common near Barnſtaple, and well worthy a place in our ſhrubberies. *W--ll.*——HEDERA HELIX. Ivy. Round the aſh trees at Nutwell uncommonly large. The ſtem of the ivy that ſupports ſome part of the ruins of Berry caſtle, is larger than moſt of the Corniſh trees.——GLAUX MARITIMA. Black ſaltwort. Lord Courtenay's park near the bridge, on the Starcroſs ſide. *W.* Very common on Braunton burroughs and various other places. *W--ll.*

Pentandria Digynia. Five ſtamens; two piſtils. GENTIANA CENTAURIUM. The leſſer centaury. Is chiefly found in the woods of Dartington and Little Hempſton. *C.* Very common every where. *W--ll.*——GENTIANA AMORELLA. Autumnal gentian. Northam burroughs. *W--ll.*——GENTIANA FILIFORMIS. Leaſt gentian. Devon, paſſim. *Hudſon.* More frequent in Devon than in other counties. *Yonge.* CHENOPODIUM BONUS HENRICUS, Triangular gooſefoot, or Engliſh mercury, or all-good. Tawſtock. *W--ll.*——SALSOLA KALI. Prickly ſaltwort. Northam burroughs. *W--ll.*——SALSOLA FRUTICOSA. Shrubby ſaltwort. Sea-coaſt, Devon. *Hudſon.*——BETA MARITIMA. Sea-beet. Under the rocks near Sandtown. *W--ll.*——ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. Elm-tree. The elm thrives beſt in a red loam or on a limeſtone bottom. The country around Exeter is famous for elms. Here they grow very rapidly and luxuriantly, as they do in the country between the Teign and the Dart, and in the neighbourhoods of Yealmton and Brixton. *Milles's MSS.* A correſpondent doubts the limeſtone bottom. But, from my obſervations on the growth of the elm, both in Devon and Cornwall, I am aſſured, that Dean Milles was right. At Mowliſh, in the pariſh of Kenton, are a great number of fine elms; few meaſuring leſs than twelve feet round; ſome fourteen feet. Theſe trees, however, very quickly decay: though fair in appearance, they are often found to be hollow when felled. This premature and internal decay has been attributed to the looſe ſandy ſoil; which runs through the greater part of Kenton pariſh. But in the hedgerows all around Exeter the ſame thing happens; which, in the opinion of ſome people, is owing to the want of a proper faſtening for the roots of the trees in theſe narrow hedge banks: and ſuch trees are ſaid to have been ſhaken. Or may not the lopping of their limbs ſo frequently for firewood, by which they gain an unnatural height, (as well as a diſagreeable maypole-aſpect) be a cauſe? A fine elm and beech ſtand contiguous, on the plain to the left of the avenue which conducts us to Newhouſe, in the pariſh of Mamhead. The circumference of the trunk of the elm is ſixteen feet.* There are other elms at Newhouſe, of an immenſe bulk. The pariſhes of Holne and Buckland, on the extremities of the moor, are well wooded, particularly with the common elm. The elm flouriſhes around Totnes: in the church-yard are ſeveral noble elms. Near Torkay there is an elm which meaſures twenty-three feet in girth. I was informed by Mr. Pine of Eaſtdown, near Barnſtaple, that all timber trees, except elm, thrived well in his neighbourhood. "Of oak, aſh, and beech (ſaid he) we have beautiful woods hanging on the ſides of the hills." "In the neighbourhood of Southmolton (ſays Mr. Sharland) the oak, aſh, and beech are much more frequent and flouriſhing than the elm." "The wood of the elm is remarkable for its tenacity, being leſs liable to ſplit than other wood. The naves of carriage wheels and the keels and gunwhales of ſhips, are made of this wood."

ERYNGIUM

* And that of the beech eighteen. The beech at a foot from the ground (as I meaſured round its roots) was in circumference twenty-four feet. The avenue leading to Newhouſe, conſiſts of walnut trees and Spaniſh cheſnuts. Here one of the cheſnuts is fifteen feet in girth. There are, alſo, at Newhouſe, very fine ilexes; oaks, which are hardly to be rivalled in this part of the country, and beyond all, a wainſcot oak, which ſtands in the midſt of a high grove—quanquam toto vertice ſupra eſt. This ſeems to be the eſculus of the Romans. Yet Miller, and Martyn in his treatiſe on Ornamental Gardening, ſpeak of the horſe cheſnut being the eſculus. The eſculus is a tree, "foliis maxime diſſectis hirſutis, cujus glandibus, nondum inventis frugibus, primi mortales pro eſca utebantur. It was, therefore, called φαγος by the Greeks, and eſculus by the Latins. In ſeeking, therefore, for a tree that would anſwer this deſcription, they were able to find none but the horſe cheſnut; not conſidering that though the wainſcot oak did not bear very edible acorns in this county, yet it might poſſibly do ſo in Italy, its native ſoil. That the eſculus could not be the horſe cheſnut, and that it might be the wainſcot oak, will appear on the following conſiderations. The horſe cheſnut was never ſacred to Jove. The oak was the only tree. If, therefore, it can be proved that the eſculus was dedicated to Jove, it muſt follow, that the eſculus was a ſpecies of oak. Pliny, then, mentioning the arborum genera numinibus dicata, ſays, that, Jovi æſculus, apollini laurus, Veneri myrtus, were ſacred. And Virgil has the following paſſage: Nemorumque Jovi quæ maxima frondet eſculus. Beſides, a crown of horſe cheſnut leaves never were known to ſurround the temples of a victor in any of the games of the ancients. The oak was the only one that had that honor previous to the laurel. Thus, in the Pythian games, Ovid relates: His juvenum quicumque manu, pedibuſve Vicerat eſculæ capiebat frondis honorem Nondum laurus erat. Moreover, the horſe cheſnut was not a durable tree; nor does it continue to thrive to any great age; nor is it able to reſiſt the violence of the ſtorm. But the eſculus was a durable tree; its wood was denſe and extremely hard, as is that of the wainſcot oak. Thus Horace, nec rigida mollior eſculo. And that the eſculus lived to an immenſe age, that it ſtood firm againſt the moſt impetuous ſtorm, we have the authority of Virgil, who ſays: Æſculus imprimis, quæ quantum vertice ad auras Æthereas, tantum radice in Tartara tendit. Ergo, non hyemes illam, non flabra, neque imbres Convellunt: immota manet, multoſque per annos Multa virum volvens durando ſæcula vincit. Tum fortes late ramos et brachia tendens, Huc illuc, media ipſa ingentem ſuſtinet umbram. The noble tree at Newhouſe that I conclude to be the eſculus, hath a particular claim to the character given in the laſt two lines of this paſſage. It not only towers its head aloft, but ſpreads out its branches on every ſide to a great extent; and in the midſt of ſummer, when dreſt in full foliage, affords a vaſt circuitous ſhadow.

——ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM. Sea-holly. On a plain called the Burroughs at Northam, that lies full upon the ſea, about two miles from Bideford. Greeſon near Appledore. *W--ll.*——ERYNGIUM CAMPESTRE. Common eryngo. Near the ferry, from Plymouth into Cornwall. *Hudſon.* About the eaſtern point of the entrance into Hamoaze, and perhaps no where elſe in Devon. *Yonge.*——SANICULA EUROPŒA. Common Sanicle. Franky-marſh wood. *W--ll.*——TORDYLIUM OFFICINALE. Small tordylium. Near Stoke church. *W--ll.*——CONIUM MACULATUM. Common hemlock. This plant is very plentiful and luxuriant in the ſouth of Devon. *——CRITHMUM MARITIMUM. Samphire. It grows along the cliffs near Seaton and Sidmouth. It is gathered in great abundance from the rocks about the mouth of the Dart. On the north coaſt, it is alſo plentiful; and the ſouth-ſide of Lundy iſland, on the little peninſula called Lamitor, Ilfracombe, &c. *W--ll.*——ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS. Wild Angelica. Tiverton. The true garden angelica has been found near the town quay at Totnes. *C.* It was probably caſt out from ſome garden juſt by, and took root there. It is, therefore, garden angelica.——SISON VERTICILLATUM. Verticillate Honewort. On the road to Moreton near the two-mile ſtone, on a common at the left hand. *W.*——OENANTHE PIMPINELLOIDES. Parſley water dropwort. On the approach to Cleave houſe, in the ditch on the right hand about one third of the way up the hill. *W.* OENANTHE CROCATA, hemlock water dropwort. Near Tawſtock parſonage.——BUNIUM BULBOCASTANUM. Pignut. *Cr. C. W--ll.* PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM. Common water hemlock. Abbotſham.——CHÆROPHYLLUM SYLVESTRE. Cow-weed. From the richneſs of the ſoil, it grows in the Southams, to an amazing ſize. The hedges, there, are full of it: and it is apt to run too much into the fields. *C.*——SMYNIUM OLOSATRUM. Common Alexanders. Dawliſh, in Mr. Watſon's grounds, on the right hand, near the gate leading to the houſe. *W.*——ANETHUM FŒNICULUM. Fennel. It grows along the ſides of Chudleigh rock, and near the mouth of the cavern, very luxuriantly, and much larger than I have obſerved it elſewhere. On the rocks at Ilfracombe.——APIUM GRAVEOLENS. Smallage parſley or celery. Plentiful on the banks of the Dart. Though this plant differs not from the celery of the garden, in the niceſt botanical diſtinction; yet, when tranſplanted and blanched with all poſſible care, it is not ſo grateful to the palate. It ſhould paſs through two or three generations in its cultivated ſtate, to render it good garden celery.

Pentandria Trigynia. Five ſtamens; three piſtils. VIBURNUM LANTANA. Mealy or wayfaring tree. Arlington wood. VIBURNUM OPULUS. Water-elder. The guelder roſe is a variety of it. *Withering.* The beautiful guelder roſe, ſambucus roſea, is, I believe, a native of this county: for I have often found it in ſituations where it appears not to have been planted. *Corniſh.* Very doubtful.——SAMBUCUS EBULUS. Dwarf-elder. Dwarf elder or danewort, has always grown in a particular field of Staverton pariſh. The natives have a legend that this plant ſprings from the blood of the Danes, and grows only where the Danes have been ſlain.——SAMBUCUS NIGRA. Elder Tree. The elder, both for its uſe and plenty, claims the firſt place among the ſhrubs of Devonſhire. It is to be found in all our hedges, and is employed by the common people for a great variety of purpoſes. Its efficacy † in moſt inflammatory complaints, whether uſed externally or internally, is well known to the natives. ‡ *Corniſh.* Elder wood was held in great eſteem by the ancient inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall. The Cornubritiſh words for it are ſcau and ſcauan: and hence many villages in Cornwall, and two ancient Corniſh families are denominated. Iſca is derived, in the opinion of ſeveral etymologiſts, from the Britiſh Iſcau, elder; as this wood grows in great abundance on the banks of the Exe. In appreciating the virtues of the elder, Dr. Borlaſe ſufficiently proves, that our anceſtors diſtinguiſhed it, not injudiciouſly, by calling perſons and places after its name. There is a ſpirit to be drawn from this plant, which one of the Dukes of Somerſet, the Lords of Berry-Pomeroy, uſed as a remedy for the gout, with conſiderable ſucceſs. *Borlaſe.* Any other ſpirit, I conceive, would have been of equal ſervice. A wine and ſyrop are prepared from the juice of the berries, in every part of Devonſhire. Elder-flower-water is more frequent in Cornwall than in this county. The juice of the berries dyes ſilk of a peach color, and with allum, of a deep purple. *Cruwys.* The common elder is not very common in the north of Devon. *W--ll.* CORRIGIOLA LITTERALIS. Strapwort. Found by Mr. Hudſon on Slapham ſands beyond Dartmouth, and near the Start point.

Pentandria Pentagynia. Five ſtamens; five piſtils. STATICE LIMONIUM. Sea-thrift or lavender. Sandtown ſands.——LINUM USITATISSIMUM. Common flax. Devon, paſſim. *Hudſon.* Cornfields and ſandy paſtures in Devonſhire. Every ſpecies of flax grows on Dartmoor: and its cultivation might there be

* The caſe of a man, who cured himſelf of a cancer, by taking immenſe quantities of the juice of hemlock, will hereafter be introduced among the memorable occurrences of the general hiſtory.

† There is no reaſon to think that the elder adds to the virtues of the warm water—which latter is the efficacious part, whether the elder flowers be uſed in infuſion or fomentation.

‡ The caſe of a man who is ſaid to have been cured of an eriſipelatous eruption by a decoction of elder flowers, is introduced in the general hiſtory, where I have treated on the diſeaſes of the inhabitants. This caſe, however, is very doubtful.

be turned to a good account.——LINUM PERENNE. Perennial flax. Hedges near Sowdown. LINUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM. Narrow-leaved flax. Frequent in Cornwall and Devon. *Hudſon.*

Pentandria Hexagynia. Five ſtamens; ſix piſtils. DROSERA ANGLICA. Great ſun-dew. Marſhy places in Devon and other counties. *Hudſon.** "The ros ſolis, droſera or rorella, is commonly called the ſun-dew, ſays Borlaſe, from a ſpeck of water which reſts on the middle of the leaf, even in the drieſt day. It grows in ſhallow marſhy grounds." It is plentiful in the ſwamps or rather goyles of Haldon and Blackdown. "The leaves of this marſh-plant are purple, and have a fringe very unlike other vegetable productions. And, which is curious, at the point of every thread of this erect fringe ſtands a pellucid drop of mucilage, reſembling a ducal coronet. This mucus is a ſecretion from certain glands, and prevents ſmall inſects from infeſting the leaves. Mr. Wheatly, an eminent ſurgeon in Cateaton-ſtreet, London, obſerved theſe leaves to bend upwards, when an inſect ſettled on them, like the leaves of the muſcipula veneris, and pointing all the globules of mucus to the centre, that they completely entangled and deſtroyed it." †

CLASS VI. Hexandria monogynia. Six equal ſtamens; one piſtil. ALLIUM VINEALE. Crow garlick. Tawton.——ALLIUM URSINUM. Ramſon. "It grows on the borders of the woods, in the Southams, in ſuch abundance, as frequently to communicate a very diſagreeable flavor to butter—this plant being devoured by cows with great avidity. *C.* ‡ It grows very much in the hedges and on the ſides of ditches in the pariſh of Ditſham. *Dean Milles.* It is frequent in the meadows of Alphington, by the ſides of the brook; and, doubtleſs, in many other places.——GALANTHUS NIVALIS. Snowdrop. Near St. John's chapel, and at Broadgate, Barnſtaple.——NARCISSUS PSEUDO NARCISSUS. The narciſſus grows in the Southams in exceeding plenty. The orchards there are covered with this plant. *C.* Common every where. I have met with it near Braunton. Var. flore pleno. *W--ll.*——SCILLA VERNA. Vernal ſquill. Qu. in Devon?——SCILLA AUTUMNALIS. Autumnal ſquill or Star-hyacinth. On Sir Robert Palk's high grounds at Torkay on the left hand, plentifully. *W.* In great plenty on a hill that overlooks Bigbury bay, near a point called by the fiſhermen Grenore point. This is a very rare plant; ſuppoſed to inhabit but two or three ſpots beſides, in England. *Yonge.* This is a rare plant: I have never ſeen it in Devon. In Cornwall, at the Lizard, it is very common. *W--ll.* §——NARTHECIUM OSSIFRAGUM. Yellow narthefium or Lancaſhire aſphodel. Haldon bogs and the bogs on the Blackdown hills. *W.*——PEPLIS PORTULACA. Purſlane. It is found in great plenty on the marſhes near the Dart. *C.*——JUNCUS ACUTUS. Sea-Ruſh. Braunton burroughs. Juncus piloſus. Hair-ruſh. Woods near Arlington.

Hexandria Polyginia. Six equal ſtamens; many piſtils. ALISMA PLANTAGO. Great water plantain. The broad marſh near Totnes. *Corniſh.* Every where.

Hexandria Trigynia. Six equal ſtamens; three piſtils. TRIGLOCHIN MARITIMUM. Sea triglochin or ſpiked graſs. Gramen junceum et ſpicatum alternum. *Hudſon.* Lord Courtenay's park. *W.*

CLASS VIII. Octandria Monogynia. Eight ſtamens; one piſtil. EPILOBIUM HIRRSUTUM. Hairy epilobium or willow herb. Banks of rivulets. North Yeo. EPILOBIUM MONTANUM. Mountain epilobium. All the hedges in the ſouth of Devon. *C.* Mamhead. *W.* It is common in Devonſhire.———EPILOBIUM PALUSTRE. Marſh epilobium.———VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS. The whortleberry. It grows in great abundance on Dartmoor and Haldon. In the neighbourhood of Exmoor, the whortle-berry is particularly plentiful. And there is a wood in the pariſh of Charles of forty acres, called the Whortwood, from the profuſion of whortle-berries there.¶ ERICA VULGARIS. Common heath. The Danes

* It is ſo fatal to ſheep, (according to Borlaſe) that they pine and die in every paſture where this plant hath ſpread itſelf. Mr. Ray obſerves, "that it is of a fiery burning nature; that the leaf, applied to the ſkin, bliſters the part; and that it is accounted pernicious to ſheep, and by the farmers ſometimes called the red-rot." ‖ "This noxious quality, as Borlaſe thinks, is not owing to the nature of the herb, but to an inſect or worm, which, breeding on this herb, lays its eggs on the leaf, and fixes them there by ſome poiſonous gum. The eggs, he ſays, are ſwallowed with the flowers and leaf; and, eluding the menſtrua of the ſtomach, get into the chyle and blood. They are detained in the capillary veſſels of the liver; where, meeting with the requiſite degree of heat and moiſture, they fecundate. The animalcules grow, and there make holes, in which ſeveral of them lodge together, and feed upon the liver till it can no longer perform its natural functions. Thus the ſheep dies." All this, to me, is problematical. Wheatly's obſervations on the ſun-dew are very curious. They prove its properties to be very ſimilar to thoſe of the dionæa muſcipula, or Venus's flytrap, a native of the bogs of Carolina. *See Withering's Botany.* The ſun-dew is rarely to be found without a pretty cloſe inſpection of the bogs where it grows, as it is commonly much entangled with moſs.

† Botan. Gard. vol. II. p. 24.

‡ Mr. Corniſh adds, that "its diſtilled water is conſidered as a ſpecific for the rheumatiſm." But I do not believe its diſtilled water is of any uſe in the rheumatiſm: certainly it is no ſpecific.

§ A plant which occurs in Hudſon, almoſt immediately after the Scilla Autumnalis—I mean the Fritillaria Meleagris, commonly called Snakeſhead, is frequent in many parts of England, though I have never ſeen it in this county. In ſome meadows near Oxford, I have met with thouſands of the ſnakeſhead.

¶ On the moor on the weſt-ſide of the Lid there ſeems to be a tolerable ſoil, apparently fit for paſture, but on the eaſtern-ſide it degenerates, particularly after paſſing the firſt torrs, where it puts on the true mooriſh aſpect, producing black whortle-berry buſhes in abundance.

‖ See Ray, 2d edit. p. 224.

Danes drew an intoxicating liquor from the erica or heath.* "In the iſle of Ilay, ale is frequently made by brewing one part of malt and two parts of the young tops of heath: ſometimes they add hops." *Pennant's Tour.*——ERICA CINEREA. Fine-leaved heath. Haldon.——ERICA TETRALIX. Croſs-leaved heath.* Not very common.——DAPHNE LAUREOLA. Spurge laurel. In the hedges of the ſouth of Devon. *C.* Rawleigh wood, near Barnſtaple. *W–ll.* It is here an evergreen.†

Octandria Digynia. Eight ſtamens; two piſtils. CHLORA PERFOLIATA. Perfoliate yellow-wort. Braunton burroughs.

Octandria Trigynia. Eight ſtamens; three piſtils. POLYGONUM BISTORTA. Biſtort knotgraſs, or ſnakeweed. "It was formerly uſed to prevent miſcarriages," ſaith Dr. *Cruwys.* But it is now totally and deſervedly neglected as a medicine.——POLYGONUM PERSICARIA. Spotted knotgraſs, perſicaria or arſmart. *Cruwys.*——POLYGONUM HYDROPIPER. Snakeweed. Grows in great abundance in all our ditches.‡

CLASS IX. Enneandria Hexagynia. Nine ſtamens; ſix piſtils. BUTUMUS UMBELLATUS. Flowering ruſh. It is the only Engliſh plant of this claſs. Very plentiful in Oxfordſhire and Berkſhire, and in the neighbourhood of London—but only lately diſcovered in Devonſhire by the Rev. Mr. *Welland*, who informed me, that he met with it at Clyſt St. Mary, on the banks of the Clyſt. It has handſome roſe-coloured flowers, which are produced at the end of a naked ſtalk, in an umbal. They have no calyx, but a three-leaved involucrum, a corol of ſix petals, and ſix capſules of one valve, gaping on the ſide towards the centre of the umbel, and containing many ſeeds.§

CLASS X. Decandria monogynia. Ten ſtamens; one piſtil. PYROLA ROTUNDIFOLIA. Common winter-green. *Pike's* catalogue of plants, in the pariſh of Bideford and its neighbourhood. *Hudſon* ſays, it is found in the north, and that it is very ſcarce in the weſt of England. I have never met with it near Bideford, or in any part of Devonſhire; though I have ſeen it frequently in the north of England. *W–ll.*——ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA. Marſh andromeda or wild roſemary.‖

Decandria Digynia. Ten ſtamens; two piſtils. CHRYSOPLENUM ALTERNIFOLIUM. Alternate golden ſaxifrage. Banks of the Yeo near the oil-mill.——SAPONARIA. Soapwort. Not common. Found at Shaldon.¶——DIANTHUS ARMERIA. Deptford pink. Sandtown rocks. *W–ll.*——DIANTHUS DELTOIDES. Maiden pink. Not common. On the road from Kingſbridge to Teignmouth.

Decandria Trigynia. Ten ſtamens; three piſtils. CUCUBULUS ACAULIS. Moſs campion. Dartmoor. *Hudſon.*——ARENARIA RUBRA. Purple ſandwort, or ſpurry ſea ſpurry. Braunton burroughs.

Decandria Pentagynia. Ten ſtamens; five piſtils. SEDUM REFLEXUM. Yellow ſtonecrop, or prickmadam. Rocks at Bideford.——Sedum Anglicum. Engliſh ſtonecrop. Rocks, ſtones, and drift-ſands. Devonſhire. *Hudſon.*——OXALIS ACETOSELLA. Common wood-ſorrel. Near Bideford. *Pike.* Wood-ſorrel grows in the Southams, very plentifully. Its flower, though humble and drooping, is beautifully penciled, and helps, in the ſpring, to enamel the wayſides. *C.* Common in lanes and woods. *W–ll.* I have ſeen it in all parts of the county.——OXALIS CORNICULATA. The yellow-flowered wood-ſorrel. Oxſlutea; yellow wood-ſorrel. Not growing with us. *Gerrard.* *Hill* places it among the foreign ſpecies. In the waſte grounds at Dawliſh. *Swete.* Dawliſh brooks. It was found by Mr. *Watſon*, Mr. *Martyn*, and Mr. *Weſton.* "Firſt found in Great-Britain by Mr. *J. Turner*, in ſeveral places in the neighbourhood of Exeter. *Berkenh.* Outlines ii. p. 127. Mr. *Martyn.* In a waſte rubbiſhy ſpot at Dawliſh, Devonſhire, Sept. 1781, and ſince in ſeveral other places in the ſame county. Mr. *Martyn.*" From *Withering.* Plantam nondum vidi. *W–ll.* "About Haldon: a rare plant." *Beeke.* "I found it in a lane near Topſham." Miſs *Burges.*——LYCHNIS FLOS CUCULI. The cuckow-flower. It greatly beautifies our hedgerows, during the ſummer months—both the ſcarlet and white growing in almoſt every hedge in the ſouth of Devon. *C.*

It

* There is a tradition, that the erica multi-flora, or the many-flowered heath of Gunhilly downs, in the way from Helſton to the Lizard-point, in Cornwall, aroſe from the dung of the little Spaniſh horſes which were ſhipwrecked at the Lizard in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The race of the Gunhilly ponies is now almoſt extinct.

† Very happy effects have been experienced from this plant, in rheumatic fevers. It operates as a briſk and rather ſevere purgative. It is an efficacious medicine in worm-caſes, and upon many accounts deſerves to be better known to phyſicians; though in leſs ſkilful hands it would be dangerous, as it is poſſeſſed of conſiderable acrimony. The whole plant has the ſame qualities; but the bark of the root is the ſtrongeſt. Dr. Alſton fixes the outſide doſe at ten grains. *Withering.*

‡ "An ointment compoſed of this plant, agrimony and ſouthernwood, mixed with hog's lard, was given to me in ſecreſy, as a never-failing cure for all tumours brought on by the bite of the viper; and I have ſeen it uſed with ſucceſs. The faſhion of the preſent times will attribute the whole virtue to the oil." *C.*—The "faſhion" and reaſon of the preſent times will certainly not attribute any virtue to the ſnakeweed: and late experiments tend to prove, that oil itſelf is not of ſervice, but that man owes his recovery from the bite of a viper to his larger ſize only; while ſmaller animals die from the bite. In fact, whether oil be uſed or not, his vital powers are ſtrong enough to overcome the venom. Dr. Wavell informs me, that he has "ſeen two inſtances of the fatal effect of the bite of vipers; in both they were children, very young, nearly infants."

§ Vide fig. Curtis's Flor. Londin.

‖ In the garden of Torr-abbey there is a roſemary ſhrub, the ſtock of which is more than a foot in circumference. It is eight feet high, and proportionably ſpreading. *Corniſh.*

¶ I gathered a non-deſcript ſpecies of this plant from a wall near Staverton bridge. Common ſoapwort grows in great plenty near the ſand at Shaldon. *Corniſh.*

It is common in all parts of the county.——SPERGULA LARICINA. Ciliated ſpurrey. Dry paſtures on a gravelly ſoil. Frequent in Devon. *Hudſon.*—SPERGULA NODOSA. Knotted ſpurrey. Braunton fields. *W–ll.*

CLASS XI. Dodecandria monogynia. Twelve ſtamens (from eleven to nineteen); one piſtil. LYTHRUM SALICARIA. Purple looſeſtrife. The banks of the Dart are fringed with this beautiful flower; the chives of which are a fine microſcopic object. *C.* Very common.

Dodecandria Trigynia. Twelve ſtamens; three piſtils. EUPHORBIA PEPLIS. Small purple ſea ſpurge; near Exmouth, in great plenty. *Hudſon.* Northam burroughs. A rare plant. *Y. of Puſlinch.*——EUPHORBIA PORTLANDICA. Portland ſpurge. Sandy ſea-ſhores, near Exmouth. *Hudſon.* Braunton burroughs. "Rare." *Y.*——PARALIAS. Sea ſpurge. Braunton burroughs.

CLASS XII. Icoſandria monogynia. Twenty ſtamens (on the calyx or corol); one piſtil. PRUNUS SPINOSA. Sloe tree.——PRUNUS CERASUS. Red black prunes or cherry: common wild cherry. It loves a ſandy ſoil, and an elevated ſituation: it is found in the neighbourhood of Brixton and other places in Devonſhire. I have obſerved it growing, in great luxuriance, in the hedges near Southmolton.——PRUNUS PADUS. Birds prunus or cherry. Withering calls it prunus avium: it is the mazzard of the weſtern counties.* The neighbourhoods of Barnſtaple (particularly Goodleigh,) of Crediton, and of Beeralſton, are famous for mazzard gardens.

Icoſandria Digynia. Twenty ſtamens; two piſtils. CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA. Hawthorn or white thorn. *Hudſon.* The C. oxyacantha of Linnæus is a different plant. The hawthorn flouriſhes in the woods and hedges of Devon. A very remarkable thorn grows in St. Thomas's, near the turnpike: its height is about forty feet: it riſes in two diſtinct ſtems, from a trunk, more than five feet eight inches high: its girth, near the fork, is ſeven feet four inches and a half. Its girth, near the root, is ſeven feet. The haws are the winter food of the thruſh and many other birds: an infuſion of the dried leaves of the hawthorn has a ſlight aſtringency. The Glaſtonbury thorn (which is propagated ſeveral places near Exeter) is not conſidered either by *Ray* or *Hudſon*, as even a naturalized plant; but from a ſpecimen of a young ſhoot of it, I am inclined to believe, that it will prove, on a careful examination, to be the C. oxyacantha. See *Withering.*——CRATÆGUS ARIA. White-beam-tree. Woods and hedges at Goodleigh, &c. The fruit ſweet and mealy, is called French hail: Not common. *W–ll.*

Icoſandria Trigynia. Twenty ſtamens; three piſtils. SORBUS AUCUPARIA. Mountain aſh. Woods and hedges, mountains and boggy ſituations. The mountain-aſh grows in great plenty every where in the high grounds near the moor; and thrives remarkably well, when tranſplanted into our pleaſure-grounds.† I have ſeen a great quantity of fruit on the mountain-aſhes growing near Torr Newton. *C.* On the ſide of the hill at Oxton, in the pariſh of Kenton, the mountain-aſh flouriſhes, particularly fine. It is common in Hennock, particularly on the eminences and in the chaſms of Bottor-rock.‡——SORBUS DOMESTICA. True ſervice or ſorb-tree. Mountainous places. It is met with in few parts of England, though very common in Italy and Germany: in Devonſhire we find it growing wild near Faringdon houſe, (Mr. Cholwich's,) and on the cliffs near Torkay: but I have ſeen it in great plenty at Hatzel, in the pariſh of Aſhburton. The root is ſimple and perpendicular: the tree is large; its branches numerous and long; the leaves are pinnated, each conſiſting of eight or nine pair of pinnæ, of an inch in length, and half an inch in breadth, ſtanding in long pedicles, hairy and ſerrated at the edges. The flowers are white, and ſtand in umbels. The fruit is large, oblong, turbinated, and fleſhy. The fruit is mealy and auſtere, not much unlike the medlar. *Withering.* It is eaten by the Italians. *Ray's Travels.* Frequent in the Iſle of Wight. *W–ll.*

Icoſandria Pentagynia. Twenty ſtamens; five piſtils. PYRUS COMMUNIS. Common pear tree. We had once pear trees in abundance; and much perry was made in the Southams: their number is now diminiſhed. §——PYRUS MALUS. Crabtree or wilding. ‖ The apple trees in the neighbourhood of Totnes have grown to an immenſe ſize: a ſingle tree has been frequently known to bear a ton of cyder. There is

* It grows beſt in a rich ſoil on the ſides of hills, unmixed with other trees. It bears cropping, and ſuffers the graſs to grow under it. *Withering.*

† Virgil intimates, in his Georgics, that wine might be made from its berries. If the poet be right, its uſe, added to its beauty, ſhould induce gentlemen to plant groves of this tree. *C.*

‡ It grows either in woods or open fields, but beſt on the ſides of hills, and in a fertile ſoil. It will not bear lopping. Plants grow well in its ſhade. The wood is ſoft, tough, and ſolid. It is converted into tables, ſpokes for wheels, ſhafts, chairs. The roots are formed into handles for knives, and wooden ſpoons. The berries, dried and reduced to powder, make wholeſome bread: and from theſe berries may be diſtilled an ardent ſpirit, which has a fine flavor, but is ſmall in quantity. The berries too, infuſed in water, make an acid liquor, ſomewhat like perry, which is drank by the poorer people in Wales. *Withering.*—This acid liquor is, probably, the wine hinted at by Virgil.

§ "The lovers of champaigne (ſays Mr. Corniſh) will in future be obliged to import that delicious wine, at a great expence, from France."

‖ "Of apples we have (ſays Hooker) the pepin, the renate, Cowike quarenden, comewater, pomewater, bellebone, portegue, tretegold, churnepyne, the ſowre apple, the ſweett apple, the crabb tree, the cyder fruite: and of peares, the Sowton peare, the pearemaine, the biſhop's peare, the genet, the grace peare, the katherine peare, the warden." *Hooker, Port. MSS. p. 6.*—"The moſſes which grow on

is one at Sharpham, that meaſures eight feet ſeven inches in girth, and is thirty feet high: three feet from the ground it divides into nine branches, the largeſt of which meaſures three feet four inches: its whole ſpread is ſixty-four feet. It originally ſtood in the midſt of a thick coppice, and is ſuppoſed to have been a wilding; but it ſeemed to afford ſuch ſtrong arguments in favor of the ſoil, that its late poſſeſſor deſtroyed the coppice where it grew, and planted the whole ground to an orchard. The plantation, however, has not thrived ſo well as was expected: the ſoil is ſhelfy and thin; and the planted trees having no tap-root, ſeem to have wanted nouriſhment. The tree ſpecified has, ſeveral times, produced in one year, five hogſheads of cyder. It has not borne any great quantity of apples for eighty years paſt. There is an apple tree at Staplake, in the pariſh of Kenton, which I have known to bear three hogſheads of cyder: and I am informed that it has generally produced more than two hogſheads every bearing year.* If the information of Dr. Cruwys be right, the bark of the crabtree, uſed in allum, dyes woollen, yellow. ——Mespilus Germanica. Medlar. In a hedge on the right hand ſide of the Bideford road near the marſh, about ſix miles and a half from Barnſtaple.——Spiræa ulmaria. Meadow-ſweet. Plentiful in our low grounds: its flowers, dried and boiled in milk, four ounces to a quart, are given in the Southams, as a remedy for the dyſentery. *C.*

Icoſandria Polygynia. Twenty ſtamens; many piſtils. Rosa Canina. Dog-roſe or hep. The dogroſe adorns all our hedges, in ſummer by its flower, and in winter by its fruit. The conſerve is the only officinal preparation of this fruit. The hairy briſtly ſubſtance, given as the cowage mixed with honey, is a remedy for the worms. *Cr.*——Spinosissima. Burnet-roſe. In the hedges on the road from Barnſtaple to Bideford.——Rosa alba. White dog-roſe. Hedges near Stoke.——Rosa Rubiginosa. Sweet-briar. Hedges near Bratton.†——Rubus idæus. Raſberry. The wild raſberry grows in the woods on the borders of Dartmoor. In the woods of the north of Devon. Very common.——Frugaria vesca. Strawberry. The ſtrawberry grows in great profuſion in the hedges of the Southams. *C.* Woods and lanes: north of Devon. Tormentilla erecta. Common tormentil or ſeptfoil. All the ſlaty declivities in the Southams are covered with the tormentilla. A woman in the ſouth of Devon, who had been exceedingly reduced by an irregular intermittent fever, and diarrhæa, was perfectly reſtored to health by drinking, twice a day, four ounces of a decoction from the root of this plant. *C.* Heaths and barren places: North of Devon. *W--ll.* The tormentil is common in various parts: it was long ago celebrated in the diſpenſatories as an alexipharmac, and was therefore given in contagious and malignant diſeaſes, eſpecially if a diarrhœa was preſent. It is but little regarded at this moment: could it have been depended on, it would not have loſt its reputation.

Class XIII. Polyandria monogynia. Many ſtamens (from twenty to one thouſand, on the receptacle;) one piſtil. Chelidonium glaucum. Sea celandine, or yellow-horned poppy: very rare plant. Teignmouth. Dr. Stukeley ſays, that the beach near Seaton, was covered with papaver luteum corniculatum. Braunton burroughs.——Papaver Rhoeas. Round ſmooth-headed poppy. Cornfields. The corn poppy grows in the pariſh of Stoke-Gabriel in ſuch plenty, that the cornfields have the appearance of being dyed with its rich ſcarlet. *C.* Many of the fields viewed from the heights of Haldon, have the ſame appearance. Common in the north of Devon. *W--ll.*——Tilia Europoea. Line or linden tree.——Nymphæa lutea. ‡Yellow water lily.

Polyandria Trigynia. Many ſtamens; three piſtils. Aquilegia vulgaris. Common columbine. It is common in all our woods, particularly thoſe of Dartington. *C.* Halfannery: very rare: I have ſeen it only near Bideford, in one field. *W--ll.*

Polyandria Polygynia. Many ſtamens; many piſtils. Anemone nemorosa. Wood-anemone.§ Tiverton. *Cr.* Dartington wood. *C.* Common in the woods of the north of Devon.——Clematis vitalba. Traveller's

on the bark of trees, take much nouriſhment from them: hence it is obſerved that trees which are annually cleared from moſs by a bruſh, grow nearly twice as faſt." "In the cyder counties, (ſays Darwin) the peaſants bruſh their apple trees every year." ‡ I never obſerved this ſalutary practice either in Devonſhire or Cornwall.

* *Ipplepen* is ſo called, as the inhabitants ſay, from *Applepen*, *i. e.* the *pen of apples*. Whatever credit may be given to this etymology, it is certain that there are a number of orchards in the village of Ipplepen. A red ſoil obtains here, of no great depth, beneath which is a ſtratum of ſchiſtus, and occaſionally of limeſtone.

† "The ſingle yellow roſe grows *ſpontaneouſly* on Exmoor," as *Incompertus* aſſerts in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 67, p. 197.

‡ Nymphaea alba. White water lily. I have been told, that it is ſcarce in Devonſhire. Where is it found? "I have never ſeen it in Devon—the rivers are too rapid." *W--ll.*

§ There is a wonderful conformity between the vegetation of ſome plants, and the arrival of certain birds of paſſage. Linneus obſerves, that the *wood-anemone* blows in Sweden on the arrival of the ſwallow; and the marſh-marygold, caltha, when the cuckow ſings. Nearly the ſame coincidence was obſerved in England by Stillingfleet. The word *coccux* in Greek, ſignifies both a *young fig* and a *cuckow*, which is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the coincidence of their appearance in Greece. Perhaps a ſimilar coincidence of appearance in ſome part of Aſia gave occaſion to the ſtory of the Loves of the Roſe and the Nightingale, ſo much celebrated by the eaſtern poets. *See Darwin's Bot. Gard. vol. II. p.* 315.—The poetry illuſtrating this idea, is ſome of the moſt beautiful in that moſt finiſhed of all poems, the Botanic Garden.

‡ Bot. Gard. vol. 2. p. 28.

Traveller's joy. Every where in the Southams: uncommon in the north of Devon. In the Torrington road from Barnſtaple, and at Lobb in Braunton pariſh; but by no means a common plant in the north of Devonſhire.——RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA. Procumbent crowfoot * or ſpearwort.——RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS. Round-leaved water crawfoot.†——RANUNCULUS HEDERACEUS. Ivy-leaved crow-foot. In pools dry in ſummer. On Garmens down. *W--ll.*——HELLEBORUS FŒTIDUS. Stinking hellebore, bearsfoot or letterwort. *Hudſon.*‡

CLASS XIV. Didynamia gymnoſpermia. Four ſtamens, two longer and two ſhorter: four naked ſeeds. TEUCRIUM SCORDIUM. Water-germander: Lord Courtenay's park: Braunton burroughs.——TEUCRIUM SCORODONIA. Wood-ſage. It grows in very great plenty in all our hedges. "An infuſion of this plant has been drank by gouty people with ſucceſs," ſays a correſpondent: but I venture to aſſert, that it never cured the gout in any ſingle inſtance.——MENTHA AQUATICA. Water-mint: watery places. Winſcott.——MENTHA VIRIDIS. Spear-mint. Watery places and banks of rivers: near Exmouth. *Hudſon.* I have frequently found it there.——MENTHA ROTUNDIFOLIA. Round-leaved mint. Lord Liſburne's grounds. *Weſton.*——MENTHA GENTILIS. Red mint. Wet ground. Winſcott.——BETONICA OFFICINALIS. Wood-betony. The woods at Dartington are full of the common betony. *C.* Common in all the woods and hedges of the north of Devon.——LEONARUS CARDIACA. Motherwort. Brixton. Near the rope-walk, Bideford. Not common.——CLINOPODIUM VULGARE. Baſil. Every where in the Southams: it is by no means a grateful plant: and I do not know any ſpecific virtue that it poſſeſſes, ſufficient to have rendered it of ſuch eſtimation at Rome, as to be publicly ſold about the ſtreets. Cum bene diſcincto, &c. See Perſeus.——ORIGANUM VULGARE. Marjoram. It is produced in the Southams in ſufficient quantity to ſupply all the inhabitants with tea: it is a very good ſubſtitute for China tea, as Dr. Withering has well obſerved.§——THYMUS ACINOS. Baſil thyme. Near Ilfracombe.——MELITTIS MELISSOPHYLLUM. Common baſtard balm. In ſeveral woods in the weſt of England. About Totnes. *Hudſon.* It is called alſo balm-leaved archangel. "This is the plant, I ſuppoſe, that the authors of Phytologia Britannica meant by Meliſſa Moldavica, which, they ſay, grew in Mr. Champernowne's wood by his houſe, on the hill-ſide, near Totnes. For Meliſſa Moldavica is a plant ſo far from growing wild with us, that it continues not long in gardens, when ſelf-ſown." *Gibſon's Camden.* The balm-leaved archangel is ſuppoſed to be a native of the Southams only. *Borlaſe.* It grows very generally there, in Hempſton wood in particular: in one caſe I gave an infuſion of it as a reſtorative, with good effect. *C.* Dartington woods, Canonteign-woods, in the road to Brampford-Speke beyond Sir Stafford Northcote's pillars on the left hand, not far from the blackſmith's ſhop. *Weſton.* In a ſmall wood not far from Kingſweare, near Dartmouth, I gathered the melittis melyſſophyllum, which I do not remember to have ſeen elſewhere. *Miſs Burges.* In the woods near Bideford and near Hall. *W--ll.*——SCUTELLARIA MINOR. Leſs hooded willow-herb. On moors. Woolleigh near Kilkhampton.

Didynamia Angioſpermia. Four ſtamens; ſeeds incloſed in a pericarp. OROBRANCHE RAMOSA. Branched broom-rope. Dry paſtures. Devonſhire. *Hudſon.*——BARTSIA VISCOSA. Viſcous bartſia. Marſhes in Devon. *Hudſon.* It is a ſcarce plant: found in Mr. Buſſal's allerbeer near Whiſtley croſs, Mamhead. *Weſton.* In the fields at Inſtow. *W--ll.* It is to be found plentifully in Devonſhire and Cornwall, though rare in other counties. I have found it frequently about the ſprings which riſe near the tops of the hills that overlook Bigbury bay. *Yonge.*——MELAMPYRUM SYLVATICUM. Yellow cowheat. It is commonly ſaid to enrich the butter by cows feeding on it: but is the butter enriched by this herb, or by the paſtures in which it is obſerved to grow?——ANTIRRHINUM CYMBALARIA. Ivy-leaved toadflax. Walls. Not common.——ELATINE. Sharp-pointed toadflax. Cornfields. Not very common.——ANTIRRHINUM MINUS. Toadflax leſſer. *Swete.*——MAJUS. Great ſnapdragon. On old walls. Pilton bridge.——It is found on every old wall round Totnes, and grows plentifully on the upper part of the church tower. *C.*——DIGITALIS PURPUREA. Foxglove. The foxglove every where attracts your eye in Devonſhire and Cornwall: it even paints the ſtone

* "This plant is *thought* to occaſion the rot in ſheep." *C.* Is *thought*—has it been proved to cauſe the rot? It is equally the cauſe, I ſuppoſe, with the ſundew mentioned before. Both plants, it is *thought* by me, are falſely accuſed. Do ſheep eat either of them?

† Its leaves appear early in the ſpring, and by their freſhneſs tempt cattle to eat them. It generates many diſorders both in cows and oxen. It kills men; and they die laughing—whence it is called apium riſus, riſus ſardonicus—being the ſardonia herba of Dioſcorides. *Cr.* It is an acrid plant, and therefore may not agree with cattle ſhould they chance to eat it. It may kill men, for aught I know; but *C.* has, I believe, no authority for ſaying ſo, but old ſaws. Having turned to James's diſpenſatory, I have found, I think, his authority for the remainder. "It is called, by many, ſcelerata herba; by others, apium riſus, which made Guilandinus think it was the apiaſtrum of Pliny, which Dioſcorides calls ſardonia." *C.* had heard of the riſus ſardonicus, the convulſive laugh ſo called, and gives it here as a ſynonyme of the plant.

‡ It grows wild in many orchards of the Southams, where it is univerſally the old woman's medicine for worms—which is aſtoniſhing, when we conſider the number of children that it has been known to kill. *C.*—Bearsfoot is a ſafe medicine, given in a proper manner. In unſkilful hands it may, and has I believe, killed many children: but its uſe in worm caſes by old women, is not confined to the Southams.

§ "It is not only a pleaſant beverage, but excellent in medicine. I knew a woman cured of an epilepſy by drinking about ſix ounces of a ſtrong infuſion of it twice a day, inſtead of bohea tea." Theſe ſolitary facts of Mr. *C*'s. are not convincing. That the woman's epilepſy left her I have no doubt; but was ſhe cured by the marjoram? Was the former perſon cured by the tormentil? Epileptic fits ſometimes go off of themſelves. Old intermittents with diarrhæa, wear themſelves out.

ſtone incloſures on Dartmoor.* A *white* foxglove was ſhewn me that was gathered in the pariſh of Cornworthy; and this is the only plant of the kind I ever ſaw. "In fevers the country people uſe the foxglove as an emetic, both in Devon and Somerſet." † *C.* I have ſeen ſeveral white foxgloves on the Barlridges, a common on the road leading from Barnſtaple to Torrington. *W--ll.*——SIBTHORPIA EUROPÆA. Corniſh ſibthorpia or moneywort. Banks of rivers in Cornwall and Devon. Frequent. *Hudſon.* The ſmall creeping round-leaved baſtard *chickweed,* as Borlaſe calls it, is at preſent known by botaniſts to be found only in Devon and Cornwall. *Ray* deſcribes it, alſine ſpuria, puſilla, repans, foliis ſaxifragæ aureæ.‡ *Linnæus,* ſuſpecting that the Engliſh had erroneouſly multiplied the ſpecies, doubted the exiſtence of this plant, till Dr. *Sibthorp* of Oxford, convinced him of its reality, by ſending him a ſpecimen of it in 1750. For this valuable preſent, *Linnæus* thus expreſſes his thanks in a letter to Dr. *Sibthorp,* dated Upſal, July 15, 1750. "Pro alſine ſpuria tibi immenſas grates habeo—quia eandem pro planta ficta ex hydrocotyle habuiſſem, niſi ipſe vidiſſem et palpitaſſem pulchrum ſpecimen quod in tui memoriam ſervabo." Accordingly *Linnæus* names the plant in memory of the donor, Sibthorpia, and deſcribes it thus: "Sibthorpia, foliis reniformi-ſubpeltatis, crenatis." The Sibthorpia Europæa ſeems to have for its parents the golden ſaxifrage and marſh pennywort.§ And in the ſame manner the veronica hybrida, mule ſpeedwell originated probably from the officinal one, and the ſpiked one. In confirmation of theſe remarks, Mr. Templer of Lindridge informs me that he had, a few years ſince, a mule production in his garden, the offspring of a male cucumber and female melon.‖ Vegetable mules ſupply an irrefragable argument in favor of the ſexual ſyſtem of botany: they are ſaid to be numerous; and, like the mules of the animal kingdom, not always to continue their ſpecies of ſeed.

CLASS XV. Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa. Six ſtamens, four larger and two ſhorter; Pericarp, generally roundiſh, with the ſtyle perſiſtent or continuing, called a filicle.——LEPIDIUM RUDERALE. Pepperwort or dittander: near Exeter. *Magna Britannia.*——LEPIDIUM ANGLICUM. Procumbent pepperwort. Rubbiſh about Exeter. Invenit *Newbery.* Topſham road near Coaver: near the Courtenay arms, under the dwarf-wall, Starcroſs. *Weſton.*——COCKLEARIA OFFICINALIS. Garden ſcurvy graſs. On the coaſt and at Bideford, near the bridge.——DANICA. Daniſh ſcurvy graſs. On Braunton burroughs.——GROENLANDICA. Groenland ſcurvy graſs. On the walls of Georgham church-yard.——ARMORACIA. Horſeradiſh. Fields. Many places, but particularly on the banks of the North Yeo.

Tetradynarmia ſiliquoſa. Six ſtamens, &c. Pericarp very long and narrow, called a ſilique or pod. ERYSIMUM BARBAREA. Winter hedge muſtard or creſſe. It ſprung up in a field at Mamhead, that had long lain fallow, ſoon after the ground was ploughed and tilled: the plant had never before appeared there. In the ſame manner, after the fire of London, in 1666, the broad-leaved water-creſſe appeared very plentifully amidſt the ruins.¶——CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI. The common wall-flower: found on the ſides of our chimneys in the Southams: on old walls: north of Devon.——CHEIRANTHUS SINUATUS. Hoary ſea July flower: on the rocks adjoining Braunton burroughs.——BRASSICA MURALIS. Wall-cabbage or wild rocket. On old walls about Exeter. *Hudſon.*——CARDAMINE PRATENSE. Ladies ſmock. It is very general in the low grounds of the Southams. The flowers have been lately recommended in hyſteric and epileptic caſes, by Sir G. Baker, in the Medical Tranſactions.——ISATIS TINCTORIA. Woad. Cornfields and borders of cornfields: rare. With the juice of this plant the Ancient Britons painted their bodies to render themſelves more terrible to their enemies. It is much uſed by the dyers for its blue color: and it is the baſis of many other colors.——CRAMBE MARITIMA. Sea-cole or colewort. This delicious vegetable grows on the ſands by Slapton, and has been thence tranſplanted into our gardens. It delights in a looſe ſoil, as the roots run a great depth into the earth: it grows on Kenton warren. Dr. Withering ſays, "the young and tender leaves are boiled as cabbage, but when full grown occaſion giddineſs.‖‖"

CLASS

* The foxglove is mentioned as rare in Somerſet—found "in the incloſures about Whiteſtanton." *Collin. Somerſ. vol. I. Int. p.* 19.

† I doubt the country people having uſed it as an emetic. The foxglove has been given for many years in ſome parts of the county, particularly round Moreton and Dunsford, by the country people, in dropſies. They infuſe the root in brandy. A theory of the effects of this medicine, with many ſucceſsful caſes, may be ſeen in a pamphlet, called "Experiments on mucilaginous and purulent matter," publiſhed by Dr. Darwin in 1780. Sold by Cadell, London.

‡ See Ray. 3d edit. Synopſis, p. 352.

§ See Pulteney's View of Linnæus, p. 253.

‖ There is an account of a curious mule from the antirrhinum linaria, toadflax in the Amœnit. Academ. vol. I. And many hybrid plants are deſcribed in No. 32.

¶ There is a fact, but I do no know where to refer for it, of ground gained from the river Thames, which had been overflowed for a long ſeries of years; and on being drained, producing a vaſt and moſt gainful crop of muſtard.

‖‖ The ſea-cole was introduced to the London markets in the ſpring of 1795, for the firſt time, by Mr. Curtis. The ſeeds may be ſown in March; or its roots parted and planted in the autumn in the ſame manner as horſe-radiſh. The young ſhoots are blanched either by being covered by ſand or coal-aſhes, or by being decluded from the light and air by inverted garden-pots. Its vegetation is much accelerated by being covered with a glaſs light and a quantity of ſtable dung; by which method it is frequently brought to table ſoon after Chriſtmas. Unblanched it is acrid. I never heard of the old leaves being eaten—if they are, they may occaſion the effect mentioned by Withering, from their acrimony applied to the ſtomach.

Class XVI. Monadelphia Decandria. One brotherhood; or filaments all connected: ten ſtamens. Geranium cicutarium. Hemlock-leaved craneſbill. Braunton burroughs.——Moſchatum. Muſk craneſbill. Bank under a hedge near Upcott.——Geranium robertianum. Stinking craneſbill. Of the geranium there are great varieties in the Southams: but the common robertianum is in great abundance. *C.* The geraniums are a family, common throughout the county.

Monadelphia Polyandria. One brotherhood. Many ſtamens. Lavatera arborea. Tree lavatera. Sea-tree mallow. Devon. *Hudſon.* On the rock at the entrance of Torbay, plentifully. *W.* The ſea-tree mallow grows to a prodigious ſize at Teignmouth. Malva parviflora. Small flowered mallow: Teignmouth: very rare. *S.*——Malva alcea. Vervain-leaved mallow. Plentiful in the pariſh of Little Hempſton: the beauty of its flower ſeems to claim a place in our gardens.

Class XVII. Diadelphia Octandria. Two brotherhoods; or filaments in two bodies. Eight ſtamens. Polygala vulgaris. Milkwort. *S.*

Diadelphia Decandria. Two brotherhoods: ten ſtamens. Spartium scoparium. Broom. Broom, though the geniſta humilis of the poet, grows to an incredible height in the weſtern counties. *Evelyn.*——Genista anglica. Needle-furze: heaths: very common near Maiden down. *W--ll.*——Ulex Europæus. Common furze. Many commons of Devonſhire. "It is juſtly eſteemed for its aſhes, as being more purely alkaline than many others." *Cr.* Qu. The furze on all our commons ſuffered very much by the ſevere winter of 1794-95—nearly three fourths being killed.——Ononis Spinosa. Reſt-harrow. Remarkable for its frequency. *S.*——Orobus tuberosus. Heath-pea. "I found it growing in a hedge not far from Stoke-Gabriel. I have, alſo, ſeen it in the pariſh of Ipplepen." *C.* Paſſim.——Lathyrus nyssolia. "The beautiful crimſon graſs vetch is very common in the ſouthern parts of Devon." *C.* And in every other part.——Aphaca. Yellow vetchling. Hedges: near Chittlehamton.——Vicia Sylvatica. Wood-vetch. Lindridge and the neighbourhood.——Astragalus glycyphyllos. Common aſtragulus or wild liquoriſh. *Hudſon.* Lord Liſburne's grounds.——Hedysarum onobrychis. Saintfoin. The French ſuggeſted the hint of cultivating ſaintfoin; though it is a native of this iſland, and grows plentifully upon the pooreſt chalk grounds near Royſton. The roots of this plant are large, ſtringy, and run deep into the earth. The ſtalks riſe two feet, and ſome times much higher, furniſhed at the bottom with winged leaves, but naked towards the top, which is terminated by ſpikes and ſoft red flowers, like thoſe of the French honeyſuckle. Saintfoin grows and thrives exceedingly on dry, chalky, ſlaty, barren hills. This is owing to the fibres of the tap-root creeping through the interſtices of the ſtone or ſlate, and thus finding food which other plants could never reach. It laſts longer than other graſſes, but wants leſs manure, on account of its drawing the greater part of its nouriſhment from below the ſtaple of the ſoil.——Trifolium repens. Dutch clover. It is obſervable, that meadows incloſed from the ſea, ſuch as thoſe at Powderham, are very productive of the Dutch or white clover; whence it ſhould ſeem that the ſea mud has a tendency to generate this kind of graſs: from this indeed, and the facts of the muſtard, &c. already mentioned, it ſhould rather ſeem that ſeeds of various kinds will remain for a long time uninjured under water and under the ſurface of the earth, till congenial circumſtances occurring, cauſe them to grow.*——Medicago Sativa. Lucern.——Medicago falcata. The yellow medick is a general ornament to all the hedges in the Southams, and ſtrongly points out to the farmer the uſes it might ſerve by culture. Its flouriſhing ſo exceedingly by the way-ſides, ſeems to afford a hint to the farmer, whether its cultivation in his fields might not be an object of advantage, by producing a quantity of very fine hay.——Medicago polymorpha. Heart-trefoil. Dry ſandy paſtures. *S.*

Class XVIII. Polyadelphia Polyandria. Many brotherhoods: filaments in three or more parcels: many ſtamens.——Hypericum androsœmum. Tutſan, St. John's wort. Brixton.——Hypericum perforatum. The St. John's wort grows in our fields, in prodigious plenty: it is a fine-coloured flower, and might be much improved by cultivation; Aſhburton and the Southams in general.——Hypericum elodes. Marſh round-leaved St. Peter's wort: on moiſt boggy grounds and about ſhallow pools of water, in Devon. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Class XIX. Syngeneſia polygamia æqualis Congeneration. Anthers united. All the floſcules perfect, and the whole flower regular.——Leontodon Taraxicum. Dandelion. Brixton: in great plenty. Common. "Serratula arvenſis: way thiſtle: cornfields and roadſides. Found by Mr. *Sole* ſomewhere in Devon, and cultivated in both our gardens for ſome years paſt." *Ballard. Withering.*

Syngeneſia polygamia ſuperflua. Congeneration. Anthers united. Perfect floſcules in the diſk. Piſtilliferous floſcules in the ray: both producing ſeed.——Conyza squarrosa. Great conyza, or plowman's ſpikenard.

* Round the higheſt torrs on Dartmoor, whither the ſheep repair for ſhelter, we ſee the fineſt ſpecies of the ſheep's feſcue and the white clover, ſpringing up ſpontaneouſly.

ſpikenard. It is in great abundance in every hedge.——TUSSILAGO PETASITES. Butter burr. It is found of an immenſe ſize on the broad marſh of Totnes: common.——VIRGA AUREA. Golden rod. Plentiful on the borders of our woods in the Southams.——MATRICARIA PARTHENIUM. Feverfew. Brixton.——ANTHEMIS NOBILIS. Common camomile. There is a vaſt quantity of camomile on the ſands at Slapton-lea.*——ACHILLEIA MILLIFOLIUM. Yarrow: Brixton: common.——PTARMICA. Sneeze-wort, yarrow or gooſe-tongue.

Syngeneſia Polygamia Fruſtanea. Floſcules in the diſk perfect, and producing ſeed: in the ray imperfect, and without ſeed.——CENTAUREA CYANUS. Corn centaury or blue bottle. A beautiful blue, expreſt from this flower, is uſed as a dye for linen. This flower gives, alſo, a bright caſt to wool, after woad and other articles of moſt importance have been uſed. *Cr.*

Syngeneſia Monogamia. Flowers not compound, as in the other orders, but ſimple, as in all the other claſſes.——LOBELIA URENS. Stinking lobelia. On high grounds: above Shute common between Axminſter and Honiton. *Newbery.*——VIOLA ODORATA. VIOLA MARTIA ALBA. B. Pin. 199. Mamhead glebe, near the hedge on the right hand of the parſonage-houſe; alſo in the pariſh of Powderham. *Weſton.*

CLASS XX. Gynandria Diandria. Stamen growing on the piſtil: two ſtamens. ORCHIS PYRAMIDALIS. Pyramidal orchis. Newton road to Totnes, one mile from Newton, on the left going up hill. *Weſton.*——ORCHIS MASCULA. Male orchis. The different ſpecies of the orchis grow in the Southams univerſally.†——The OPHYRS APIFERA, or the bee orchis, found by Mr. Beeke at Kingſteignton, is rare in Devonſhire, tho' it is common in Hampſhire and in the chalk hills of the Iſle of Wight.‡

Gynandria Polyandria. Stamens growing on the piſtil: many ſtamens. ARUM MACULATUM. Wake-robin, cuckow-pint. Hedges and ſhady places.§

CLASS XXI. Monœcia Tetrandria. One houſe: imperfect flowers ſeparate on the ſame plant: four ſtamens. BETULA ALBA. Common birch-tree. In many of our woods and hedges: between Tiverton and Southmolton. It grows remarkably fine in the hedges on each ſide of the road. The white ſkinny bark, which annually peels off, will bear ink, and might ſupply the place of paper: fiſhermen ſteep their lines, nets, and ſails, in a decoction of the barks of oak and birch. *Cr.*——BETULA ALNUS. Common alder. This plant is very common in our mooriſh grounds and on the banks of rivers. A valley or moor, where alders grow, is called in Devonſhire an allerbear. Linnæus ſays, the leaves are acceptable as fodder in the winter, to ſheep, goats, horſes, and oxen. The bark ſerves inſtead of galls for the making of ink: the wood, uſed in under-ground gutters, or buildings that are conſtantly under water, becomes as hard as ſtone: the coal is far preferable to that of the willow in making gunpowder. *Cruwys.*

Monœcia Polyandria. One houſe; many ſtamens. ¶POTERIUM SANGUISORBA. Common burnet.——QUERCUS ROBUR. Oak tree. The oak flouriſhes in many parts of Devonſhire. In my account of plantations, I ſhall endeavour, as much as poſſible, to diſcriminate between the indigenous and exotic trees of this county; and ſhall conſequently particularize our principal woods. Here I ſhall only obſerve, in general, that oaks thrive beſt in a deep clayey ſoil—that Oakford is famous for its extenſive woods of oak—that we have noble oaks at Heanton park, ſeveral of which are five feet in diameter—and that oaks grow in great abundance and to a vaſt ſize in the clay ſoils of the Southams. This tree admits of ſome varieties; the moſt intereſting of which is the Luccombe oak, quercus veneris, that preſerves its leaves through

* Camomile is placed among the rare plants of the weſt of England by Mr. Ray, p. 185.

† I would engage that a man ſhould gather of the ſort of which ſalep is made, orchis maſcula, a common bagful in a day. Nothing can be more eaſy than the method of making ſalep. The root is only to be waſhed,‖ ſkinned, ſliced and dried in an oven; and we have as good ſalep as ever was imported from Turkey. *Corniſh.*—Lewis ſays, that the orchis root boiled in water, freed from the ſkin, and afterwards ſuſpended in the air to dry, gains exactly the ſame appearance as the Turkey ſalep. The boiling is certainly to looſen the ſkin, which mere waſhing will not do. This preparation of the orchis was firſt mentioned by Geoffroy, and recommended by him in conſumptions, bilious dyſentaries, &c.

‡ "There is a curious contrivance concerning the ophyrs, commonly called the bee-orchis, and the fly-orchis, with ſome kinds of the delphinum called bee larkſpurs, to preſerve their honey: in theſe the nectary and petals reſemble in form and color the inſects which plunder them: and thus it may be ſuppoſed they often eſcape theſe hourly robbers, by having the appearance of being pre-occupied." *Botan. Gard. vol. II. p.* 26.

§ Bread made of the root, has been uſed in the time of famine. Starch has been made of it. *Cruwys.*—The root, when freſh, is very acrid—when quite dry, it is moiſt and farinaceous. It may have been uſed in this ſtate in a time of ſcarcity: but when? and where? Starch alſo, may have been made of it, as it may of any other farinaceous ſubſtance.

¶ "The leaves of this herb put between the breaſts of a wet nurſe whoſe milk has failed, will bring it to its full flow, in a few days. The young leaves make an excellent ſallad, with other ingredients. The great burnet is a nutritious food for cows, horſes, goats, and ſheep; makes the fleſh firm, and increaſes and improves the milk. It is made into hay, and may be mowed three times in one ſummer." *Cruwys.*—I inſert theſe obſervations of Cruwys, merely to *amuſe* my readers. The culture of the common burnet was faſhionable ſome years ago, but is now in a great meaſure given up—doubtleſs becauſe the farmers did not find thoſe advantages.

‖ The operation of taking off the ſkin, if the root were only previouſly waſhed, would be ſo tedious and waſting, as to deſtroy the profit.

through a great part of the winter.* There is an oak at Denbury (Mr. Taylor's) that puts forth its leaves a month or more before any other oak in the neighbourhood; though from what cauſe we vainly conjecture. Its verdure is rather brighter than that of the oaks around it; allowing for the difference I have mentioned: it never bears acorns: but it is apparently a common oak. On the 30th of April, 1789, I ſaw the foliage of this remarkable tree, in full expanſion. Its ſituation will no way account for this peculiarity.† What Riſdon ſays of Wiſtman's wood ought not to be overlooked: "In Dartmoor foreſt (ſays he) are ſome acres of wood, that are a fathom about, and yet no taller than that a man may touch the top with his hand." This ſingular wood, which is of oak, lies to the north-weſt of Crockern torr: it conſiſts of huge decayed ſtumps of trees, that appear amidſt a number of looſe rocks of granite. It is curious to obſerve the roots of theſe trees creeping over the rocks, and forcing themſelves between them in ſearch of nouriſhment; while on their decayed tops, thorns, brambles, and other ſhrubs, (the ſeeds of which brought thither by birds, have found a nidus) are ſeen ſhooting forth, forming altogether a moſt groteſque appearance.§ Umberleigh, in the pariſh of Aldrington or Atherington, has been famous from the time of Athelſtan to the preſent day, for its noble oaks. "In the days of King Athelſtan (ſays Riſdon) all this circuit, now the leet of Womberley, was timbered with tall trees, overſhadowing the paſtures, not unaptly termed Omberley." It is ſtill remarkable for its thriving woods; and ſome of the trees growing there, are of an uncommon ſize: two, near the houſe, exceed thirty-ſix feet in girth; and, in their flouriſhing ſtate, when cloathed with a thick coat of bark, which is now gone, they muſt of courſe, have meaſured many more. One of them, called *the great oak of Umberleigh*, has been entirely dead for many years: the other has one or two ſhattered branches which throw out a few leaves: they are hollow, and we enter them by a rude arch, which, from the timber being knotty, rough, and furrowed by age, has the appearance of rock-work. From their great ſize, they are ſtriking objects, and impreſs upon the ſpectator the propriety of Lucan's ſimile in comparing Pompey in his fallen ſtate to ſuch a venerable oak, ſtill awful and majeſtic in ruin:

Stat magni nominis *umbra!*
——— nec jam validis radicibus hærens
Pondere fixa ſuo eſt; *nudoſque* per aera ramos
Effundens, *trunco* non *frondibus* efficit umbram.

Of oaks remarkable for their girth or ſpread, I am furniſhed with ſome uncommon inſtances. The greateſt number of large oaks that I have ever obſerved, grow in the pariſh of Kingſnympton. Around Southmolton I have ſeen very fine oaks: there is an oak at Healwood, in the pariſh of Padſtow, twenty-ſix feet in girth. On an eſtate of Dennis Rolle, eſq. near Great Torrington, an oak tree was cut through about 1776, the body of which meaſured thirteen feet ſix inches diameter; and on the plane of the ſection two couple danced a country dance. On the barton of Clannaborough are a great number of noble oak trees. In Okehamton park is an oak, which deſerves attention for its girth and ſpread. There is an oak at Upton-Pyne, twenty-one feet in girth. At Nutwell is an oak eighteen feet in girth. There is an oak tree at Aſhton, that riſes ſixty feet before it branches off. It ſtands by the ſide of a brook, in a meadow ſouth-weſt of the church. In the pariſh of Kingſteignton there is a tree long known by the name of the great oak: its girth, neareſt its branches, is ſixteen feet—neareſt its root, twenty-ſeven feet: its ſpread is nearly a circle, beneath the circumference of which I walked ſixſcore paces. In the pariſh of Ilſington, on Staple-hill, belonging to Lord Clifford, is a very extraordinary oak: it hath eight different ſtems, evidently from one root—the largeſt of which is three feet four inches in diameter: the girth of the whole, taken at once, is a hundred and twenty-ſix feet. This tree is in the line of the hedge: and the grand trunk riſes near five feet high, (about the height of the hedge) before it is thus diſparted into eight different ſtems. There are two deep and large hollows or baſons about the middle of the tree, where the trunk begins to ſeparate. This oak is extremely vigorous and flouriſhing; its verdure is remarkably vivid and beautiful

* The leaves of the Luccombe oak are deciduous; but it preſerves its verdure longer towards the winter than the common oak. In the nurſery where it was firſt propagated, the ſoil was very deep and fine, with a clay bottom: it appeared to grow in that ſpot very faſt; but I do not know that any compariſon has been made between that and the common oak in the ſame ſoil: there was ſome art too uſed; for by paring off the ſide branches, the trees ſhot up to a great height. Any ſuperiority it may have over the common oak is yet queſtionable: it has hitherto been propagated by ingrafting on the ſtock of the common oak; nor have I ever heard that any acorns have been produced on it.

† On Lindridge lawn an oak and an aſh are ſeen growing on the ſame ſtock: they are ſo intimately united, that near the ground the one cannot be diſtinguiſhed from the other.

§ "Wiſtman's wood is an aſſemblage of low ſcrubby oak trees, or rather large buſhes of underwood, ſeemingly of great antiquity, occupying a ſpace of about half an acre of ground; the ſpaces between the trees being covered with immenſe moorſtone rocks, almoſt touching the lower boughs of the trees: at this time they come far ſhort of the deſcription Riſdon gives in his Survey of Devon—few of them having any thing like an upright trunk of a fathom about: one of the largeſt and loftieſt that we obſerved poſſeſſing a trunk of about two feet high, which ſpreads regularly into three branches.—As I have heard it repreſented, it was owing to ſome fall or ſinking of the earth, by which the roots and trunks were buried deep, but not ſo as to hinder their growth; and that this occaſions their apparent ſhortneſs."—*Extract, &c. &c.*

beautiful: and it bears larger acorns, as a gentleman on the ſpot informed me, than any of the oaks in the neighbourhood.* The largeſt tree of this ſpecies, within my knowlege (ſays Mr. *Corniſh*) is in the pariſh of Dartington, on the eſtate of Arthur Harington Champernowne, eſq. It is known by the name of Bidwell tree. A carpenter, by the name of Yolden, who died at the age of ninety near thirty years ſince, told me, that he offered ten pounds for this tree when he firſt began his trade, which muſt have been about the beginning of the preſent century.† The tree in queſtion is ſtill flouriſhing, and meaſures five feet from the ground, eleven feet and nine inches girth: I judge it to be at leaſt forty feet to its great branches, and that its extreme height is about ſeventy feet. FAGUS SYLVATICA. Beech tree.‡ Though in many parts of Devon, particularly the neighbourhood of Aſhburton, we ſcarcely meet with a beech tree; yet there are fine beeches in ſome ſituations: there are ſeveral beautiful beeches at Bridwell, the ſeat of Mr. Clarke. At Holcombe-rogus is a large wood of beeches. Many very large beeches are now growing in the north of Devon. A very large one grows in the pariſh of Highbickington, ſaid to have been planted by a royaliſt on the day of the execution of Charles the Firſt: it is a ſtately ſpreading tree. Of the plants in the pariſh of Rackenford, ſituated between Tiverton and Southmolton, where a clay ſoil obtains, the beech is far the moſt thriving. There is a remarkably fine beech now ſtanding in the churchyard, the middle girth of which is fifteen feet nine inches: the leaſt diameter of the branches is ſixty-ſeven feet. In the pariſh of Wolfardiſworthy are two widely-ſpreading beech trees, ſo lofty as to be a ſea mark, growing on an eſtate called St. James Tree, adjoining the Southmolton and Exeter road.§ At Peamore I have obſerved very fine beeches; and at Otterton.——FAGUS CASTANEA. Cheſnut. In the pariſh of Dartington are ſome very fine cheſnut trees. The cheſnut was formerly in great plenty in that pariſh and neighbourhood.——CORYLUS AVELLANA. Hazel nut tree.

Monœcia monodelphia. PINUS ABIES. Common fir or pitch tree. Large fir trees are found on Bovey-heathfield, at the back of the coal-works; their roots appearing as if they once grew there: the wood reſembles the red deal.

CLASS XXII. Dioecia Tetrandria. Two houſes. Imperfect flowers on diſtinct individuals: four ſtamens. ——VISCUM ALBUM. Miſletoe. A ſingular paraſitical evergreen ſhrub, without a root. *Linnæus.* Moſtly on apple trees; alſo on the pear, hawthorn, ſervice, oak, hazel, maple, aſh, lime tree, willow, elm.—The miſletoe grew ſome years ſince on the lime trees in Chudleigh town. It is to be found on ſeveral apple trees in Lord Clifford's grounds. It is ſtill plentiful on the apple trees at Tetcot.¶——MYRICA GALE. Sweet gale, willow, or Dutch myrtle. The lanceolated-leaved myrica with a dry fruit: the root is ſpreading, brown and fibrated: the ſhrub grows to three feet high; the branches are tough, ſlender, and brown; the leaves are ſmall, lanceolate, and of a duſky green; the flowers are of a pale whitiſh color; it is a native of moſt part of Europe: in this country, Cornwall and Devon, particularly the latter, produces it moſt plentifully. It grows in great abundance on the ſkirts of Dartmoor, and is called by the moormen gauls:‖ I met with the ſweet gale on Bovey-heathfield; and the low grounds at Stover are covered with it. It grows to a fine large plant in Holne woods. "I have not ſufficient knowlege of botany to be able to determine what plants may be accounted rare, from any other rule, than that they have not been common in the neighbourhoods in which I have hitherto reſided: of that number the moſt remarkable appears to me to be

* According to Lady Craven, our "largeſt oaks are but broomſticks, compared with the immenſe and lofty Platane."—Little and great are, certainly, mere relative terms: we only judge of objects by compariſon.

† "Money may fairly be allowed to double itſelf in twenty years: we will fix the period at the year ten of the preſent century—at thirty, twenty pounds; at fifty, forty; at ſeventy, eighty; at ninety, one hundred and ſixty—*one hundred and ſixty pounds ſterling.* Were gentlemen to argue in this fair way, and ſee their intereſt in a true light, thouſands of trees, which now ſtand as ornaments, would be taken down, and young ones planted in their places; by which his Majeſty's dock-yards might be ſupplied, the purſes of the poſſeſſor filled, and the county at large benefited. This oak appears to be perfectly ſound, but is not believed to have increaſed in bulk or value within the memory of man; and though the honorable mention made of it in this place will perhaps ſecure it from the axe for the next age, yet it muſt fully appear from the above calculation, that at this time it ſtands indebted to Mr. Champernowne's family in the ſum of one hundred and ſixty pounds." *Corniſh.*—I heard the late Sir Charles Tynte was offered one hundred pounds for a ſingle oak, then growing on his eſtate, which was refuſed. *W.*

‡ The fruit yields a large quantity of oil, rather more luſcious than that of olives. This oil, when eaten, hath been known to occaſion pain and heavineſs at the ſtomach. The leaves gathered about the fall, afford very eaſy mattraſſes: the wood is much uſed by wheelwrights. *Cr.*—Who has made mattraſſes of the leaves?

§ The name of this eſtate has given birth to various conjectures: one is, that ſeveral of the rebels who appeared in favor of the Duke of Monmouth againſt James the Second, were taken in this neighbourhood, and executed on theſe trees.

¶ The miſletoe never grows upon the ground: the foliage is yellow and the berries milk white. The berries are ſo viſcous as to ſerve for birdlime; and when they fall, adhere to the branches of the tree on which the plant grows, and ſtrike root into the bark, or are carried to diſtant trees by birds. *Darwin's Bot. Garden, vol. II. p.* 28.

‖ This plant grows alſo in the woods of Newfoundland; it is there called Indian tea, is uſed as tea by the inhabitants, and is thought to poſſeſs great medical properties, particularly in rheumatic caſes: its exportation from Newfoundland is prohibited under ſevere penalties. The India Company, apprehenſive that it might ſuperſede their tea, are aware, perhaps, that though the ſame plant grow in England, it will never become a faſhionable beverage, unleſs imported at ſome expence from abroad. *Corniſh.*

be the myrica gale, or ſweet gale, which grows in large quantities in ſome ſwampy ground in the pariſh Luppit." *Miſs Burges.**

Dicœcia Pentandria. Two houſes; five ſtamens. HUMULUS LUPULUS. Hops.†

Dicœcia Octandria. Two houſes; eight ſtamens. POPULUS ALBA ET NIGRA. Poplar, white and black.

Dicœcia enneandria. Two houſes; nine ſtamens. MERCURIALIS PERENNIS. Dog mercury. The tops of our hedges are covered with it; and it generally continues to vegetate throughout the winter. This plant is very ſucculent: the people in the ſouth of Devon, prepare from its expreſſed juice an ointment, which they conſider as efficacious in the removal of topical inflammations. *C.*

Dicœcia monadelphia. Two houſes; filaments united in one. TAXUS BACCATA. Yew tree. Whether it be indigenous or not, has been lately the ſubject of diſpute.‡ On Knolle hill, in the pariſh of Alphington, young yew trees have been found, ſcattered as if by accident. There is a very large yew tree in the churchyard of Kenton. The ſolid part of an ancient yew in Kenne churchyard, is twenty-ſeven feet in girth: the meaſurement of the trunk, where it begins to ſeparate, is ſeveral feet more. The girth of a yew tree in the churchyard at Mamhead, is twenty-nine feet and half. At Stoke-gabriel is a venerable yew of a great ſize. In the churchyard at Dartington is an exceedingly handſome yew tree of very great ſize; the whole ſtock is ornamented with foliage, which has a very pleaſing effect: the circumference of the ſtock is twenty-three feet, the height to the branches ſeven feet; the whole height about forty feet. There is a remarkably large yew tree in the churchyard at Staverton, of many hundred years ſtanding; ſuppoſed, as the clergyman informs me, to be coeval with the church: the trunk is now ſo excavated by age, that ſeveral people may walk into it together, and ſtand erect.

Dicœcia ſyngeneſia. Two houſes; anthers united. RUSCUS ACULEATUS. Butcher's broom or knee holly. In the woods and commons of Devon. *Cr.*——BRYONIA ALBA. White bryony. The beautiful berries of the bryony or wild vine very much ornament our hedges, during the winter months; and the expreſt juice is formed into an ointment as a ſpecific for chilblains.

CLASS XXIII. Polygamia monœcia. Perfect flowers, accompanied with one or both ſorts of imperfect flowers: perfect and imperfect flowers on the ſame plant. VALANTIA CRUCIATA. Croſſwort. It almoſt covers the wayſides round Totnes. *C.*——Polygamia Dicœcia. Perfect flowers, &c. Perfect flowers on one plant, and imperfect on another. FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR. Common aſh tree. The leaves § are eaten by ſheep and horſes, and ſerve as fodder for kine and goats; the bark tans calves ſkins; the aſhes bleach linen. From aſh, oſier, briar, and furze, are made aſhes, equal to the Ruſſian pearl aſhes. *Cr.* Aſhbury (according to Riſdon) is ſo called from the number of aſh trees that grew there in elder days. "Sedes inter fraxinos." If this etymology be admitted, Aſhton, Aſhburton, Aſhbrittle, may have derived their names from the ſame circumſtance. At Dunſland are ſome large aſh trees, one of which is the moſt beautiful

* In the moors once deluged by the ſea, grows the gale or candleberry myrtle. *Collins. Somerſet. Introd. p.* 17.—The buds of the myrica gale poſſeſs an agreeable aromatic fragrance, and might be worthy of attention, (ſays Dr. Darwin) as an article of the Materia Medica.—*Bot. Gard. vol. II. p.* 153.—The ſweet gale has been called the Devonſhire myrtle. But even the myrtle of Bagni di Piſa flouriſhes here moſt luxuriantly. Though ſeated at Bagni di Piſa, Mrs. Piozzi diſdains not to draw her illuſtrations from Devon. "Our ſolitude (ſays ſhe) is perfect in a place which beggars all deſcription, where the mountains are mountains of marble, and the buſhes on them buſhes of myrtle, as large as our hawthorns, and white with bloſſoms, as *they* are at the ſame time of the year in Devonſhire." *Journey through Italy, p.* 363.—Myrtles are ſpread profuſely on the fronts of ſeveral houſes in the village of Mary-church, and indeed of almoſt every village on the ſouth coaſt—amantes littora myrtos.—In the year 1782, there were growing in the receſſes of the front of Warleigh houſe, four myrtles of extraordinary ſize and beauty, which had ſtood the brunt of many ſevere winters, without any covering whatever. The loftieſt of them was twenty-ſeven feet high, and the wood near the ground, meaſured one foot and half in circumference, and was proportionably large all the way up: this was of the broad-leaved kind. The other three were not ſo high, but two of them nearly ſo. That which had the ſtouteſt wood, was of the ſmall-leaved ſort; the ſtem of which meaſured two feet in circumference. Of the four, two were broad-leaved, one ſmall-leaved, as before mentioned, and the other of the double-bloſſomed kind. Twenty-four faggots of nearly the common ſize, were made of the bruſh-wood; and the ſtems, main branches, and principal parts of the roots, were in weight four hundred and fifty-two pounds.

† The buds boiled, eat like aſparagus, and are in much eſteem in many parts of this county. *Cr.*—It is not the young buds of the plant, but the young plants or ſtroots, when about ſix or eight inches high, that are boiled and eaten; and ſurely not peculiarly in this county. I have ſeen the young ſhoots (turiones) ſold in the markets in various parts of the kingdom.

‡ A gentleman obſerves, that he has ſeen the yew tree growing on "the precipitous rocks that border the eaſtern-ſide of the courſe of the Wye, between Tintern abbey and Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire; and likewiſe on the weſtern or fell ſide of Winander-mere, in Weſtmoreland." ‖ Another gentleman remarks, that "in the counties of Hants, Wilts, Suſſex, and Devon, he hath ſurveyed yews both upon waſtes and in hedgerows; and that he hath ſeen them in places where he thinks it is highly impoſſible they were ever planted." ‖‖ "I have never ſeen the yew tree growing in this country, except where planted. It has in many inſtances proved fatal to cattle. At a funeral ſome years ſince, in a neighbouring pariſh, two or three horſes were killed by eating it. The deleterious effects of this plant were well known to the ancients. A yew tree is ſtill found in the greater number of our churchyards: three reaſons may be aſſigned for this ſituation: the firſt is, that before the invention of gunpowder, the warrior might never be at a loſs for a bow. The ſecond is, its being an evergreen; and, as ſuch, an emblem of immortality. The third motive, which may be ſuppoſed to have induced mankind to plant the yew in churchyards, is the idea of its being endued with a power to attract to itſelf the noxious particles that may ariſe from dead bodies. This laſt opinion has been of late much ſtrengthened by the experiments of Dr. Prieſtley, who has diſcovered that growing vegetables are wonderfully effectual in the purification of foul air." *Coxiſh.*—The principal reaſon for planting the yew in churchyards was, its ſolemnity and the dark and melancholy ſhade it caſts befitting churches and the houſe of death: the other reaſons are fanciful—the latter, eſpecially, without foundation.

§ Where? Surely not in Devon.

‖ Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVII. p. 575. ‖‖ Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LX. p. 233.

beautiful aſh I ever ſaw. The aſh trees on the barton of Clannaborough, are noble trees. At Nutwell, near Topſham, the aſh thrives remarkably well: and the aſh trees around Chudleigh rock, riſing to a great height and nobly ſpreading, are not the leaſt intereſting objects in this romantic picture. At Newhouſe, in the pariſh of Mamhead, there are an aſh, a beech, an oak, and an elm, which are unrivalled in beauty or magnificence, by any ſuch four trees, within the ſame ſpace of ground, in any part of the iſland: but the aſh is not ſo frequent in Devonſhire as the oak or the elm.*——ILEX AQUIFOLIUM. Common holly. Very plentiful in the woods and hedges of Devonſhire, particularly in the pariſhes of Kenton and Manaton; in Okehamton park, where the hollies are very numerous and large, and in the pariſh of Stoodleigh, where there are remarkably fine holly hedges.†

CLASS XXIV. Cryptogamia. Filices. Fructification ſecret. Ferns; bearing ſeed on the back of the leaves.——PTERIS AQUILINA. Fern female.‡ ASPLENIUM SCOLOPANDRIUM. Hart's tongue.§ ASPLENIUM MARINUM. Sea-ſpleenwort. Devon and Cornwall. *Hudſon.*——POLYPODIUM PHEGOPTERIS. Wood polypody. Devon, paſſim. *Hudſon.*——TRICHOMENES TUNBRIGENSE. Tunbridge Trichomenes. Upon Dartmoor. *Hudſon.*——PILULARIA GLOBULIFERA. Pepper-graſs. Wet places on Blackdown.

CRYPTOGAMIA. Muſci. Fructification, &c. Moſſes; having imperfect flowers diſtinct, and the ſeeds in a capſule, often covered with a veil.——LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM. Club-moſs. On the ſteep ſides of the Blackdown hills.

CRYPTOGAMIA. Algæ. Fructification, &c. Having imperfect flowers diſtinct; and the ſeeds either like a meal on the leaves, or incloſed in bladders.——TARGIONIA HYPOPHYLLA. Vetch Targionia. In thickets and at the ſides of ditches: near Exmouth, Devon. *Hudſon.*——LICHEN SCRIPTUS. Lettered lichen or liverwort: at Brixton.——LICHEN TARTAREUS. Tartareous lichen. Rocks and larger ſtones in Devon: paſſim. *Hudſon.* This is the dyer's lichen, of which a full account will be given in the hiſtory of manufactures. "It is a ſort of teſtaceous incruſtation on our granite rocks, that dyes the color of the murex. After it is ſtript off, it is quickly ſucceeded by other incruſtations. I have met with ſome flowers of the ſtone-moſs on Cawſon, the higheſt part of Dartmoor; the bloſſoms were ſmall, of a crimſon color, and ſolid like wood. Our manufacturers made their firſt experiments on the rock-moſs of Drewſteignton." This moſs is alſo to be found on large ſtones or rocks in Northmolton, near the copper-mines. The pavement of the court before Heanton houſe, is incruſted with this moſs. Archill or orchill has been found on the ſtones and rocks at Exmoor and Dartmoor; and large quantities have been collected and prepared for the uſe of the dyers; and a conſiderable fortune made of this article. *N.* The orchill moſs incruſts the ſurface of the granite rocks on Dartmoor.‖ It is macerated in volatile alkaline liquor, to which it gives a deep blood-red tinge, and when thus prepared, is uſed in dying. *M.*——LICHEN SINUATUS. Sinuated lichen. About Aſhburton. *Hudſon.*——LICHEN HERBACEUS. Green lichen. Near Ivy-bridge. *H.*——LICHEN APHTOSUS. Thruſh lichen. Dartmoor. *H.*——LICHEN VULPINUS. Fox lichen. Dartmoor and elſewhere in Devon. *H.*——LICHEN ARTICULATUS. Jointed lichen. On the branches of trees. Paſſim. *H.* Cruwys-morchard woods near Tiverton. *Cr.* Okehamton park. *S.*——ULVA PAVONIA. Turkey's feather. Found by Mr. Stephens on the rocks near Exmouth, plentifully. *Gibſon.*——ULVA COCCINEA. Scarlet laver. On rocks and ſtones, ſubmar. Near Plymouth. *Hudſon.*——ULVA DICHOTOMA. Dichotomous laver. Rocks ſubmar. Devon. *H.*——ULVA ARTICULATA. Jointed laver. Rocks, Devon. Frequent. *H.*——ULVA PLUMOSA. Feathered laver. Rocks, near Exmouth. *H.*—FUCUS FÆNICULATUS. Fennel ſubmar. In Devon, paſſim. *H.*——FUCUS TAMARISCIFOLIUS. Tamariſk fucus. Devon. *H.*——FUCUS CRISPATUS. Criſped fucus. Devon, paſſim. *H.*——FUCUS MULTIFIDUS. Multifid fucus. Devon. *H.*——FUCUS DENTATUS. Dentated fucus. Devon. *H.*——FUCUS TOMENTOSUS. Woolly fucus: near Exmouth, Devon. *H.*—FUCUS ACULEATUS. Prickly fucus: Devon: Frequent. *H.*—FUCUS CORNEUS. Horny fucus. Rocks ſubmar. Devon, paſſim. *H.*——FUCUS PINNATUS. Pinnated fucus. Devon. *H.*——FUCUS OBTUSUS. Obtuſe fucus. Devon. *H.*——FUCUS DIFFUSUS. Diffuſe fucus. Devon. *H.*——FUCUS CAPILLARIS. Cappillary fucus. Devon. *Hudſon.*——CONFERVA ELONGATA. Pointed

* We meet with the aſh in Wiſtman's wood.

† "In Needwood foreſt (ſays Dr. Darwin) the large hollies are armed with thorny leaves, about eight feet high, and have ſmooth leaves above, as if they were conſcious that horſes and cattle could not reach their upper branches." This curious circumſtance attends the larger hollies in the neighbourhood of Kenton. *See Botanic Garden. vol. II. p.* 19.

‡ Scarcely any herb produces ſo much ſalt by burning, as the female fern. *Cruwys. Qu.*

§ The leaves of this plant, beat in a mortar with hog's lard, become an excellent application for external hæmorrhoidal complaints. *Corniſh. Qu.*

‖ Mr. Craddock obſerves, in his Survey of North Wales, "On my return from Cader-Idris, I diſcovered, far out of my track, a man gathering rock-moſs to dye baizes: this excreſcence is chiefly ſold in Dublin: it affords a moſt beautiful color at firſt, and if mixed with proper ingredients and diſtilled, will, it is ſaid, become permanent." For a curious account of the lichen, ſee Analyt. Rev. for Sept. 1789.

Pointed conferva. Devon, paſſim. *H.*—— CONFERVA PELLUCIDA. Pellucid conferva. Devon. *H.*——CONFERVA NIGRESCENS. Blackiſh conferva. Near Exmouth. *H.*

Cryptogamia Fungi. Fructification, &c. Having no diſcernible flowers, but ſeeds in the gills, pores, cups, &c.——AGARICUS DELICIOSUS, Orange agaric. The beautiful orange agaric is found in Mamhead woods. *Weſton.*——PHALLUS ESCULENTUS. Eſculent morel. In the Southams. *C.* Particularly at Ford near Newton.——PHALLUS IMPUDICUS. Stinking morel. Southams.* *C.*——LYCOPERDON TUBER Eſculent puffball or truffle. Underground in woods and downs: Ford near Newton —— LYCOPERDON CERVINUM. Subterraneous puffball: in woods, &c. Devon. *H.*

IF we review this catalogue for a moment, we may obſerve, that among the herbaceous plants and ſhrubs, the plants which are moſt remarkable for their plenty in almoſt every part of Devon, though ſcarce in many counties of England, are the FOX-GLOVE, the IVY-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER, the VISCOUS BARTSIA, the SWEET-GALE; that among thoſe which are rare in Devon, though common in many counties of England, are the COMMON COWSLIP, the COMMON ERYNGO, the COMMON WINTER-GREEN, the BEE-ORCHIS; that, among thoſe which are extremely rare in England, are VENUS'S NAVELWORT, the AUTUMNAL SQUILL, the FLOWERING-RUSH, YELLOW-FLOWERED WOOD-SORREL; that among thoſe which grow abundantly in one or in ſeveral places in Devon, though ſcarce plants, are the ROUND-HEADED CLUB-RUSH, the SMALL PLYMOUTH RUSH-GRASS, SMALL PURPLE SEA-SPURGE, the YELLOW-HORNED POPPY, the BALM-LEAVED ARCHANGEL, the CORNISH SIBTHORPIA; and that among thoſe which grow in one or two places, though not plentifully, are the PANIC MILLET-GRASS, the SEA-BUGLOSS COWSLIP, SOAPWORT, and the SMALL-FLOWERED MALLOW. Of our trees, the moſt conſpicuous in this county, ſeem to be the OAK and the ELM—the leaſt obvious, the BEECH and the ASH, in the native woods of Devonſhire.

But the indigenous plants that are found in plenty at one period, have almoſt diſappeared at another. The pyracantha is ſaid by *Camden* to grow wild in this county. And *Evelyn* ſays, "In Devonſhire, where the pyracantha abounds, ſuch birds as feed upon its berries, ſcatter them over the country. There it thrives exceedingly, but is with difficulty tranſplanted, having few fibres at the roots." Yet *Hudſon* has not included the pyracantha among our indigenous plants. For our native woods, there is no doubt but many ſpots are at preſent enriched with the fineſt timber, which ſcarcely produced a tree a few centuries ſince: and the trees which owe their exiſtence in theſe places to the care of man, are ſo flouriſhing and vigorous, that they appear the ſpontaneous production of the ſoil. On the contrary, there is reaſon to believe, that deſerts, at this moment wild and naked, were once cloathed with wood. The uxuriant foliage of Dartmoor would have a ſtrange effect in deſcription. Yet this large uncultivated foreſt, and the moors that ſurround it, were, probably, full of wood in former ages. In ſeveral places are a few remains of ancient trees: and Wiſtman's wood, though half ſunk into the earth, is ſtill preſerved to us, as a monument of the woods of Dartmoor. I ſhould add, that a great number of young trees ſpring up every year in different parts of the moor: and if theſe young productions were not eaten by the cattle, the whole would probably be wood again.

Amidſt theſe revolutions of the vegetable world, we muſt often be at a loſs to diſtinguiſh between indigenous and exotic plants. In a country highly cultivated, to detach the productions which ſpring up ſpontaneouſly, from thoſe which originate in the induſtry of man, can be no eaſy taſk even to the botaniſt, who accurately diſcriminates the nature of different ſoils, and determines with preciſion, where every plant will flouriſh or refuſe to vegetate. The myrtle thrives wonderfully well in the ſouth of Devon: it flouriſhes as vigorouſly as its humble imitator, the ſweet gale: and from appearances, we ſhould rank it among our native ſhrubs. At ſome future time, the ilex or evergreen oak may be deſcribed as one of our indigenous plants, when poſterity ſhall have loſt the remembrance, that Devonſhire was originally indebted for this tree to Mr. Balle, who imported it from America, and planted it at Mamhead: there it ſeems intimately attached to the ſoil, and continues to adorn the plantations by its beautiful ſweeping foliage. Whether the fir or the yew tree be indigenous or not, are points which have been often diſputed, but will never be ſettled to the ſatisfaction of all parties. Not to multiply inſtances, I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that where a country has undergone continual changes, from the cultivation of ages, its plants, perhaps, are not always to be found in their original ſtate of nature: like man, they are heightened and refined by culture; and like man, they ſink into degeneracy. †

* The ſtench of it, when very ripe and putrid, is offenſive beyond all conception; and I am of opinion, that a fungus of this ſpecies, when in high perfection, would as effectually empty the largeſt houſe of its inhabitants, as a writ of ejectment from either of the courts of law. *Corniſh.*

† Mr. *Corniſh* from Totnes, Dr. *Cruwys* from Tiverton, and Dr. *Wavell* from Barnſtaple, have furniſhed me with long liſts of plants which they found (as they inform me) in their reſpective neighbourhoods. Mr. *Corniſh* takes care to mention where he found his plants; I have in general, therefore, inſerted his notices in the text. The communications of Dr. *Cruwys* are quite a flora anglicana, where all is vague and doubtful; where ſcarcely the habitation of a ſingle plant is marked; where it is impoſſible to diſcover whether a plant be plentiful

plentiful or ſcarce in Devon as compared with other counties, or in the neighbourhood of Tiverton, as contradiſtinguiſhed with the reſt of the county. The compilation, therefore, of Cruwys, anſwered no other purpoſe but to miſlead and perplex me; till having acquired ſome little knowlege of botany, I detected its numerous errors, and ſuppreſſed it. This circumſtance I ſhould not mention but for certain reaſons, with which the public have no concern. Commonplace acknowlegements I deſpiſe. Where I am ſenſible of obligation, I expreſs my gratitude in language ſuited (though not adequate, perhaps) to my feelings: but there are ſentiments very different from thoſe of gratitude: and I am not afraid of diſcriminating between my friends, and thoſe who court my correſpondence merely from intereſted motives. Dr. *Wavell's* is a truly valuable liſt of plants: I only regret that the doctor had not leiſure to proceed beyond the ſeventeenth claſs. The plants which I have not interwoven in the text, (becauſe the places where they were found were not ſpecified) I have taken the liberty of arranging as follows: Class I. Monandria. Monogynia. Salicornia herbacea. Marſh ſamphire, jointed glaſſwort or ſaltwort: ſalt marſhes: common.—Hippuris vulgaris. Mare's tail. Ditches and marſhes.—Digynia. Callitriche verna. Vernal ſtarwort or ſtarheaded water-chickweed.—Callitriche Autumnalis. Autumnal ſtarwort. Ditches: common.——Cl. II. Diandria. Monogynia. Liguſtrum vulgare. Privet or prim. Hedges: common.—Circæa lutetiana. Enchanter's nightſhade. Gardens: common.—Veronica Officinalis. Officinal ſpeedwell. Dry heaths: common.—Veronica Serpyllifolia. Smooth ſpeedwell. Meadows and fields: common.—Veronica Beccabunga. Brookline. Wet ditches; brooks: common.—Veronica Chamædrys. Wild germander. Dry banks and hedges: common.—Veronica Agreſtis. Procumbent garden ſpeedwell. Fields, gardens, &c.—Veronica Arvenſis. Wall ſpeedwell. Walls and cultivated grounds.—Veronica Hederifolia. Ivy-leaved ſpeedwell. Cultivated grounds.—Pinguicula vulgaris. Common butterwort. Bogs; moraſſy grounnd.—Digynia. Anthoxanthum odoratum. Sweet vernal graſs. Meadows and paſtures.——Cl. III. Triandria Monogynia.—Valeriana dioica. Marſh valerian. Sides of ditches and wet lanes.—Valeriana locuſta. Corn valerian. Cornfields: common.—Iris Pſeudacorus. Sides of rivers and ditches. Yellow iris or flower-de-luce.—Scirpus paluſtris. Club-ruſh. Banks of rivers.—Scirpus Fluitans. Floating club-ruſh. Pools on marſhes.—Eriophorum polyſtachion. Cotton-graſs. On the moors: common.—Digynia. Phalaris Canarienſis. Mnured canary-graſs. Cornfields.—Phleum Pratenſe. Meadow cat's-tail-graſs. Timothy-graſs. Fields and meadows.—Alopecurus Pratenſis. Meadow fox-tail-graſs. Meadows and paſtures.—Alopecurus Agreſtis. Field fox-tail-graſs. Cornfields and wayſides.—Alopecurus Geniculatus. Jointed fox-tail-graſs. In wet meadows.—Millium Effuſum. Millet-graſs. Woods.—Agroſtis Spicaventi. Silky bent-graſs. Cornfields.—Agroſtis Stolonifera. Creeping bent-graſs. Wet meadows.—Aira Aquatica. Water hair-graſs. Ditches. Running ſtreams.—Aira Cæſpitoſa. Turfy hair graſs. Meadows, paſtures, and woods.—Aira Præcox. Early hair-graſs. Paſtures and heaths.—Poa Aquatica. Water meadow-graſs. Banks of rivers. Marſhes.—Poa Trivialis. Rough-ſtalked meadow-graſs. Paſtures and meadows.—Poa Annua. Common meadow-graſs. Gardens and meadows. Common.—Poa rigida. Hard meadow-graſs. Walls and dry ground.—Poa Pratenſis. Great meadow-graſs. Meadows.—Briza media. Middle quaking-graſs. Meadows and paſtures.—Dactylis Glomerata. Rough cock's-foot graſs. Meadows. Common.—Feſtuca Ovina. Sheep feſcue-graſs. Dry paſtures, &c.—Feſtuca Duriuſcula. Hard feſcue-graſs. Dry paſtures.—Feſtuca Pratenſis. Meadow feſcue-graſs. Paſtures and meadows.—Feſtuca Elatior. Tall feſcue-graſs. Moiſt meadows, &c.—Bromus mollis. Soft brome-graſs. Fields and banks.—Bromus Sterilis. Barren brome-graſs. Hedges and fields.—Bromus Giganteus. Tall brome-graſs. Woods and hedges.—Bromus Hirſutus. Hair-ſtalked brome-graſs. Woods and hedges.—Avena elatior. Tall oat-graſs. Meadows and paſtures.—Avena fatua. Bearded oat-graſs. Cornfields.—Avena pratenſis. Meadow oat-graſs. Paſtures and heaths.—Avena flaveſcens. Yellow oat-graſs. Meadows and paſtures.—Arundo Phragmites. Common reed. Banks of rivers. Common.—Lollium Perenne. Parennial darnel-graſs. Meadows. Common.—Triticum Repens. Common couch-graſs. Very common.—Triticum Maritimum. Sea wheat-graſs. On the ſea-coaſt.—Cynoſurus Criſtatus. Creſted dog-tail-graſs. Paſtures, fields, &c.—Trigynia. Montia Fontana. Blinks or water-chickweed. Wet places.——Class IV. Tetrandria Monogynia. Scabioſa Succiſa. Devil's-bit ſcabious. Meadows, &c. Common.—Scabioſa Arvenſis. Field ſcabious. Cornfields.—Scabioſa Columbaria. Little field ſcabious. Dry paſtures.—Sherardia Avrenſis. Little field madder. Cornfields.—Aſperula Odorata. Sweet woodroof. Shady places. Common.—Galium Spurium. Smooth-ſeeded ladies bedſtraw. Cornfields.—Galium Verum. Yellow ladies bedſtraw. Dry paſtures. Common.—Galium Mollugo. Great ladies bedſtraw or wild baſtard madder. Hedges.—Galium Aparine. Cleaver or gooſe-graſs. In hedges, &c. Very common.—Plantago Media. Hoary plantain. Fields. Common.—Plantago Coronopus-buckſhorn Plantain. On barren places.—Cornus Sanguinea. Common dogwood. Hedges. Common.—Euonymus Europea. Spindle-tree. A very common but highly-ornamental ſhrub.—Digynia. Cuſcuta Europæa. Dodder. On heaths, creeping on furze. Frequent.—Tetragynia. Potamogeton Natans. Broad-leaved pondweed. In rivers.—Potamogeton Perfoliatum. Perfoliate pondweed. In rivers and ponds.—Potamogeton Lucens. Long-leaved pondweed. Ditches and rivers.—Potamogeton Criſpum. Great water caltrops. Rivers and ponds —Potamogeton Denſum. Forked pondweed. Ditches, &c.—Sagina Procumbens. Chickweed breakſtone or pearlwort. On waſtes —Sagina Erecta. Upwright pearlwort or leaſt ſtickwort; ditto.—Pentandria Monogynia.—Cl. V. Myoſotis Scorpioides. Mouſe-ear ſcorpion-graſs. Fields. Common.—Cynogloſſum Officinale. Houndſtongue. Road ſides.—Symphitrum Officinale. Comfrey. Banks of rivers. Common.—Borago Officinalis. Borage. Rubbiſh: dunghills.—Lycopſis Arvenſis. Small wild bugloſs. Cornfields.—Echium Vulgare. Viper's bugloſs. Cornfields. Common.—Primula Vulgaris. Common primroſe. Woods and hedges.—Menyanthes Trifoliata. Buckbean or marſh trefoil. On boggy meadows.—Lyſimachia Vulgaris. Yellow looſeſtrife. Marſhes: banks of rivers.—Lyſimachia nummularia. Moneywort. Moiſt meadows.—Anagallis Tenella. Purple moneywort or bog pimpernel. Bogs.—Anagallis Arvenſis. Pimpernel. Gardens and fields. Common.—Convolvulus Arvenſis. Small bindweed or convolvulus. Fields.—Convolvulus Sepium. Great bindweed or convolvulus. Hedges.—Solanum Dulcamara. Woody nightſhade. Under hedges, Common.—Solanum Nigrum. Common nightſhade. On rubbiſh.—Chironia Centaurium. Leſs centory. Dry paſtures.—Vinca Major. Great perriwinkle. Hedges.—Vinca Minor. Leſſer perriwinkle. Hedges.—Campanula Rotundifolia. Round-leaved bellflower. Heaths.—Lonicera Periclymenum. Honeyſuckle or woodbine. Hedges.—Verbaſcum Thapſus. Great white mullein. Hedges. Common.—Hyoſcyamus Niger. Henbane. High-roads.—Ribes Rubrum. Currants. Woods and hedges.—Ribes Uva-criſpa. Gooſeberry. Hedges.—Hedera Helix. Ivy.—Glaux Maritima. Sea milkwort or black ſaltwort. Salt-marſhes.—Rhamnus Frangula. Blackberry-bearing alder. Woods and hedges —Digynia. Chenopodium Urbicum. Upright blite. Among rubbiſh.—Chenopodium Rubrum. Red gooſe-graſs. Dunghills and rubbiſh.—Chenopodium Serotinum. Purple-jointed gooſe-foot. On rubbiſh.—Chenopodium Album. White gooſe-foot. Fields and rubbiſh.—Chenopodium Viride. Green blite. On barren ground.—Chenopodium Hybridum. Thorn apple-leaved gooſe-foot. On rubbiſh.—Chenopodium Murale. Nettle-leaved gooſe-foot. Walls and banks, and on rubbiſh.—Ulmus Campeſtris. Common elm. Common.—Ulmus Montana. Wych elm. In Hedges. Common.—Hydrocotyle Vulgaris. Marſh pennywort. Bogs.—Bunium Bulbocaſtanum. Earth or pignut. Common.—Crithmum Maritimum. Sampire. On the ſea-coaſt. Common.—Sium Latifolium. Great water-parſnip. Wet ditches.—Sium Nodiflorum. Common water-parſnip. Wet ditches, &c.—Siſon Inundatum. Water honewort. ditches.—Apium Graveolens. Smallage. On marſhes. Common.—Ægopodium Podagraria. Herb-gerard. Gout-weed or aſh-weed. In gardens. Common.—Caucalis Arvenſis. Corn caucalis. Cornfieds.—Caucalis Authriſcus. Hedge Caucalis. Hedges—Daucus Carota. Wild carrot. Borders of fields. Common.—Conium Maculatum. Hemlock. Hedges. Common.—Heracleum Spondylium. Cow-parſnip, Hedges. Common.—Oenanthe Fidſtuloſa. Wet meadows. Water dropwort.—Æthuſa Cynapium. Fool's-parſley. Gardens. Common.—Scandix Pecten Veneris. Shepherd's-needle or Venus's-comb. Fields. Common.—Scandix Anthriſcus. Rough-ſeeded ſcandix. High roads. Common.—Charophyllum Sylveſtre. Common cow-parſley. Paſtures and hedges.—Charyphyllum Temulum. Small cow-parſley. Hedges, &c.—Trigynia. Viburnum Opulus. Guelder-roſe. Woods and hedges.—Alſine Media. Common chickweed. Cultivated grounds.—Pentagynia. Statice Armeria. Thrift or ſea gilly-flower. Meadows near the ſea-coaſt. Common.—Linum Catharticum. Purging-flax. Dry paſtures.—Linum Radiola. Leaſt rupturewort. On boggy marſhes.—Droſera Rotundifolia. Round-leaved ſundew. Bogs.—Droſera Longifolia. Long-leaved ſundew. Moors and bogs.——Cl. VI. Hexandria Monogynia. Juncus Effuſus. Common ſoft-ruſh. On marſhes.—Juncus Articulatus. Jointed-leaved ruſh. Wet grounds.—Juncus bulboſus. Bulboſe ruſh. Moiſt grounds and heaths.—Juncus Bufonius. Toad-ruſh. Moiſt woods.—Juncus Sylvaticus. Great hairy wood-ruſh. Woods.—Juncus Campeſtris. Hairy field-ruſh. Very common.—Hyacinthus Non Scriptus. Hare-bells. Woods and hedges.—Allium Urſinum. Ramſons. Hedges. Very common.—Anthericum Oſſifragum. Baſtard aſphodel. On bogs. Common.—Trigynia. Rumex Sanguineuus. Bloody-veined dock: wayſides.—Rumex Criſpus. Curled dock. High roads.—Rumex Actus. Sharp-pointed dock. Moiſt woods, &c.—Rumex Obtuſifolius. Blunt-leaved dock. Way-ſides.—Rumex Pulcher. Fiddle-dock. Dry paſtures.—Rumex Acetoſa. Common ſorrel. Meadows and paſtures.—

paſtures.—Rumex Acetoſella. Sheep's-ſorrel. Dry paſtures and hills.—Rumex Britannica. Great water-dock. Ditches.—Triglochin Maritimum. Sea-ſpiked graſs. On ſalt marſhes.—Polygynia. Aliſma Plantago. Great water plantain. Watery places. Common.—Cl. VIII. Octandria. Monogynia. Epilobium Anguſtifolium. Roſebay willow herb: Hedges and woods.—Epilobium Anguſtifolium. Smooth willow herb: Hedges, &c. common.—Epilobium Villoſum. Woolly willow herb. Wet places.—Vaccinum Myrtillus. Wortle-berry. Heaths and woods: common.—Erica Vulgaris. Common heath. On heaths: common.—Erica Cinerea. Fine-leaved heath. On heaths: common.—Trigynia. Polygonum Penſylvanicum. Pale-flowered perſicaria: dunghills.—Polygonum Perſicaria. Common ſpotted perſicaria: watery places.—Polygonum Hydropiper Biting perſicaria or water-pepper: ditto.—Polygonum Minus. Creeping ſnakeweed: watery places.—Polygonum Aviculare. Knot-graſs: ſnakeweed: cornfields.—Polygonum Convolvulus. Climbing ſnakeweed: cornfields.—Adoxa Moſchatellina. Tuberous moſchatel: under ſhady hedges and on banks in narrow lanes: very common.—Cl. X. Decandria Monogynea. Digynia. Chryſoplenium Oppoſitifolium. Common golden ſaxifrage: common.—Saxifraga Tridactylites. Rue-leaved ſaxifrage: walls: common.—Saponaria Officinalis. Common ſoap-wort: many places.—Trigynia. Cucubalus Behen. Bladder campion: cornfields.—Silene Anglica. Engliſh catchfly: cornfields.—Stellaria Holoſtea. Greater ſtitchwort. Hedges: common.—Stellaria Graminea. Leſſer ſtitch-wort: paſtures.—Arenaria Trinerva. Plantain-leaved chickweed: Hedges.—Arenaria Serpyllifolia. leaſt chickweed or thyme-leaved ſandwort; Walls and dry banks.—Cotyledon Umbilicus. Navelwort. On old walls and banks, and under hedges. As common a plant as any in the county.—Pentagynia. Sedum Acre. Biting ſtonecroſs or wall-pepper. Walls: very common.—Sedum Anglicum. Engliſh ſtonecroſs. Walls: very common.—Oxalis Acetocella. Wood ſorrel. Woods.—Agroſtemma Githago. Cockle: cornfields.—Lychnis Flos Cuculi. Meadow lychnis: common.—Lychnis Dioica. White lychnis. Hedges: common. Ceraſtium Vulgatum. Common houſe-ear: walls and roads. Ceraſtium Viſcoſum. Broad-leaved mouſe-ear: cornfields. Ceraſtium Semidecandrium. Leaſt mouſe-ear: dry paſtures. Ceraſtium Arvenſe. Corn mouſe-ear: cornfields.—Ceraſtium Aquaticum. Water mouſe-ear: wet ditches.—Spergula Arvenſis. Corn ſpurrey. Cornfields; common.—Cl. XI. Dodecandria. Monogynia. Lithrum Salicaria. Purple ſpiked looſeſtrife. Banks of rivers: common.—Digynia. Agrimonia Eupatoria. Agrimony. Hedges and borders of fields: common.—Trigynia. Reſeda. Luteola. Wild woad or dyers'-weed. Waſte ground: common.—Euphorbia Peplis. Petty ſpurge. gardens. Euphorbia Segetalis. Corn ſpurge: cornfields. Euphorbia Exigua. Dwarf ſpurge: cornfields, &c. Euphorbia Helioſcopia. Sun ſpurge. Gardens, &c.—Euphorbia Amydaloides. Wood ſpurge: woods.—Euphorbia Characias. Red-ſpurge. Gardens. Very common. This plant is commonly called the caper tree, from the reſemblance of its ſeed veſſels to the flower-buds of the capparis ſpinoſa or caper ſhrub.—Dodecagynia. Sempervivum Tectorum. Houſeleek: on the tops of houſes.—Icoſandria Monogynia. Prunus Spinoſa. Black thorn or ſloe. Hedges: common.—Prunus Ceraſus. Black cherry: woods and hedges.—Prunus Avium. Mazzard cherry: Woods and hedges: common.—Prunus Inſititia. Bullace plumb: hedges.—Digynia. Cratægus Oxycantha. Hawthorn, or white thorn hedges.—Sorbus Aucuparia. Mountain aſh or quicken tree: in woods and hedges: common.—Pentagynia. Spirea Ulmaria. Meadow-ſweet. Wet meadows: common.—Polygynia. Rubus Cæſius. Small bramble or dewberry: hedges.—Rubus Fruticoſus. Common bramble. Hedges.—Fragaria Sterilis. Barren ſtrawberry: hedges.—Potentilla Anſerina. Silvery cinquefeil. Wayſides: common.—Potentilla Argentea. Hoary cinquefoil: paſtures.—Potentilla Reptans. Common cinquefoil: wayſides.—Geum Urbanum. Common avens or herb-bennet. Woods and hedges: common.—Cl. XIII. Polyandria Monogynia. Chelidonium Majus. Common celandine. Hedges: common.—Papaver Hybridum. Round prickly-headed poppy: cornfields.—Papaver Dubium. Long ſmooth headed poppy: cornfields.—Papaver Argemone. Long prickly-headed poppy: cornfields.—Tilia Europæa. Lime tree: woods and hedges.—Polygynia. Rannuculus Flammula. Small ſpearwort: bogs, &c. Ranunculus Lingua. Great ſpearwort: ditches, &c. and banks of rivers. Ranunculus Ficaria. Pilewort. Meadows and gardens. Ranunculus Repens. Creeping crowfoot: meadows and paſtures.—Ranunculus Auricomus. Wood crowfoot. Woods and hedges. Ranunculus Sceleratus. Marſh crowfoot: ſhallow water. Ranunculus Bulboſus. Bulbous crowfoot: meadows, &c. Ranunculus Hirſutius. Pale-leaved crowfoot: paſtures, and on rubbiſh. Ranunculus Acris. Upright crowfoot: meadows and paſtures. Ranunculus Arvenſis. Corn crowfoot: cornfields. Ranunculus Aquatilis. Water crowfoot. Rivers, ſlow ſtreams, &c.—Caltha Paluſtris. Marſh marigold: Marſhes: banks of rivers. Adonis, Autumnalis. Adonis. Pheaſant's-eye: cornfields.—Cl. XIV. Didynamia. Gymnoſpermia. Verbena Officinalis. Vervain. Waſte ground: common.—Ajuga Reptans. Bugle. Meadows: common.—Tencrium Scorodonia. Wood ſage. Wood hedges: very common. Nepeta Cataria. Cat-mint: hedges.—Mentha Sylveſtris. Horſe mint: marſhes and hedges.—Mentha Rotundifolia. Watery places: round-leaved mint.—Mentha Arvenſis. Field mint: wet cornfields.—Glecoma Hederacea. Ground ivy. Hedges: very common.—Lamium Album. White dead nettle or archangel: hedges.—Lamium Purpureum. Red dead nettle: hedges, &c.—Lamium Amplexicaule. Henbit dead nettle: cornfields, &c.—Galeopſis Galeobdolon. Yellow archangel. Hedges and woods.—Stachys Sylvatica. Hedge-ſtachys. Hedges: common.—Stachys Paluſtris. Clowns allheal: watery places.—Stachys Arvenſis. Corn-ſtachys: cornfields.—Ballota Nigra. Stinking horehound. Hedges: common.—Marrubium Vulgare. White horehound. Waſte grounds: not ſo common as the former.—Clinopodium Vulgare. Wild baſil. Hedges: common.—Thymus Serpyllum. Mother of Thyme. Heaths: common.—Scutellaria Galericulata. Hooded willow-herb: banks of rivers.—Prunella Vulgaris. Self-heal. Meadows and paſtures: common.—Angioſpermia. Rhinanthus Criſta Galli. Yellow rattle or cockſcombe: meadows.—Euphraſia Officinalis. Eyebright. Meadows: very common.—Euphraſia Odontites. Red eyebright. Meadows and cornfields.—Melampyrum Sylvaticum. Cow wheat. Woods: very common.—Pedicularis Sylvatica. Heath louſe-wort: paſtures, &c.—Pedicularis Paluſtris. Marſh louſe-wort: Marſhes and bogs.—Antirrhinum Cymbalaria. Ivy-leaved toadflax. Hedges: common.—Scrophularia Nodoſa. Knobby-rooted figwort: woods and hedges.—Scrophularia Aquatica. Water figwort: banks of rivers. Cl. XV. Tetradynamia Siliculoſa. Draba verna. Common Whitlow-graſs: on walls.—Thlaſpi Burſa Paſtoris. Shepherd's purſe: cornfields, &c.—Cochlearia Anglica. Engliſh or ſea-ſcurvy graſs. On the coaſt: common.—Cochlearia Coronopus. Swine's-creſs. High roads, &c. common.—Siliquoſa. Eryſimum Officinale. Hedge-muſtard: hedges and rubbiſh.—Eryſimum Barbarea. Winter hedge-muſtard: ditches.—Eryſimum Alliaria. Jack by the hedge, or ſauce alone: hedges.—Raphanus Raphaniſtrum. Wild radiſh. Cornfields: common.—Braſſica Rapa. Turnip: fields.—Braſſica Napus. Wild navew: cornfields.—Cardamine Pratenſis. Common ladies'-ſmock: meadows.—Siſymbrium Naſturtium. Water-creſſes: ditches and brooks.—Cl. XVI. Monadelphia. Decandria. Geranium Molle. Common craneſbill. Banks: common.—Geranium Pratenſe. Crowfoot craneſbill: meadows.—Geranium Diſſectum. Jagged craneſbill: hedges.—Polyandria. Malva Rotundifolia. Dwarf-mallow: wayſides.—Malva Moſchata. Muſk mallow. Hedges: common.—Malva Sylveſtris. Common mallow: verry common.—Diadelpha. Cl. XVII. Hexandria. Fumaria Officinalis. Fumitory. Gardens and cornfields: very common.—Fumaria Carpreolata. Ramping fumitory: cultivated grounds.—Octandria. Polygala Vulgaris. Milkwort. Heaths. very common.—Decandria. Ononis Arvenſis. Corn reſtharrow. Barren paſtures.—Ononis Spinoſa. Spinous Reſtharrow. Barren paſtures.—Orobus Tuberoſus. Tuberous wood-peaſe: woods: very common.—Lathyrus Sylveſtris. Narrow-leaved vetchling: woods and hedges.—Lathyrus Pratenſis. Meadow vetchling. Meadows: common.—Vicia Cracca. Tufted vetch. Woods and hedges: very common.—Vicia Sativa. Common vetch. Cornfields.—Vicia Sepium. Buſh-vetch: hedges.—Ervum Tetraſpermum. Smooth tare: hedges.—Ervum Hirſutum. Rough-tare: hedges.—Ornithopus Perpuſillus. Bird's-foot. On ſandy ground.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER THE SIXTH.

I. LANDBIRDS. —— II. WATERFOWL.

THE birds of Devonſhire ſhall be noticed under two *diviſions*—thoſe of LANDBIRDS, and WATERFOWL.*

In the diviſion of landbirds, thoſe of the *order* of RAPACIOUS birds claim the firſt attention. In this order, the EAGLE ſtands foremoſt. Pennant deſcribes the golden eagle, the black, the ſea eagle, and the cinereous. But if I am rightly informed, it is only the BLACK EAGLE and the OSPREY which pay an occaſional viſit to Devonſhire. The BLACK EAGLE is frequent in Scotland, where it is ſo called from the color of its plumage. It has a remarkable band of white on the upper part of the tail; the end only being of a deep brown.† The OSPREY haunts rivers, lakes, and the ſea-ſhores: it feeds chiefly on fiſh, taking them in the ſame manner as the ſea eagle does, by precipitating itſelf on them, not by ſwimming.‡ The eagle, it is reported, formerly inhabited the woods of Eggsford (ſaid to be contracted from Eaglesford) and built her eyrie in that neighbourhood. I have been told by a gentleman of Taviſtock, that ſhooting on Dartmoor, he hath, ſeveral times, ſeen the black eagle there, though he has never diſcovered its neſt. In the north of Devon, particularly at Counteſbury and Lynton, the oſprey ſometimes makes its appearance, and its eyrie has been found on the crags of the cliffs. A few years ſince, a bird of the eagle tribe uſed to frequent the Topſham marſhes: it was ſhot, though not till after ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts, by Mr. Nicholas Peters, ſurgeon, at Topſham. This, I apprehend, was the oſprey. About forty years ago, the oſprey uſed to frequent the coaſt at Beer, where it every year built its neſt on a pinnacle of the cliff. Two oſpreys always made their appearance at a time, and never more. They were often ſhot at; and when one dropt, another ſhortly came, and ſupplied its place. The pair generally viſited this favorite cliff in the beginning of April, built their neſt in the accuſtomed place, and diſappeared about the latter end of Auguſt. The food of this bird was fiſh, on which it uſed to dart itſelf, as they were ſwimming near the ſurface of the water. At length a man climbed the cliff and pulled down the neſt; and this bird was never ſeen afterwards; though (as an old man informed me) it had frequented the place for nearly a century. The common people called it a *herriot*: and the cliff has been ſince called *herriot-hill*.——Of this order of birds we have the GYRFALCON, commonly called the furze kite; a bird highly valued in the days of falconry, and uſed for the nobleſt game, ſuch as cranes and herons; the KITE or GLEAD, ſo called from its gliding through the ſky, without the leaſt apparent action of its wings; the COMMON BUZZARD or PUTTOCK; the HONEY-BUZZARD; and the MOOR-BUZZARD, the moſt deſtructive bird of prey in the kingdom. The HOBBY is a bird of paſſage, but breeds here, and migrates in October: it was uſed by our falconers in what was called daring of larks. The hawk was caſt off; and the larks, aware of their moſt inveterate enemy, were fixed to the ground through fear; when they became a ready prey to the fowler who drew his net over them.——The SPARROW HAWK is the moſt pernicious of our birds of prey in Devonſhire; it makes great havock among pigeons as well as partridges. It builds in hollow trees, in old neſts of crows, large ruins, and high rocks.——Mr. Elford notices the BROWN or CRASSET HAWK.——The MERLIN flies low, and is often ſeen ſkimming from one ſide of the hedges to the other, in ſearch of prey. It does not breed in this county, but migrates hither in October, about the time that the hobby diſappears. "The merlin (ſays Mr. Elford) is the ſmalleſt and the fierceſt of all this kind; it is very rare in Devon, and I believe in England. I once ſaw ſeveral taken out of a neſt on a tree in the neighbourhood of Roborough down: and this was the only inſtance of my having met with them."——The common BARN, WHITE, or CHURCH OWL, is very frequent in Devonſhire.——The GREY OWL compenſates in ſome degree for the deſtruction of our leverets, by the number of moles which it kills: it is ſaid to ſkin a mole with as much dexterity as a cook does a rabbit.——The ſmall RED or GREY OWL appears on the north coaſt in winter.

Of

* "We have (ſays Hooker) the gooſe, the ducke, the mallerd, ganyes peacocke; the ſwanne; redocke larke, the barnacle; the bitterne, the thruſh or thruſſell; the fylvare, the raven, the rooke, the crowe; the chough, the corvemaryn, cowte, dove, and culvers of all ſorts,—gull, pheaſant, partridge, rayle; the quaile, woodcocke, ſnyte; herneſewes of all ſorts; pyes, plover, puffin, lapwinke, ſheldrake, ſhoneler, ſtare, ſtorke, curlew; moorhen, ſwallow, martin, linnet; ſparrow, and a number of others. Likewiſe for hawkes of all kindes, great ſtore and abundance; which the ſparrow hawke in this countrey is the chiefeſt." *Hooker Port. MS. p.* 6.

† See Pennant's Zool. vol. I. p. 166.

‡ For a deſcription of the oſprey, ſee Pennant's Zool. vol. I. p. 176.

Of Pies, or birds of the ſecond *order*, the firſt that occur, are the LARGER and LESSER BUTCHER BIRDS; ſometimes, but very rarely, found in Devonſhire. The butcher bird feeds on ſmall birds, neſtlings, beetles, and caterpillars: its method of killing its prey is very ſingular: it ſeizes ſmall birds by the throat, and ſtrangles them: it then fixes them on ſome thorn, and thus ſpitted, pulls them to pieces with its bill. ——The CARRION CROW is not common in Devonſhire. In the 24th of Henry the 8th, crows were grown ſo numerous, and thought ſo prejudicial to the farmer, that an act was paſſed for their deſtruction, in which rooks and choughs were included. Every hamlet was to provide crow-nets for ten years: and all the inhabitants were obliged, at particular times, to aſſemble during that ſpace, to conſult on the propereſt method for extirpating them. About twenty years ſince, was found in a neſt near Harburton ford, a white crow: two other crows were in the neſt, but black.——"The ROOK, ſays Pennant, inſtead of being proſcribed, ſhould be treated as the farmer's friend, ſince it clears his ground from caterpillars, that do incredible damage by eating the roots of the corn." Conſcious, I would almoſt ſay, of the benefit conferred on mankind by his deſtruction of the dor beetle, both in the grub and fly ſtate, this bird ſeems to challenge our protection by the ſituation he chuſes for his neſt. He is certainly not a granivorous bird: though he may be impelled by hunger or excited by wantonneſs ſometimes to eat corn; yet he hath neither crop to macerate, nor gizzard to grind grain. A gentleman reſiding near Barnſtaple tells me, that he has ſometimes ſeen white and often pied rooks, in ſeveral places in the north of Devon. There is a white rook (which I have frequently ſeen) in Lord Courtenay's gardens at Powderham. It was found, a few years ſince, in a neſt near Exeter, with three other rooks of the natural color.——The ROYSTON or HOODED CROWS appear in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, in the beginning of winter, and remain there till the following ſpring: they ſeldom are ſeen far inland, and are commonly found near the coaſt, and on the rocks and ouze by the ſea-ſide. The Royſton crow is ſaid by Aldrovandus to breed on high hills and mountains. Mr. Ray and Mr. Willoughby ſay nothing on that ſubject. Mr. Pennant reports, that it breeds annually on Dartmoor.* I do not know whether it is a bird of paſſage or not: I rather believe it breeds in the northern parts of Europe, and perhaps of this kingdom. In Dartmoor, however, it certainly never appears in ſummer: and Mr. Pennant was miſinformed in that particular. There are few or no trees in that foreſt, at preſent: and this bird being one of the pici, which build in trees, does not differ, it is probable, from all the other parts of that genus. I believe it ſometimes feeds on carrion, but chiefly on worms and inſects, and perhaps on ſhellfiſh. Its ſhape, ſize, and manners are very like thoſe of the common carrion crow: the latter, however, ſeldom are ſeen but in pairs, unleſs when numbers are attracted by food: the others are certainly gregarious. It has been ſaid, that the Royſton crow often takes up cockles to a conſiderable height, and lets them fall againſt ſtony ground; as the eagle is reported to carry the tortoiſe into the air, and daſh it againſt the rocks. This, however, has been numbered among the fabulous embelliſhments of natural hiſtory: yet Mr. Corniſh of Totnes † vouches for the fact, from his own obſervation. He has more than once been an eye-witneſs of the Royſton crow's perſeverance in attempting to get at the meat of the cockle, after frequent unſucceſsful efforts to break the ſhell—at one time carrying it to a greater height than before; at another, letting it drop on a ſharper prominence; and a third time, ſeeming to exert all its ſtrength to daſh it againſt the rock.‡——Of the JAY, the young follow their parents till the ſpring. Their note is very loud and diſagreeable. When they are enticing their fledged young to follow them, they emit a noiſe like the mewing of a cat. At particular times, however, the ſcreaming of the jay in the midſt of the woods, produces a very fine effect. Such was the poet's idea, when

> "He ſtarted from her aſhen ſpray
> Acroſs the glen the ſcreaming jay."¶

After the neſting ſeaſon, we often ſee jays in very large flocks: but a flight of jays appeared at Starcroſs in 1789, ſo numerous as to be generally remarked: and the ſame was obſerved on the coaſts of Kent.——The CORNISH CHOUGH is rare in this country. Pliny aſſerted, that it was confined to the Alps.§ From its reſiding chiefly on the coaſts of Cornwall,‖ it is called the Corniſh chough; but it is found in the cliffs along the ſhores of Devonſhire, as well as other maritime counties. "The Corniſh chough (ſays a gentleman

* Zool. vol. II. p. 712.

† Since the writing of the above, I am enabled to add my own teſtimony to that of Mr. Corniſh; if the obſervation of the carrion crow daſhing cockles againſt the rocks at Helford be at all in point. Of this curious phenomenon, I was lately an eye-witneſs. Mr. Corniſh has deſcribed the proceſs with exactneſs.

‡ "The Royſton crow, with the black bill, head and wings black with a gloſſy blue, the breaſt, belly, back, and neck cinereous grey, ſhafts of the feathers blackiſh, continues in Cornwall from October to March, but generally on the ſea-ſhore, and betwixt Penzance and Marazion, fond of the products of the beach, though uſually reckoned granivorous." *Borlaſe's Nat. Hiſt. p.* 245.

¶ Warton's Poems, p. 28. edit. 1777.

§ Plin. Nat. Hiſt. B. X. c. 48.

‖ See Borlaſe's full and accurate deſcript. of this bird. *Nat. Hiſt. p.* 243, 244.

man of Barnſtaple) is * ſeen in the northern coaſts of Devon." In 1790, a Corniſh chough was ſhot at the ſea-ſide by a ſon of Captain Gidoin of Modbury: "I ſaw the remains of this bird (ſays Mr. Perring*) after it had been torn in pieces by a tame hawk. Never having ſeen a Corniſh chough, I kept its bill; it was longer than that of the common chough, or jackdaw, ſharper, and of a very bright red color." "I have ſéen (ſays Mr. Elford) the Corniſh chough near Plymouth:" and * Mr. Yonge of Puſlinch obſerves, that "Corniſh choughs are often obſerved on the hills along the coaſt in the weſtern part of the county, diſtinguiſhed by their different note, and in pairs like the common carrion crow."*——The JACKDAW I have met with in the cliffs both of the north and ſouth of Devon, and in the towers of the north and north-weſt.——The CUCKOO begins her ſong with us, about the beginning of May. About five years ago a cuckoo laid her egg in the neſt of a water-wag-tail, in the wall of an old building contiguous to a dwelling-houſe near Exeter: the interloper, as uſual, kicked out the natural inhabitants, and became himſelf ſole poſſeſſor of the tenement—whilſt he enjoyed the affections and ſupport of his ſuppoſititious parents, whoſe pride and exultation at being favored with ſo fine a progeny, forced on my mind the reflexion of Juvenal:

"Quales ex humili magna ad faſtidia rerum
Extollit—quoties voluit fortuna jocari."

Cuckoos probably do not always quit this iſland at the time of their diſappearance, but ſeek ſhelter in hollow trees, and lie torpid, unleſs animated by weather unuſually warm. "I have two evidences (ſays Pennant) of their being heard to ſing as early as February. One was in the latter end of that month, 1771; the other on the fourth, 1769. The weather in the laſt was uncommonly warm; but after that, they were heard no more; chilled again, I ſuppoſe, into torpidity."† What is ſtill more extraordinary, the cuckoo was heard to ſing in Devonſhire ſo early as January, in 1796. It was on Sunday morning the 10th of January, near Mount Edgcumbe. The ſeaſon was peculiarly mild: the atmoſphere, indeed, was then as warm as it often is in the month of May.‡——"I have ſeen one ſpecimen of the WRYNECK in Devonſhire (ſays Mr. Elford) and never heard of another."——The GREEN WOODPECKER is not uncommon here, particularly in the north of Devon. I have been more than once amuſed by this bird at Mowliſh, in the pariſh of Kenton, while I obſerved it climbing up and down the bodies of the decayed trees, darting its tongue into the clefts of the bark, and transfixing and drawing out the inſects that lurked there.——The GREATER and LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKERS are ſometimes, but very rarely indeed, ſeen in Devonſhire. Mr. Elford tells me, that he never met with more than one ſpecimen of each.——The KINGSFISHER is common on the banks of the Dart, where its neſt is found every year. But it is rare on the banks of the Exe. A gentleman of Exeter mentions as § worthy of notice, that "he had ſeen a ſpecimen of this bird killed a few years ſince near Topſham." I once ſaw a kingsfiſher, however, from the ſtrand at Starcroſs, balancing itſelf over the water in a very ſtriking manner. The day was bright; and while this bird remained ſuſpended in the air, its plumage exhibited a variety of brilliant colors: but it ſuddenly flew off; ſo that I had not the gratification of ſeeing it "dart below the ſurface of the water, or bring up its prey in its feet:" ‖ for thus it takes its prey, after the manner of the oſprey. I confeſs, I with the more pleaſure contemplated the kingsfiſher as the halcyon of the ancients, whoſe neſt, floating on the water, and whoſe power of ſtilling the winds and the ſeas, were no unpleaſing ſubjects of the poet's fancy. Thus Theocritus:

χ' αλκυονες ϛορεσευντι τα κυμαΐα, ταν τε θαλασσαν,	O may the bleak ſouth-eaſt no longer rave,
Τουτε νοτον, τον τ' ευρον, οϛ εσχαΐα φυκια κινει·	But gentle halcyons ſmooth the ripling wave;
Αλκυονες, γλαυκαις Νηρηισι ται τε μαλιϛτα	Sweet halcyons, lov'd by all the nereid train
Ορνιχων εφιλαθεν. ¶	Above each bird that ſkims, for food, the main. ‡‡

——The HOOPOE, (the upupa epops of Linnæus) very frequently wanders into Devonſhire——ſometimes

* In letters to the author.
† Zoology, vol. I. p. 233.
‡ The cuckoo's note, together with gooſeberries and appletrees in bloom in the beginning of January—in ſeveral parts of the Southams, affected the minds of common people with ſtrange ideas of omens and prodigies. *See Gent. Mag. vol.* 66, *p.* 117.
§ In a letter to the author.
‖ See Pennant's Zool. vol. I. p. 247.
¶ Theocrit. Idyll. 7, l. 57.
‡‡ In a little volume of poems lately publiſhed, there is a reflexion drawn from the *poetical character* of the halcyon, that ſtrikes me as original:

"Lo, where the gentle halcyons plume
Their azure wings amid the gloom
That, breaking, rolls far eaſt away,
And gives the gliſtening ſurge to day.
Behold the wrathful foam ſubſide,
And ſoft airs curl the ripling tide;
While, tranquil as the waters flow,
They mock the mirror's lucid glow.

And, as the wave, now vex'd no more,
Glides, amorous, on, to kiſs the ſhore,
I ſee, upon its heaving breaſt,
Sweet birds! your little genial neſt:
Thus, when the ſtorms of ether ceaſe,
They leave us love, as well as peace."

times appearing in the parish of Offwell and its neighbourhood, often shot near Exeter, near Ashburton, on Dartmoor, and in several parts of the Southams; as noticed by my different correspondents.*

Among the GALLINACEOUS birds (those of the third *order)* the BLACK or MOOR GAME were formerly very plentiful in Devon, but are now almost destroyed. "The black game (says a MS. of † about forty years standing) are so common on the Dartmoor hills, that though much valued as a delicacy, a HEATHPOLT sells for eighteenpence. The whortle-berry (as a gentleman of Tavistock informs me) is the principal food of the black-cock. This beautiful bird is still to be found on Dartmoor, though not so frequently as it was half a century ago. Heathpolts are also met with on Exmoor, and in the neighbourhood of Southmolton: but, according to the information of the late Mr. Bickford of Dunsford, they are much more frequent on the moors of Hatherleigh and Holdsworthy, that in any other parts of Devonshire. This, indeed, is an excellent shooting country, supplied with abundance of game; and Mr. Bickford's hospitable table was often furnished with the heathpolt. It does not appear that either the red grous or the ptarmigan was ever seen in Devonshire.——The PARTRIDGE, common every where, needs scarcely to be mentioned. QUAILS are of rare occurrence; though a gentleman of the north-western district assures me, that he has sometimes seen them in large flocks. Formerly quails were frequent in the Southams, particularly the south-west part of the country; but they are now seldom seen. During their time of plenty, they frequently removed to other counties to breed; though I have myself seen their eggs taken in the parish of Sherford.——Our COMMON POULTRY came originally from Persia and India. They must have been naturalized in this country, however, long before the arrival of the Romans; since Cæsar informs us, that they were among the prohibited foods of the Britons. Pennant thinks, that they were imported here by the Phenicians. In their wild condition their plumage is black and yellow, and their combs and wattles purple and yellow.‡ The Darking breed of fowls having a toe more to each foot than the common sort, and being much esteemed for the superior whiteness and delicacy of its flesh, is to be seen in almost every farmyard in the vicinities of Exeter. About twenty years since, there was in the parish of Hennock, a breed of poultry between a barndoor hen and a cock turkey; they belonged to Mr. Snelling of Warmhill. The hen and its paramour had been hatched under a turkey, and reared together. The breed was accidentally destroyed by poison laid for rats.——PHEASANTS were, some years since, almost annihilated in Devon; but the breed is again beginning to increase from the attention of some gentlemen, who are endeavouring to preserve them. In the north of Devon, indeed, and the north-west, pheasants were sometimes seen, notwithstanding the little care taken to propagate them. But in the country between Exeter and Teignmouth, they had become very rare, till the late Lord Courtenay strictly forbade the disturbing of a pheasant on his several manors.§ The pheasants have been guarded from mischief by the same measures, at Mamhead and at Haldon.——Pennant says, that the THICK-KNEED or NORFOLK PLOVER, seems unknown in the western parts of this kingdom. In habit, make, and manners, it approaches near to the bustard.

Of the COLUMBINE (the fourth *order)* we have the ROCK PIGEON, and the TURTLE DOVE, in the cliffs and the woods of Devon. The rock pigeon, or the *Columba Saxatilis*, breeds in holes of rocks and hollows of trees; for which reason some writers style it *Columba cavernalis*. "Near Orchard, in Combmartin, there mounteth up a hill to a great height (says Risdon) fast upon the cliff of the sea, where in a hole infinite number of doves do frequent, called by a peculiar name of the place, cliff-culvers."——The TURTLE DOVE is not uncommon in Devonshire: it is a shy retired bird, breeding in thick woods, generally of oak. But the intelligence I have received both from the north and south of Devon, leads me to conclude, that it is not so frequent here, as in many other counties. "It is scarce near Southmolton," (says one correspondent) "It is seldom seen near Modbury," (says another) "though common in Oxfordshire."

Among

* "I shot a hoopoe (says Mr. Perring) in December, 1790. I was walking in a road near Little Dartmouth, and upon seeing this beautiful and extraordinary bird fly over the hedge, and light in the way, I returned to the place just mentioned, and borrowed a gun. I left the hoopoe at Little Dartmouth, where it is still in good preservation." But my correspondents from other quarters all concur in observing that "of late years, they had often met with the hoopoe."—"In the year 1760, a hoopoe rested on the rigging of a ship in the Archipelago. It was pursued by a hawk, and though much tired, eluded my endeavours to take it (says Mr. Cornish) preferring destruction by its innate enemy, who still pursued it, to the accidental safety offered by its pretended friend, man." *Letters to the author.*

† Palkian MS.

‡ As Pennant was informed by Governor Loten.

§ It was not the fear of punishment, indeed, which operated in the minds of the different farmers, to the preservation of the pheasant or any other game. The game-keepers and others, who acted under Lord Courtenay's direction, were not accustomed to intimidate the tenants by menaces, but to conciliate their regard by civility. A tenant of Lord Courtenay once shewing me the eye of a pheasant, at Kenton, informed me at the same time, that he should do all in his power to preserve it—as the game-keeper had always behaved kindly to him. "But how easily (said he) could I destroy the eggs or the young either, any hour of the day, without any fear of being found out; and so I would—*as the farmers do in most other places*, if my Lord's people were to use me ill." It is certainly in the power of any occupier of a farm to kill all the game on the premises, if he please. He has so many opportunites of effecting his purpose, that he need not be afraid of detection. And when gentlemen use their tenants roughly, the principle of returning good for evil is seldom a very active one, in the breasts of the latter.

Among the birds of the PASSERINE (the fifth *order*) the STARE or STARLING firſt occurs to notice. The only wood on Lundy "a few low ſtincking elders (ſays Weſtcote) are haunted with ſuch a multitude of ſtares, that there is hardly any coming to them, for the dunging of the birds." "Doves—ſtares (which Alexander Neckan termeth Ganymed's birds) it hath continually, from time to time, ready to lay."* Starlings, I believe, never breed in this county, though ſo common in many others, ſuch as Oxfordſhire; but thouſands of them viſit us in the winter, and then only are gregarious. They are fond of aſſociating with rooks. Immenſe numbers of theſe birds commonly rooſt upon the reeds and ruſhes growing in Slapton Lee; whence they diſperſe in the morning many miles into the neighbouring country. In the ſevere winter of 1789, ſeveral ſtarlings took refuge from the cold in my houſe at Kenton; but it was too late. Though lively and apparently well at the time when they firſt ſheltered themſelves under my roof, they began to droop, within a few hours, and careleſs of every proffer of liberty, died before the end of two days.——The MISSEL THRUSH, vulgarly called the home or holm ſcreech, is rare in Devonſhire, but remains here all the year. This bird chiefly inhabits large woods, and ſeems at eternal enmity with the jay and magpie, with which, eſpecially the latter, it never meets without fighting. Why it ſhould be ſcarce,† I dont know, as it is not in the way of being deſtroyed by ſportſmen, being very wild and timid, and as it lays, generally, five eggs. This is the largeſt of this genus.——The THROSTLE, the fineſt of our finging birds, and every where well known, would not have been mentioned, but for the obſervation of a correſpondent, that he had ſeveral times ſeen a white throſtle in the neighbourhood of Barnſtaple.——The FIELDFARE and the REDWING are both birds of paſſage, viſiting us about Michaelmas in large flocks.——Among our permanent landbirds, the ROCK or RING OUZEL is very rare. It is like the blackbird, except that its feathers have all a dark browniſh edge, and that the bill of the cock has never the golden hue of the common blackbird's, but has a mixture of black with it. This bird has alſo a large white ſpot like a creſcent, on its breaſt, the ends of which nearly encircle the neck. But whether this mark is peculiar to the male, or common to both ſexes, I have not yet been able to diſcover. "Its note (ſays Mr. Elford) is equal, or perhaps ſuperior, to that of all this claſs of birds. It builds among craggy rocks in high and mountainous places, which it chiefly inhabits, flying, when diſturbed, from the top of one rock to another, and ſeldom perching on trees. It is a ſolitary bird: and its chief food is berries collected on the heaths. It is ſaid to be common in Derbyſhire. I have ſeen it but three or four times, and always on Dartmoor."‡ "The ring ouzel (ſays Mr. Corniſh) called with us the moor blackbird, is often ſeen near the head of the Dart."——The COMMON WATER OUZEL, called with us the water thruſh, we very frequently meet with. I am rather ſurprized that Mr. Pennant has not mentioned the ſong of this bird, which (Mr. Corniſh thinks) affords a very ſtriking proof in favor of Mr. Barrington's opinion, that birds have no innate notes. This bird is ſeen always alone, or with its mate only, and never leaves the banks of the rivers: and its ſong, though really beautiful, has yet a great reſemblance to the ſound of waters gurgling among pebbles. I have ſeen this bird, notwithſtanding the form of its feet, ſwim and dive in ſhallow water, with the greateſt activity. I think when it dives, it runs along on the bottom to catch the ſmall fiſh and worms, which are its food.——The BOHEMIAN or AMERICAN CHATTERER is a a native of Germany and North America; ſomewhat ſmaller than the jay. Its plumage is variegated with a beautiful mixture of colors; red, aſh-color, brown, cheſnut, and yellow. But what diſtinguiſhes this from all other birds, are the thorny appendages from the tips of ſeven of the ſecondary wing feathers, which have exactly the color and gloſs of the beſt red ſealing-wax. It lives in the woods, and feeds on juniper and other berries. This bird now and then pays us a viſit in very hard winters. Some years ſince, "a chatterer was killed in an orchard at Aſhburton, having a fine creſt on its head; and at the extremities of its wing feathers an oblong flatted drop, of the color and conſiſtence of red ſealing-wax—

more

* Weſtcote, Port. MS. p. 172.

† It is particularly fond of the miſſeltoe berry: and the miſſeltoe is certainly very rare in Devonſhire. The ancients believed that the miſſeltoe, the baſis of *birdlime*, could not be propagated but by the berries which had paſt through the body of this bird. On this notion is founded the proverb—"*turdus malum ſibi cacat.*"

‡ "Ring-Ouzels (ſays Pennant) are found to breed on Dartmoor in banks on the ſides of ſtreams." Vol. I. p. 311.——Mr. White of Silborne, near Alton, in Hampſhire, tells us, "that they viſit his neighbourhood regularly twice a year, in *flocks of twenty or thirty*, about the middle of April, and again about Michaelmas."—Mr. Swete informs me, that "he has obſerved a blackbird, whoſe plumage was variegated in a very ſingular and elegant manner, with a pale grey, gregarious, an inhabitant of the rocks or karns on wild moors, which (ſays he) I therefore conceive to be the Merula ſaxatilis of Ray and others, though they ſay nothing of its being found in flocks, or even in England. From its frequenting the tors on Dartmoor, they are called Maryland tor quakers. Qu. Are they ſuppoſed to come from Maryland? And why quakers?"—I do not conceive that this bird is generally called a *Maryland tor quaker* in Devonſhire. It muſt have been ſome ignorant perſon, affecting knowlege, who informed Mr. Swete that its name was *Maryland tor quaker*. And the origin of the appellation is to me ſufficiently clear. The man had heard a naturaliſt call the ring-ouzel *Merula tor quata* (ſee Geſner av. 607.) Hence evidently, this curious corruption.——On this occaſion I am reminded (I do not ſay by what principle of aſſociation) of the father of Mr. Swete—the late Mr. Tripe, ſurgeon, at Aſhburton. *He* was an excellent naturaliſt!—and an excellent man!—He was communicative without vanity; generous, without oſtentation.

more vivid, however, than the brighteſt vermillion."* In the long froſt of the winter of 1788, ſeveral chatterers were ſeen in Devonſhire. "One that was ſhot and now lies before me (ſays Mr. Corniſh of Totnes) anſwers exactly the deſcription given by the accurate Mr. Pennant, excepting in the horny appendages, which, in this bird, are only ſix—in that which he ſaw there were ſeven. One which I ſaw had a peculiar method of turning itſelf on its perch, and ſpreading its tail, as if conſcious of its beauty." "The Bohemian chatterer (obſerves Mr. Perring of Rockford) is now and then to be met with. In 1790, one was killed by a gentleman of Totnes. I ſaw this bird, and believe it is ſtill in his poſſeſſion. I heard of one or two beſides, killed in that year."—Mr. Corniſh and Mr. Elford have ſeen in their reſpective neighbourhoods the GROSBEAK, the *Loxia coccothrauſtes* of Linnæus. Mr. Willoughby tells us, that groſbeaks are common in Germany and Italy. About thirty years ſince, three of theſe birds were ſhot in an orchard near Totnes, in the month of September. "Theſe were the only birds of this ſpecies that I ever ſaw (ſays Mr. Corniſh) or heard of in this country."——The CROSS-BILL (Loxia curviroſtra) that inhabits the pine-foreſts of Germany and Switzerland, is an inconſtant viſitant of this iſland. It feeds on the ſeeds of the cones of pines and firs. In Devonſhire it is very rarely ſeen; though I have accounts of its appearance in the eaſtern parts of the county; in the ſuburbs of Exeter; ſeveral ſpots of the adjacent country; near Totnes, and near Plymouth. "In this pariſh (ſays Mr. Copleſton of Offwell) the croſs-bill made its appearance ſome years ſince." Mr. Brutton of Columbton, particularly deſcribes it: "About the year 1756, a flight of birds of the ſize of a thruſh, pitched on ſome fir-trees in the pariſh of Tiverton; many of which I caught: but they ſoon died for want, I ſuppoſe, of their proper food. In color and ſhape they much reſembled a ſmall parrot, and were in all reſpects very like a parrot, excepting in bill or beak; the two parts of which croſſed each other in a very peculiar manner. On that account we gave them the name of croſs-bills. But I never ſaw, before or ſince, any ſuch like bird." "They fed (obſerves Sir G. Yonge†) upon the fir-cones and fir branch-buds; and with their croſs-bills were very deſtructive. They at the ſame time here menti ned, appeared in Talaton, alſo, and many parts of the county, but never ſince." "A few years ſince (as another correſpondent expreſſes himſelf) the croſs-bill was ſeen in great plenty in Ford's garden, Exeter." Mr. Swete takes notice of this bird at Oxton, as obſerved long ſince the year 1756. The croſs-bill (as Mr. Corniſh intimates) "is ſometimes with us." One of theſe birds was ſent to Mr. C. about nine years ago by a gentleman, on whoſe eſtate it was ſhot, near the banks of the Dart. Mr. Elford mentions the croſs-bill among the rare birds that migrate into Devonſhire, but does not ſay when, or how often he had ſeen the croſs-bill.——The BULFINCH is frequent in Devon. It was, a few years ſince, very deſtructive to the fruit trees near Exeter, by eating the tender buds.——The YELLOW-HAMMER is a gladdie in Devonſhire, or at leaſt in the neighbourhood of Exeter.——The REEDSPARROW is ſometimes ſeen in this county, though it is by no means common. Mr. Copleſton of Offwell, and Mr. Elford, both mention it as rare. This bird inhabits marſhy places, commonly among reeds. Its neſt is faſtened to four reeds, and ſuſpended by them, like a hammock, about three feet above the water. The cavity of the neſt is deep, but narrow; and the materials are ruſhes, fine bents, and hairs.‡——In 1789, BUNTINGS appeared in Devon in very large flocks. Theſe, I was informed, were deſcribed by Pennant under the name of the tawny bunting or brambling; but having caught ſeveral of theſe birds myſelf, I am aſſured that they come nearer to Mr. Johnſon's deſcription of the mountain-bunting.§ According to Mr. Johnſon, "the bill of this bird is ſhort, thick, and ſtrong; black at the point, the reſt yellow. The forehead is of a dark cheſnut; the hind part of the head and cheeks of a lighter; the hind part of the neck and the back are aſh-colored; the latter more ſpotted with black; the throat white; the breaſt and belly waved with flame color; at the ſetting on of the wing grey; the firſt five feathers of a blackiſh brown, the reſt white with the point of each daſhed with brown: the three outmoſt feathers of the tail are white, the reſt dark brown; the feet black; the hind claw as long again as any of the reſt: the breaſt of the female is of a darker color than that of the male."——"The BRAMBLING *Monte-fringilla* (ſays Mr. Corniſh) occaſionally viſits this country. One that was ſent me in the winter of 1789, is of the ſize of the chaffinch. Its bill is thick and ſtrong, and yellow at the baſe, the reſt is black: the top of the head black-croſſed with ferrugineous lines; on the back, part a white creſcent pointing towards the eyes: the feathers of the tail are black, very narrowly edged with duſky white; the prime feathers of the wing are like the tail: the wing is croſſed by a bar of duſky white and yellow: under the pinion, it is of a beautiful orange color: its legs and feet are brown, and the hinder claw a little longer than the middle one: its belly is white. In ſhort, it very little differs from the chaffinch, excepting in color. Perhaps this bird was a hen, as I have ſeen them more beautifully tinted."—The GOLDFINCH is the moſt beautiful of our hard-billed ſmall birds. This bird is frequent in Devonſhire; building in our orchards and

* Letter from the late Mr. Tripe of Aſhburton.
† See Pennant's Zool. vol. I. p. 326.
‡ In a poſtſcript to Mr. Brutton's letter.
§ Zool. vol. I. p. 331.

and ſhrubberies, and feeding on ſeeds of different kinds, particularly thoſe of the thiſtle, whence it is alſo called the thiſtle-finch. A white goldfinch was lately ſeen near Ottery.*——About twenty years ago, a ſmall bird with a long tail, was ſeen near Exeter by ſeveral people, very different from any bird that had before appeared in this county: it was called the LONG-TAILED FINCH: the gentleman who communicated this information, though he ſaw the bird himſelf, was unable to give me any deſcription of it: but he ſeemed to think that it was the red-breaſted long-tailed finch of Edwards.——The MOUNTAIN-SPARROW of Aldrovandus was caught here in the winter of 1788; as was alſo another ſpecies, differing from the common ſparrow, in being ſomewhat larger and longer in ſhape. The neck and head were of a ruſty brown.†—The ABERDEVINE or fiſkin is ſometimes caught by our bird-catchers. This bird has a pleaſing ſhort ſong: I have known one caged ſeveral years.——Among other ſong-birds the RED-POLE, alſo, is frequently taken; of which I have ſeen two or three ſpecimens.—I have alſo ſeen the TWITE, which breeds only, as Mr. Pennant believes, in the northern parts of our iſland.——The WOOD-LARK is a common bird in the neighbourhood of Southmolton, and in the ſouth of Devon: it is only exceeded by the nightingale in mellowneſs of tone and plaintive notes; and for the ſtrength and continuance of its ſong is to be preferred to every other bird. The nightingale, which does not deign to reſide among us, ſings only in the ſpring, is with great difficulty kept in confinement, and is never perfectly familiar. The wood-lark, on the contrary, warbles through the year, is long-lived, naturally docile, and becomes in a few weeks ſo gentle as to take his meat from our hand, and even congratulate our approach with a ſong. Wood-larks breed early, and generally lay four or five eggs. When young, they are exceedingly tender, and are therefore beſt taken in the month of September. This bird is leſs than the ſky-lark; his tail ſhorter and creſt longer, which he can erect at pleaſure, and which when diſplayed gives him a moſt graceful appearance. Like the ſky-lark, he ſings in the air, and after moulting in September, is in full ſong.‡——The YELLOW WATER-WAGTAIL is very uncommon in Devonſhire.——The NIGHTINGALE, I have before obſerved, does not deign to take up his reſidence among us.§ "It is remarkable (ſays Pennant) that the nightingale does not migrate ſo far weſt as Devonſhire and Cornwall; counties, where the ſeaſons are ſo very mild, that myrtles flouriſh in the open air during the whole year." I am acquainted, however, with an accidental viſit or two from the nightingale. "Its ſong has been often heard at Beer and Seaton (as a perſon of Beer informed me) about one o'clock in the morning." But this is vague intelligence. The following is a more ſatisfactory account, communicated by Mr. Beer of Morebath: "In the ſpring of 1789, I was entertained many evenings with the ſinging of a nightingale in this pariſh. On account of the prevailing opinion, that nightingales were never found in Devonſhire, I frequently reſorted to its habitation, with others, who, as well as myſelf, had often heard them in other counties. Nothing but the hopes of hearing the ſame bird the following ſpring, or ſome of the family which I ſuppoſed were then hatching, would have prevented me from taking it. To complete my ſatisfaction, it continued to ſing from the firſt week in May to the third or fourth day in June. Its reſidence was in a ſmall grove of trees and underwood, about three quarters of an acre. The ſoil around was a moiſt clay; no ſtream of water near. The diſtance of this ſpot from the neareſt part of Somerſet, is about two miles." A nightingale was heard, a few years ſince, in the Powderham plantations. A gentleman who is well acquainted with the ſong of this bird, is very confident that he heard it ſeveral nights following, in the month of June, at no great diſtance from the caſtle. Mr. John Templer alſo informed me, that he once liſtened, with much pleaſure, to the nightingale in the pariſh of Kingſteignton, ſinging in a low copſe. It was in the month of May, about

* By Miſs Burges, whoſe claſſical taſte and knowlege of botany and ornithology are accompanied with all the diffidence of an ingenuous mind.—"A man of Dartmouth lately took at that place two very curious birds, a cock and hen, which ſeem not to be deſcribed in any books of ornithology. He has them both alive at preſent. They are more unlike each other than almoſt any male and female to be mentioned. The cock is extremely beautiful, the hen by no means ſo; the former is ſomething like a *goldfinch*, and nearly about the ſize. Perhaps it may be only a luſus naturæ. Since I wrote the above, I have ſeen this bird; it is curious: I heard its note, which was a very pretty one; reſembling partly that of a linnet and partly that of the canarybird, but not ſo loud as the canary. Five or ſix more have been taken in the ſame town. This perſon has a canarybird, hatched in his poſſeſſion, with only two claws upon each foot." *Letter from Mr. Perring.*

† "I have ſeveral times ſeen white ſparrows near Barnſtaple,"—ſays a correſpondent.

‡ In this month for taking the wood-lark, our bird-catchers have about a hundred yards of ſmall twine, about fifteen yards of the middle of which is birdlimed. The line being extended at full length between two men, the birdlimed part is gently dropped on the back of the bird: his wings being thus entangled, he is eaſily taken; and ſoon, with proper management, becomes a charming domeſtic companion. This management has been long a deſideratum among the lovers of birds: and a gentleman who was exceedingly fond of the wood-lark, has been often heard to ſay, that he would gladly compound for its living but one year. By the following method, however, wood-larks have been kept in cages for many years. The wood-lark muſt firſt be provided with a large cage; its bottom well covered with earth and ſand. He muſt have no turf, but a large perch. He muſt never be without huſked oats; and equal quantities of white meat, cut very ſmall, egg boiled hard, and bruiſed hempſeed, muſt be given him every day freſh, and in a clean trough. Wood-larks thus managed, retain the full beauty of their plumage, and will reward our care with a ſong, when the reſt of the aviary are ſilent. What is very ſingular, they preſerve their ſong, even during their moulting.

§ "Of nightingales (ſays Carew) we have few or none at all; whether through *ſome natural antipathy* between them and the ſoil—as Pliny writeth that Crete foſtereth not owls, nor Rhodes eagles, nor Lacus Larius in Italy, ſtorks—or rather, for that the county is generally *bare of covert and woods* which they affect, I leave to be diſcuſſed by others." *See Carew's Cornwall.*——The firſt is a very vague idea; and the ſecond not applicable to Devonſhire, where we have fine woodlands, though not ſo extenſive as the foreſts of Hampſhire.

about ten o'clock at night.——The REDSTART appears among us, only in the ſpring and ſummer.——That domeſtic bird, the REDBREAST, is ſo familiar to us, that I am only induced to mention it for the ſake of the anecdote below.*——The BLACK-CAP, a fine night ſong bird, is a bird of paſſage, leaving us before winter.——The YELLOW WREN is ſometimes, though rarely, ſeen in this county, in places where willow trees abound. It is the ſame bird, probably, as Dean Milles calls the dennick in the following notice. "I ſaw (ſays Dean Milles) at the Rev. Mr. Walker's, at Chriſtow, in the year 1752, a ſmall bird called a dennick, which Mr. W. had killed in that neighbourhood. It weighed, when dead, but eighty-eight grains, and was the ſmalleſt bird I ever ſaw, except the humming bird. It was of a brown color, inclined to a yellow. Its legs was hardly larger than a coarſe thread; its bill was half an inch long, and ſharp for picking."——The GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN is not uncommon in Devonſhire. This bird is called by the different names of the golden wren, the creſted wren, the marygold finch, the golden crowned wren; and is deſcribed by all the naturaliſts. It appears chiefly in large woods on the oaks, from which it collects very ſmall worms and inſects. This, probably, is the humming-bird which Martin† notices in the environs of Taviſtock, and deſcribes as hanging its neſt by a thread to the extreme bough of a tree. It is the ſmalleſt, and one of the moſt beautiful birds found in England. But the golden-creſted wren is not more frequent in the vicinity of Taviſtock than in other parts of Devon. A ſervant of mine found its neſt near Mowliſh, in the pariſh of Kenton, a ſhort time ſince: the neſt was ſewed to the extremity of a branch of a tree, correſponding exactly with Martin's deſcription: it was chiefly compoſed of a beautifully bright moſs, and contained more than thirty eggs. The golden-creſted wren, Mr. Swete aſſures me, is very common on his grounds at Oxton. I am alſo informed by Mr. Sheldon of Exeter, that he has found its neſt on Southernhay, where it breeds every year. The late Mr. Tripe has met with this bird near Aſhburton; and Mr. Corniſh, near Totnes.——"The WHITE WREN, a ſmall bird, is one of the birds of paſſage" (ſays Mr. Elford.) It is called alſo the willow bird, the wren without a creſt.——The WHEATEAR, one of our birds of paſſage, appears often on Dartmoor, on the downs in the vicinity of Barnſtaple, and indeed on all the edges of our hills. I have ſeen a large flock of wheatears on Bovey heathfield. The late Mr. Hugo of Dunchideock, informed me, "that wheatears, which in many parts of the iſland are never ſeen, frequent the fields particularly round Hightorr rock; that great numbers were formerly killed on this ſpot, and carried to Exeter, where they were commonly ſold at half-a-crown a piece; and that the late Queen Caroline, who was remarkably fond of wheatears, and uſed to call them Engliſh ortolans, was generally ſupplied with them from the Exeter market." Mr. Pine of Eaſtdown, near Barnſtaple, obſerves, in his anſwer to my queries, "that wheatears were very plentiful in his neighbourhood, but were not regarded or diſtinguiſhed." Another bird of paſſage that viſits us is the WHITE-THROAT, "a very fine night-ſong bird," (ſays Mr. Elford.) Mr. Pennant, however, aſſerts, that "its note is harſh and diſpleaſing."‡ The white-throat frequents our gardens in the ſummer time, and leaves us in winter.——The LITTLE BLUE TITMOUSE is thought by many to do much miſchief to the garden; but, in deſtroying the inſect, he injures not the bud: of this he ſeems to have an inſtinctive knowlege; for he boldly, in our face, enters the green-houſe, whilſt the devouring bulfinch, as if conſcious of his depredations, like a thief, flies our approach, and ſeeks his ſafety in ſolitude.——We have the COMMON SWALLOW, the HOUSE MARTIN, the SAND or BANK MARTIN, and the BLACK MARTIN or SWIFT.§——The CAPRIMULGUS

* The following is extracted from a provincial paper: "At the commencement of the winter 1786, a robin for ſeveral mornings perched on a mulberry-tree adjoining the printing-office of Haydon, Plymouth, and ſung in a moſt delightful ſtyle. The men of the office opened a window, and the robin flew in, where it ſtaid, ſinging every morning and evening in a very elegant manner, till the ſpring of 1787, when it flew out again, and continued out till December in the ſame year, then appeared on the tree, and hovered round the office for a day or two; and on the people opening a window, flew in, and continued till March 1788. The men of the office caught it in a trap cage, and marked it under the throat with a black ſtroke, and let it go. In September, 1781, the ſame robin perched on the mulberry-tree again, and appeared rejoiced at being let into the office, where it now remains, accompanied by two or three other robins. It is ſo familiar, that on being called, it will pitch on the caſes where the men are at work, and ſing for a quarter of an hour together."

† P. 32. ‡ Vol. I. p. 388.

§ My good friend Mr. Corniſh publiſhed ſome years ago, a few obſervations on theſe birds in the 65th vol. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, p. 343 to 352—which, as the ſcene of his reſearches was the neighbourhood of Totnes, I ſhall abridge, for the entertainment of my readers. "In the beginning of November, 1774, (ſays Mr. Corniſh in a letter to Dr. Maty) being fiſhing on the banks of the Dart, that runs at the bottom of a very ſteep hill, from the ſide of which project ſeveral large rocks, overgrown with ivy and thicket, I was at once ſurpriſed with the ſight of a great number of martins. I concluded that they had been brought out of their winter quarters by the fineneſs of the afternoon—the ſun at that time darting its rays directly againſt the rocks. They continued to flit to and fro about half an hour, keeping very near together, and never flying in a direct line above thirty or forty yards, and at the fartheſt no more than a hundred yards diſtant from the rocks—cloſer to which they now, as the ſun lowered, began to gather very faſt. Their numbers now leſſened conſiderably, and in a very ſhort time they all returned into the fiſſures of the rocks, whence they had been induced to venture out by the warmth of the evening. There was not a ſwallow among them. To this circumſtance I was the more attentive, ſince I had been repeatedly aſſured by many maſters of veſſels in the fiſh-trade, that they ſaw every autumn, as they ſailed up the Mediterranean, vaſt flights of ſwallows, bending their courſe towards the ſouth; from which there is ſtrong reaſon to believe that theſe birds, during the winter months, ſeek a warmer climate."—In his next letter addreſſed to Daines Barrington, Mr. Corniſh obſerves: "You may depend on my endeavouring to get ſome of theſe birds ſhot as ſoon as they begin to iſſue forth from the rocks, where they have undoubtedly remained in a torpid ſtate ſince the month of

MULGUS or GOAT SUCKER, is but rarely ſeen in Devonſhire. Mr. Corniſh never met with but one bird of this ſpecies. This bird begins his ſong moſt punctually at the cloſe of day. The loudeſt of his notes reſembles the ſound of a large ſpinning-wheel: and the noiſe is ſo violent as to give a ſenſible vibration to any little building on which it chances to alight, and emit this ſpecies of note.*

This much for the landbirds of Devon.

Of the water-fowls, included in the ſecond diviſion, the firſt which meet our obſervation, are the CLOVEN-FOOTED BIRDS—of the *ſixth order*.†

Water-fowl, of various deſcriptions, frequent the marſhes of Exminſter, the low-grounds of Kenton and Powderham (in which muſt be included Lord Courtenay's decoy at Exwell) the banks of the river Clyſt, and various places in the neighbourhood of Exeter. This is the ſcene which has, more particularly, fallen under my own obſervation: but the Southams and the north of Devon are an abundant field for the ornithologiſt; and from my remarks, aſſiſted by thoſe of others, may furniſh, perhaps, ſome little amuſement to the general reader. A few HERONS breed annually on the trees in the rookery belonging to E. Baſtard, eſq. at Sharpham: and the heron is ſometimes obſerved in the neighbourhood of Southmolton.——The common BITTERN is very rare in Devon, though it is ſeen in ſome part of the county every winter. It certainly does not breed in Devonſhire, as we never hear its boom. This bird is called in

of November laſt. But there is certainly nothing more extraordinary in finding martins in a ſtate of torpidity, than dormice or bats, which are animals equal in bulk to the ſwallow or martin. Dormice are frequently found dead, to all appearance, in the winter, in old hedges: and we can procure bats at all times, in any number, from a ſubterraneous place called Kent's-hole, near Torbay. Mr. Klein, in his paper de Hibernaculis Hirundinum, aſſerts, that his father found three black martins or ſwifts in an old oak, during the winter, which, on being laid before the fire, ſoon recovered ſtrength enough to fly about the room, though they died ſoon after. All birds, it is affirmed, moult once in a year: and ſwallows do not moult with us: but no bird, I think, that is to remain torpid in the winter ſeaſon, can undergo the proceſs of moulting: probably the great loſs of blood, which other birds ſuffer during the change of their feathers, is ſaved by nature, in birds which undergo torpidity, for their more effectual preſervation in ſuch a ſtate."—And I have known many inſtances of birds kept in cages that have not moulted for a ſeaſon; particularly a ſky-lark, which retained his ſong in full vigor during the autumn and all the winter.—In another letter addreſſed to the hon. Daines Barrington, in May 1775, Mr. Corniſh ſays, "Mr. Triſt, the preſent recorder, and late member of parliament for Totnes, aſſures me that he once ſaw many martins in the winter about Chriſtmas, flying to and fro under a large rock, not more than a mile from this town, and alſo near the river. Mr. Dever, a reputable farmer, is ready, at any time, to make oath, that he once found a ſwift in the church of Aſhprington, in the middle of winter; that he took it in his hand, and though it ſhewed no ſigns of life, he is certain it could not have been dead but a few hours. He ſuppoſed that it dropped from the roof, at a time when ſome maſons were at work, repairing a breach. Thomas Didham alſo affirms, that he once ſaw, on the 26th of December, two ſwallows or martins flying in a gentleman's court at Syfferton; that it was a pleaſant day; and that he then ſuppoſed them to have iſſued from the old thatched-covering of the outhouſes. But here follows a direct evidence as to the torpidity of one kind of bird. Mr. Wiat made oath, laſt Sunday, in the pariſh church of Harberton, before me and a creditable witneſs, that in the winter, and near Chriſtmas, he found once in a hollow aſh tree, a bird covered with a kind of down; that on his handling it, it ſhewed ſigns of life; that two labourers who aſſiſted him in felling the tree, alſo handled it; that when they firſt perceived the bird, it appeared to be dead, yet the heat of their hands made it move briſkly; and that he believed this bird to have been a cuckow. The ſtory of the cuckow plucking off his feathers, and remaining torpid during the winter in hollow trees, is generally believed in this country. I have had an opportunity of examining the viſcera of ſeveral torpid bats. The inteſtinal tube was perfectly empty, except about half an inch from the anus; where there was a little hard fæces. The gall-bladder was filled with a pellucid yelloviſh fluid: the ball of Farenheit's thermometer being laid in the body of one of them, the heat of the blood at the heart raiſed the quickſilver two degrees. In three others, opened at the ſame time, no heat could be perceived, either by the touch, or the thermometer. Theſe experiments being made in the beginning of April, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the bat which affected the thermometer, had begun to feel the approaching ſeaſon. From the ſmall quantity of fæces in the inteſtines, and from its being ſo near the anus, there is reaſon, I think, to believe, that thoſe animals, when they find themſelves growing torpid, take ſufficient food to ſerve them during the winter. That all the animal functions in this ſtate, are carried on in ſome degree, is evident from the emptineſs and emaciation of thoſe birds, and the fæces found in plenty beneath the place where they hang in cluſters. The birds of the ſwallow tribe, which I have procured, exhibit perfect plumage and extreme leanneſs—the inteſtines empty, except the gizzard, which contained a ſubſtance like ſmall twigs or ſtraws."‖ In regard to the ſubmerſion of ſwallows, I ſhall here collect the opinions of our beſt naturaliſts. Olaus Magnus informs us, "that theſe birds are often found in cluſtered maſſes at the bottom of the northern lakes." See Derham's Phyſ. Theol. p. 340. Note d. p. 349. Pontop. Hiſt. Norw. vol. I. p. 99. Hildrop's Tracts, vol. II. p. 32. Klein is alſo a ſtrong advocate for the ſubmerſion of ſwallows. See Klein Hiſt. Av. p. 205, 206. Ekmarck Migr. av. Amœn. Acad. IV. 589. Mr. Pennant declares that "ſuch opinions muſt provoke a ſmile." "Mr. John Hunter having diſſected many ſwallows, and found nothing in them different from other birds as to the organs of reſpiration, eſteems it a very wild opinion (adds Mr. Pennant) that terreſtrial animals can remain any long time under water, without drowning." Zool. vol. I. p. 414, 415. John Reinhold Forſter, F. A. S. (in his Tranſlation of Peter Kalm's Travels, vol. II. p. 6. Note *) aſſerts that he has ſeen ſwallows taken by a net in winter, out of a lake in Poliſh Pruſſia, which revived on being carried into a warm room, but died in about an hour after. At the end of the note, which runs to a conſiderable length, he adds, "this long digreſſion I thought neceſſary and excuſable; and the more ſo, as the ingenious great friends to the cauſe of natural hiſtory, the late Mr. Collinſon and Mr. Pennant, have both aſſerted the impoſſibility and improbability of this immerſion. I revere the memory and the aſhes of the one, and think the friendſhip of the other an honor to me; but am aſſured that both prefer truth to their private opinion, and can bear a modeſt oppoſition, when it is propoſed with candor, with a view to promote truth, and with ſentiments of reſpect and gratitude, as it is done by me in the preſent caſe." Mr. Forſter's evidence is, here I think, deciſive of the queſtion: and I doubt not but Mr. Pennant, (whoſe enlarged and ingenuous mind I have juſt cauſe to appreciate) will, in his next edit. of the Zoology, profeſs himſelf a convert to the doctrine of "*ſubmerſion*." In the Gentleman's Magazine, the public has been favoured with many curious diſquiſitions—but none ſo ingenious or ſatisfactory as thoſe by Mr. LASKEY of Crediton. In vol. LXVI. p. 115, 116, 117, that gentleman deſcribes, in his beſt manner, "*the departure of a colony of ſwallows from Exeter*." His remarks, alſo, on *the ſuppoſed immerſion of ſwallows*, (p. 399, 400, 401, 402, of the ſame volume) are worthy the attention of my readers.

* See Borlaſe's Nat. Hiſt. p. 245, 246.

† "The greateſt profit that is made of Lundy iſland (ſays Weſtcote) is by hogs, coneys, and *ſea-fowl*. The laſt, it ſeems, were ſo prolific, that in breeding time you could ſcarcely walk in ſome places, without treading upon eggs."—"Horſes, kine, ſheep, ſwine, and goats, it affordeth with ſtore of conies (ſays Riſdon) but the chief commodity of Lundy is fowl; of which there is abundance. I have ſeen their eggs ſo thick on the ground, that unleſs you look to your way, they muſt needs have been trodden on."

‖ "Nov. 30, 1793, were ſhot near Totnes river a martin and a ſwallow." *Anſwer to queries.*

in Lincolnſhire, the butter-bump: and the common people of that country entertain an opinion, that butter will be as many pence a pound, during the ſeaſon, as the bittern booms, when, like the cuckoo, he firſt ſalutes the ſpring.——The CURLEW is often ſhot on the Dart. I have ſeen curlews walking majeſtically on the common between Holſworthy and Hatherley; and I have noticed them in the inlands of the north of Devon. This was in ſummer. In the winter time large flocks of curlews frequent our ſea coaſts and marſhes. I have alſo ſeen the ſtone-curlews in ſeveral parts of this county.——The WOODCOCK is very rarely found in this county, either before October, or after March. It is generally moſt plentiful in the month of November. "In the neighbourhood of Modbury (ſays a correſpondent) woodcocks conſtantly grow ſcarcer, about a week before and after Chriſtmas. From the middle of January to the middle of February, they are again more frequent; after which their numbers gradually decreaſe, till they all leave us. That their neſts have been diſcovered in this country, I have often heard: but this fact has never been aſcertained by my own experience." Woodcocks are frequent in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor. In the vicinity of Exeter they are ſcarcely to be met with, at ſome ſeaſons; when at Moreton, Chagford, and Manaton, they are found in every warm ſpring. Near Beckyfall, in the pariſh of Manaton, there are ſometimes numbers of woodcocks. With reſpect to the emigration of woodcocks I can add nothing to the facts already known. A few years ſince, a woodcock dropped at the Edyſtone lighthouſe, and was caught there, exhauſted in its flight. In regard to their breeding, I can ſpeak on good authority—no leſs than that of the late Mr. Tripe of Aſhburton, who informed me that woodcocks were often found in ſummer upon Dartmoor and Exmoor and the adjacent grounds—that, for his own neighbourhood, they have been killed at Midſummer on the downs near Aſhburton; and that their neſts had been diſcovered there, more than once within his remembrance, owing, he ſuppoſed, to the maimed condition of the old birds, who, by their wounds, were diſabled from migration, and conſequently obliged to build their neſts upon the ſpot.——That SNIPES breed on Dartmoor, on the heights near Aſhburton, on Blackdown and on Haldon, and various other places in Devonſhire, I need not heſitate to aſſert: I have ſeen them on Haldon in the midſt of ſummer: and a friend of mine has ſometimes met with their neſts in the hollows of the down. The ſnipe, indeed, is only migratory from one county into another—from the Lincolnſhire fens, for inſtance, into Devon.——The GODWIT and the RED-SHANKS appear often in the neigbourhood of Plymouth.——I have obſerved great numbers of LAPWINGS, more than once, on Bovey-heathfield: and a correſpondent has ſeen them (though he ſays not frequently) near Southmolton.——The SANDPIPER and the SMALL TRINGA, or Little Sandpiper, are frequently ſhot on the banks of the Dart and the Tavy. We ſometimes obſerve the little ſandpipers aſſociating in pairs, and breeding on our rivers. There are annually between Totnes bridge and the wear, many neſts of theſe birds, that, with their ſudden ſtarts and ſhort flights, contribute to the entertainment of the contemplative angler, and add to the pleaſure of this delightful walk.——The GOLDEN PLOVER frequents the hills and moors in the north of Devon; and, indeed, is not a rare bird in this county. Mr. Elford of Bickham, near Roborough down, in the vicinity of Plymouth, has ſeen the GREY PLOVER, and ſeen it but once. "A winter or two ago I met with a grey plover (ſays Mr. Elford) which is a very rare bird, I believe even in the kingdom, but certainly ſo in this country, and is the only one I ever ſaw or heard of here. It is in ſize, and general appearance, extremely like the golden or whiſtling plover, only having black and brown, where the other has green and yellow. The ſpecimen I mean, was killed on the coaſt near Wembury."——The DOTTREL has been ſeen on Dartmoor, but very rarely.——The SEA-LARK in ſummer frequents our ſhores.——SANDERLINGS are often ſhot on the Dart and other rivers in Devon: they fly in flocks.——SEA-PIES, or oyſter-catchers, are common on the north-coaſts.——The WATER-RAIL, or ore-cock, is not unfrequent in Devon: but the LAND-RAIL, or corn-cracker, is rare, though I have notices of this bird from Totnes, from Modbury, from Bickham, from Barnſtaple, and from Southmolton. "In the ſpring and ſummer (as my Modbury correſpondent writes) land-rails are always found in the meadows near Oxford, but they do not viſit this part of Devonſhire until the latter end of Auguſt. This bird may, perhaps, breed in many other counties, and abide all the year, but it does neither in this part of Devonſhire. It is conſtantly plentieſt with us in the month of September, begins to leave us about the commencement of October, and entirely diſappears by the beginning of the next month. The land-rail is moſt commonly found, at its firſt coming, in fields of ſtanding corn; afterwards about hedges and upon downs where the covert is ſhort and not too thick, ſuch as thin furze and ferns. It is alſo frequently to be met with among turnips; very ſeldom in wet places or woods."*——The WATER-HEN breeds with us in ſeveral parts of Devon. This bird ſwims well, tho' without webs to its feet.

Among

* The rallus ortygometra, or rail, is rare in England, except in Northumberland. Land-Rails abound in Ireland during the ſummer months—for the remainder of the year they conceal themſelves under ground. *See Phil. Tran. abr. vol. II. p.* 852.

Among FIN-FOOTED birds, of the ſeventh *order*, the BALDCOOT breeds on Slapton-lea; where, indeed, wild-fowl of different ſorts, are ſeen throughout the year.*——Several years ſince the GREATER LOON, or tippet grebe, was for ſome days ſeen on Sharpham pool; and after having eluded all the attempts of the fiſhermen, ſo long as to be conſidered as ſuper-natural, was at laſt ſhot. This bird has been killed in Torbay.——The GREAT CRESTED GREBE was three years ſince killed above Staverton bridge: and the common DOB-CHICK is found in our rivers at all ſeaſons. "I ſometimes meet with the ſmaller grebe (ſays Mr. Elford) and one of a larger ſize, of which I have ſeen a ſingle ſpecimen killed in Plymouth harbour: this laſt had eyes of the color of fire. Theſe two birds, as well as the baldcoot, have ſcolloped webs appending to their toes, ſo ſituated, that when the foot is ſpread in the act of ſwimming, it forms an oppoſition to the water, equal to an entire web."

WEB-FOOTED birds, thoſe of the eighth *order*, next preſent themſelves.——The AVOSETTA is very rare in Devon. "Some years ſince (ſays Mr. Corniſh) a ſpecies of avoſetta was ſhot on the banks of the Dart: this bird was, together with a petterel ſhot at Torbay, preſented to the Leverian Muſeum by Daines Barrington. Except in ſize (being much ſmaller) it perfectly reſembles the avoſetta of Mr. Pennant; and is, I believe, the only one of the kind in this country."——Mr. Corniſh informs me that "AUKS or RAZOR-BILLS, and PUFFINS, ſometimes follow ſmall fiſh into the river Dart. I have been aſſured that the puffin, if carried out of ſight of the ſea, and thrown up into the air, will immediately fall to the ground; but if ſet on the wing in ſight of the ſea, will fly to it full ſtrong." "On the north-coaſt (but never I believe in the ſouth of Devon, ſays Mr. Elford) appears a bird called the puffin (by the country people, the ſea-parrot:) it is ſomewhat like the auk or razor-bill." †——GUILLEMOTS are not unfrequent on the ſouth coaſt. ——In 1789, the NORTHERN DIVER was ſhot near Exmouth.——Of gulls, though I believe we have moſt of the ſpecies on the Dart, yet the GREAT GREY GULL chiefly frequents the river.——The COMMON MEW is ſeen often above Totnes bridge. The Mewſtone is ſo called from the number of ſea-mews that frequent the place.——Both the GREAT and LESSER TERNS are frequently ſeen above Dartmouth. "I have ſeen near Plymouth (ſays Mr. Elford) a ſmall white tern or ſea-ſwallow, a bird almoſt white, with a ſmall mixture of light grey, red bill, legs, and feet, the latter webbed. This bird darts into the water for its prey, like the gennet: it appears only at one ſeaſon of the year for a ſmall time, I think in the beginning of winter."——The SHEAR-WATER, inhabiting chiefly the Scilly and the Orkney iſles, ſometimes viſits our coaſts, as well as the SMALL STORM PETTREL, vulgarly called Mother Cary's chicken.‡——In ſevere winters we ſee on our coaſts two or three kinds of GOOSSANDERS, the female of one of which is called the dun diver. Theſe birds are web-footed, are ſhaped like ducks in the body, have creſts on their heads, and long bills tending to a point, and ſerrated in both mandibles for the purpoſe of catching and holding fiſh, on which they entirely feed. The SMEW, alſo, is ſeen here, in very hard winters.——WILD SWANS in flocks of ſixty or ſeventy, appear in hard winters. The attempts which have been made to render the ſwan an inhabitant of the Dart, have hitherto proved unſucceſsful; though I am inclined to believe not ſo much from any natural cauſe, as from their hoſtility to the geeſe on the river; on which account, I ſuſpect, they were clandeſtinely deſtroyed. This bird, not unfrequently, viſits us. During the froſt, about ſixteen years ago, a cygnet was ſhot from Totnes bridge, but the fleſh was by no means a dainty. In the hard froſt of 1788, a ſwan was ſhot above Staverton, the weight of which (an old one and a female) was eighteen pounds and half. In 1788-89, the river Exe and the marſhes of Exminſter, and the banks of the Clyſt, were covered with ſwans; when one of theſe birds was ſhot on the Exe, weighing (as a gentleman of Exeter informed me) near forty pounds; and from another which was killed on the ſame river, a ſilver collar was taken belonging to the then Duke of Orleans.——The BRENT GOOSE is a bird I have ſeveral times ſeen on the Exminſter marſhes, among a great variety of web-footed fowls.——"I have heard that the COMMON WILD GOOSE (ſays Mr. Corniſh) hath been ſhot on the Dart; but the Brent gooſe is a frequent viſiter during hard winters. Many were killed on this river during the froſt of 1788; but they were much emaciated, and ſcarcely worth the trouble of dreſſing." "Different kinds of wild geeſe, particularly the Brent gooſe, which ſome writers ſuppoſe to be the Bernacle gooſe, appear on our coaſt. Of this bird (obſerves Mr. Elford) I have ſeen only one ſpecimen."——The GREY LAG is the origin of the domeſtic gooſe; the only ſpecies, according to Pennant, which the Britons could take young and familiarize. Tame geeſe are kept in large flocks in the neighbourhood of Taviſtock, where they are regularly plucked, and whence they are brought to the markets in vaſt numbers. A very remarkable egg was laid by

* See Mr. Laſkey's Ramble on Dartmoor, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 276.

† A gentleman of my acquaintance found, he ſays, a very curious bird in the ſands of Kenton warren: it was dead. On examination, he had no doubt that it was a puffin. "The puffin hatcheth in holes of the cliff, whoſe young ones are then ferreted out, being exceeding fat, kept ſalted, and reputed for fiſh, as coming neareſt thereto in their taſte." *Carew's Cornwall, p.* 36.

‡ "As a proof of the great extent of the ſtorm of Nov. 27, 1703, a bird called a petrel, peculiar to the Weſt Indies, was found the following day in an orchard in Barrington-ſtreet, Tiverton, and taken up warm from the ground." *Palkin MSS.*

by a gooſe many years ago, which is ſtill in being, and in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Foulkes, at whoſe houſe at Exmouth I ſaw it. Mrs. Foulkes informed me, that it was laid by a gooſe belonging to a farmer named Weſtcote, at Wear farm, about November 1752. It is a long oval, meaſuring full five inches in length, and nine inches in circumference. The egg was blown as a curioſity, and had in it a white and a yolk like other eggs: but what was the moſt extraordinary circumſtance, it contained within it another perfect egg, with a hard ſhell on it, like the outward egg. This inward egg ſeemed to be about half the dimenſions of the outer egg, and was of a roundiſh oval. The inward egg remains entire. The gooſe which laid this egg was an old one, and was obſerved by the farmer to lay, every year, a double-yolked egg.——The BURROW-DUCK, or ſheldrake, is very beautiful in its plumage. It lays its eggs in holes in the ground, particularly in old rabbit-holes or warrens—whence one of its names. It has been frequently killed on the Dart.——The COMMON WILD-DUCK I have obſerved in the pariſhes of Drewſteignton and Moreton. I have ſeen Bradford pool covered with wild ducks. Wild ducks frequent the Dart in great abundance, though they are but ſeldom ſhot.——The GREAT BLACK DUCK is rarely ſeen with us. One of theſe birds was ſhot in a gentleman's pond in the neighbourhood of Totnes, ſome years ago: it anſwered the deſcription of the bird deſcribed by Brookes, as the great black duck of Hudſon's bay. The ſea-coaſt, in hard winters, produces many birds not ſeen at other times. Among theſe are ſome kinds of widgeon, particularly the LONG-TAILED WIDGEON, or ſea-pheaſant. I have noticed the widgeon in the marſhes of Exminſter and Powderham. The TEAL, the moſt delicate of the duck ſpecies, both in plumage and in the diſh, we have every winter: and there has been, frequently, a neſt of theſe birds among ſome bullruſhes on the eaſt-ſide of the Dart, about four hundred yards above Totnes ware.——Both the CORVORANT and ſhag, during the autumnal months, are frequent viſitors of the Dart, and other rivers in the Southams, deſtroying a great number of fiſh. They are ſeen, alſo, in the north of Devon. Theſe birds are ſo expert in diving at the flaſh of the pan, that I have known one of them, ſhot at a dozen times before he hath been killed. The fleſh of the corvorant, as well as that of the heron, has, when dreſt, much the taſte of hare.——The GENNET, or Solan gooſe, has been ſhot within three miles of Totnes. Gennets catch their prey, which are chiefly pilchards, by darting on them from a great height in the air. Their wings are long, and their bills ſharp and ſerrated; and they have no noſtrils, through which (were they furniſhed with them) the water, on their immerſion, would ruſh in, ſo as, perhaps, to ſuffocate them. Theſe birds are caught by fiſhermen in the following manner—a fiſh is tied on a piece of wood and ſet afloat. The gennets dart on the fiſh without perceiving the wood, againſt which they kill themſelves by breaking their necks.*

Theſe notices are ſhort, and I am but too ſenſible, imperfect: yet they ſufficiently prove, that Devonſhire exhibits an ample field for the purſuits of the ornithologiſt.

* One of theſe birds, flying over Penzance (a thing that rarely happens) and ſeeing ſome pilchards lying on a fir-plank, in a cellar uſed for curing fiſh, darted itſelf down with ſuch violence, that it ſtruck its bill quite through the board (about one inch and a quarter thick) and broke its neck. See Britiſh Zoology, vol. II. p. 618, 619; where Pennant acknowleges his obligation to Dr. Borlaſe for a very curious account of the gennet.

CHAPTER THE SEVENTH.

INSECTS, &c.

OF the * *inſect-tribe* I am acquainted with none in Devonſhire, which are not equally common to this and other counties, unleſs we except the STAG-BEETLE and the MOLE-CRICKET. The ſtag-beetle is a very large and beautiful inſect: its color, on the back, is a dark brown, nearly approaching to black; its length is more than two inches, and its breadth nearly an inch; its horns are equal to the body in length, like agate, of a duſky-red, forked at the ends, and have each a large branch, beſides ſome denticulations on the inſide; they are both of the ſame length, and ſerve the creature, as the claws of crabs and lobſters do thoſe animals, to pinch and hold things faſt with: the eyes are hard, prominent, and of the ſame color as their horns; the fore legs are longer and ſtronger than the two other pair. There is hardly

* Mr. Martin, who reſided at Teignmouth ſeveral years, during which time entomalogy was his principal ſtudy, has publiſhed a ſmall treatiſe, containing "*the natural hiſtory of marine and other vermes, with obſervations*," &c. to which I refer my readers for information reſpecting inſects. His other publications, alſo, chiefly in this line of Natural Hiſtory, are well worthy of attention.

hardly a ſtranger ſight than this creature flying: it flies vertically, though its motion be horizontal; its eggs are hatched into hexapode worms, from which the beetle is produced. The ſtag-beetle is rare in the ſouth of Devonſhire, but is found in the north-weſt of this county, and the neighbourhood of Exeter. A gentleman of Hatherleigh informed Dean Milles that he had frequently met with the horned beetle in the vicarage fields at Hatherleigh.* I have often ſeen this inſect in the churchyard-lane at Kenton. A tame ſtag-beetle that was in the poſſeſſion of a Mr. Tripe, druggiſt, at Exeter, ſome years ago, uſed to pitch upon his hand, eat bread out of it, and afford much entertainment to thoſe of his viſitors who had been unacquainted with this ſingular animal.——The MOLE-CRICKET, or gryllo-talpa, ſo called from an apparent commixture of the mole and the cricket, is the largeſt of all the European winged inſects: it is generally two inches and a half in length, and three quarters of an inch in diameter: its color a duſky-brown, deeper in the male than in the female. There grow from the extremity of the tail, on each ſide, two hairy long bodies, reſembling, in ſome degree, the tail of a mouſe. The body is formed of eight ſquammated joints, or hath ſo many ſeparate folds, and is of a mixed fleſh-color, and brown on the upper part, and of a duſky-brown below: the wings are long: they appear narrow, and are acuminated, and each has a blackiſh line running down it: theſe, when expanded, are found to be much wider than would be naturally imagined: in a ſtate of reſt they are folded in a moſt accurate and elegant manner. The antennæ lie on the back, and are of about half the length of the wings: the clypeus of the breaſt is of a firm texture, of a blackiſh color, and hairy: the anterior feet are of a very remarkable figure; they are palmated and hairy. Tis a very ſingular creature, and naturally ſtartles any body at firſt ſight. What appears moſt odd in it, is, that it runs backwards as ſwiftly as forwards: it generally lives underground, and digs very quick. It chiefly feeds on the roots of garden plants. In this county the mole-cricket is very rare, except at Paignton, where it is often found among the cabbage-plants.†——Of our *butterflies*, a great variety have been noticed by Mr. Martin and ſeveral other gentlemen; particularly a curious BLACK and WHITE BUTTERFLY in the woods at Lindridge.——Of *moths*, perhaps, we have none worthy of attention. "I picked up at Taviſtock (ſays a gentleman) under the abbey-walls, the PHALÆNA PAVONIA, *Emperor moth*, knocked down by the ſwallow, whoſe eagerneſs to poſſeſs ſo delicate a morſel, made him ruſh by my ear with a velocity that ſtartled me. Immediately I ſaw fluttering on the ground the gay and beautiful inſect which a few moments before was apparently happy——wantoning in boundleſs ſpace, and enjoying the pleaſures of liberty, and banqueting on nectareous draughts from the vegetable kingdom."——With flies of the *Gnat kind* we are very often teazed in this county. In the ſummer of 1789 we were infeſted with vaſt ſwarms of GNATS, reſembling the muſkitoes, that are ſo troubleſome between the tropicks: their bites were very painful, and raiſed large bumps on the ſkin.

* Milles's MSS.

† "The grylo-talpa, or mole-cricket, is frequently diſcovered at Paignton. I have kept them often when a boy, in glaſs-jars nearly filled with earth: they are brought to Aſhburton among the cabbage-plants (for the production of which Paignton is famous) and found in the market-place." *Letter from Mr. Swete.*

CHAPTER THE EIGHTH.

I. FISHES of the RIVERS, LAKES, and the SEA.——II. CETACEOUS FISH, CARTILAGINOUS FISH, BONY FISH, SOFT FISH, CRUSTACEOUS FISH, TESTACEOUS FISH.——III. REMARKS.

I. WATERED with numerous rivers, and almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, Devonſhire muſt from its natural ſituation, be ſupplied with a variety of fiſhes. That our tables are well furniſhed with fiſh, is ſufficiently proved by daily experience: and many ſorts of fiſh, alſo, which are not eatable, and which attract the attention of the naturaliſt much more cloſely than thoſe of common occurrence, are often obſerved near the ſhores of Devonſhire.*

In

* "Of fiſh (ſays Hooker)—the whitinge, which is always in ſeaſon, the hadocke, colefiſh, codd, mylwell, linge, hawke, haberdin, ſtockfiſh, mackerell, gurnerd, piper, tabbe, millet, baſſe, ſore, millet, playſe of all ſortes, ſole, dabbes, flookes, holy boote, flounders, ketes, limpe, breame, guyltehedd, houſewife, ſmalts, ſpratts, ſparelings, doggfiſh, oyſters, muſkles, cockle, walkes, ſcollops, wrinkle, creuffs, ſchrimbs, and all other ſhellfiſh; ſcadd, makrell, congre eles, dorye, turbote, *tunny*—ſalmon, trowte, peale, penycoate, gravelinge, lampreys, carpe, perch, tench, roch, dace, barbells, chubb, pollerde, gobions, gongions, millers-thumbe, bullhead, loaches, menews, and of the reſt the herring and pilchard, which of all others be moſt beneficiall to the good of the countrey at home, and to the like of all forreyne nations abroad; for by traffyking of them, great commodityes from out of all are tranſported into this land." *Hooker*—Portledge MS. p. 6. 7.

In the eaſtern part of the county, the Axe may boaſt a fiſh, which is not commonly found in the rivers of Devon—I mean the perch. This fiſh is fond of ſlow currents and lakes; and is only found in the ſtill parts of the Axe. The Otter is remarkable for its trout and ſalmon-peal: the trout has a peculiarly rich flavor; and the ſalmon-peal is large and fine. This river, alſo, abounds with eels, particularly in the fall of the year after floods, when eels are found here in great quantities. The river Exe is chiefly renowned for its * ſalmon: it produces, alſo, trout and ſalmon-peal, dace and pike, ſometimes lampreys, and, tho' rarely, ſturgeon. Its eels, dabs, and flounders, are abundant. In the Columb, one of the tributary ſtreams of the Exe, there are fine-flavoured trout, dace and eels. In the Clyſt is found perch, as alſo roach and carp, particularly above Biſhop's-Clyſt. The little river Kenne deſerves to be noticed, as producing a red trout, always high-flavoured, and ſometimes very large. The Teign and its mouth abound with a great quantity of ſalmon in the ſeaſon, as well as plaice, mullet, and baſs, oyſters, cockles, and other ſhell-fiſh. At Aſhburton and its neighbourhood, the little river Yeo is ſtored with trout, eels, minews, ſtickle-backs and prickle-backs, and miller's-thumbs. The ſalmon, ſalmon-peal, and trout, of the Dart, have been long celebrated as excellent. Hither alſo reſort the ray, thorn-back, ſkate, cod, ling, hake, and doree, in great numbers: the ſhark, porpeſſe, and dog-fiſh, purſue the ſmaller fiſh into the river: and the pout, the blind, the ſmelt, and butterfiſh, are here frequently ſeen. Slapton-Lea abounds with perch, pike, roach, and eels; all which are inferior in taſte to thoſe of any other places I ever met with: but the eel degenerates in taſte the leaſt. In the Lea are found no trouts, although one of the ſtreams flowing into it be well ſtocked with them: the reaſon, I ſuppoſe is, becauſe the pikes will prey upon that ſort of fiſh, in preference to any other. "Indeed I have always in this very lake caught them eaſieſt with this ſort of bait." ¶ About once in twelve or fourteen years the ſea breaks into the Lea, and with it enter a variety of ſaltwater fiſh, which do not live long: the mixture of the two waters deſtroys many thouſands of perch, roach, &c. In Salcombe creek are turbot, doree, ſoles, rays, keytes, plaice, dabs, and flounders, baſs, bream, cod, mackarel, pollock, eels, crabs, lobſters, ſhrimps, prawns, oyſters, cockles, and ſcollops. The river Avon is well ſtocked with fiſh, ſuch as eels, trout, and in the beginning of winter, ſalmon, in conſiderable plenty. The river Arme produces a plenty of trout and ſalmon-peal: and there is a good ſalmon-fiſhery on this river. The Yealme and the Plym abound with trout and eel, which are taken in ſome quantities from Redmas to Michaelmas and All Saints, by angling or diverting the currents of thoſe rivers. There is a variety of fiſh in the river Tamar: but its ſalmon is chiefly regarded by the † people of the neighbourhood: it is very inferior, however, to the ſalmon of the Teign: and the Teign ſalmon is by no means equal to that of the Exe. But to mention all our rivers in this manner, would be idle repetition. In the north of Devon, the rivers produce the greater part of the ſorts of fiſh which I have enumerated. The Torridge and the Taw abound with a variety of fiſh; among which is the ſalmon, though inferior to the ſalmon of the Exe and the Dart. The rock-baſs is ſaid to be a ſort of baſs peculiar to the ‡ Torridge. At Ilfracombe and at Clovelly are caught turbot, plaice, ſoles, ling, cod, baſs, ſurmullet, crabs, lobſters, prawns, oyſters, cockles. In the rivers Mole and Bray, are dace, minows, loaches, eels, lampreys, trout; and in ſpawning time, ſalmon and ſalmon-peal.

II. In the firſt diviſion of fiſhes, the cetaceous, the WHALE claims the pre-eminence. But of this fiſh, as occurring on the coaſt of Devonſhire, I am furniſhed with no deſcription. § The PORPESSE is frequently ſeen

* "This river affordeth variety and excellent good freſh water fiſh, chiefly, and that plentifully too, ſalmons, a dainty and wholeſome fiſh, and a double riddle in nature; firſt, for its inviſible feeding, no man alive having ever found any meat in the maw thereof; ſecondly, for its ſtrange leaping (or rather flying) inſomuch, that ſome will have them termed *ſalmons a ſaliendo*. Being both bow and arrow, it will ſhoot itſelf out of the water an incredible height and length. I might well add the admirable growth thereof (if true what is confidently affirmed) that it encreaſeth from a ſpawn to a full grown fiſh within the ſpace of a year; and laſtly, whereas in other places ſuitably with the buck, they are ſeaſonable only in ſummer, here with buck and doe they are in ſeaſon all the year long. *Salmo non æſtate novus, nec frigore deſit.*" *Izacke.*

¶ Says a correſpondent.

† Great quantities of the Tamar ſalmon are brought into Cornwall; and though white and often ill-taſted (never highly flavoured, ſays a correſpondent), this ſalmon is accounted a great luxury by the Corniſh, in the month of December.

‡ "At Bideford the fiſh above bridge are trouts, flukes, flounders, eels, baſs, and mullet; and below, rock-baſs, cod, oyſters, cockles, and muſcles; though of the ſhell-fiſh, muſcles only are plenty, the oyſters being generally brought from Tenby in Wales, and ſold at about 1s. per ſix ſcore. Mackerell are alſo brought in their ſeaſon by the Combe boats, and herrings from Clovelly in ſuch plenty, as to be ſometimes ſold at the rate of ſeven a penny." *Extract, &c.*—"The different kinds of fiſh which are taken in the Torridge, and the prices at which they are commonly ſold, are as follow: baſs, c. 2d. to 3d. per lb.; cockles, c. 1d. per quart; eels, c. 1d. to 2d. per lb. flooks, c. ½d. per lb.; gravelings, c. ditto; lamprey, c. 3d. per lb.; mullet, c. 2d. to 3d. per lb.; muſcles, c. ½d. per quart.—Thoſe which adhere to the bottom part of the bridge piers are of a moſt enormous ſize, but they are not ſuffered to be gathered. Salmon, c. ½d. to 4d. per lb.; ſalmon-peal, c. ditto. There is a kind of baſs peculiar to this river, called rock-baſs, which is of a moſt delightful flavor, and weighs from 3 to 15lb. each. The method of catching them is by a boat under ſail, with a hook and line. There are alſo great quantities of ſmall baſs, which are eaſily caught with a fly. Fiſh which are caught in the bay, and on the ſea-coaſt, and ſold at Bideford, are cod, c. 1d. 2½d. per lb.; crab, c. 3d. per lb.; hake, c. ½d. to 1d. per lb.; halibut, c. 3d. per lb.; herring, c. 6 for 1d.; john doree, r. 6d. per lb.; keyt, r. 6d. per lb.; limpets, c. 1d. per quart; ling, c. 1d. per lb.; lobſters, c. 3d. per lb.; mackerel, c. 1d. to 2d. each; plaice, c. 1d. per lb.; prawns, c. 8d. per 100; ray, c. 1d. per lb.; ſcate, c. ½d. per lb.; ſole, c. 3d. per lb.; thornback, c. 1d. per lb.; turbot, r. 6d. to 1s. per lb.; whiting, c. 1d. to 2d. each; whiting-pollock, c. ditto." *Watkins's Bideford, p. 9, 10.*

§ "Near Torbay (ſays Riſdon) two great fiſhes, called *whirlpools* (ſuppoſed to be male and female) did beat ſo near the ſhore, that they were grounded; which eſpied by fiſhermen, they made towards them in a boat, whereunto they firſt moored one of them, which they endeavoured

ſeen on our coaſts: it purſues the fiſh of paſſage, ſuch as mackerell, herrings, and ſalmon, up the bays, with great rapidity and perſeverance.*

Among the ſecond diviſion of fiſh, the *cartilaginous*, LAMPREYS are common in the river Exe, and are ſometimes met with in the Torridge: the LESSER LAMPREY is, alſo, caught in the former river. We have, alſo, SKATE and ſeveral rays, particularly the ELECTRIC RAY, numbfiſh, or torpedo; which "is frequently taken (ſays Pennant) at † Torbay." But there is ſeldom more than one taken at a time: nor can the proper ſeaſon for catching torpedos be aſcertained, as they have been ſeen at all times of the year. The uſual depth of water in which they are caught is from thirty-ſix to forty fathom. As to the time when their young are to be ſeen, no ſatisfactory information can be obtained; but it is imagined that the ſeaſon for torpedos and other fiſh of the ray-tribe, is the ſame.§ Few or no ſmall torpedos are met with at Torbay; thoſe hitherto caught weighing from ten to eighty pounds. The torpedo has been taken, alſo, in the river Dart. The torpedo is ſo far amphibious as to exiſt in air twenty-four hours: in freſh water it does not ſurvive much longer. Well-boats kept in ſalt water, and not put into much motion, may beſt ſuit it. In reſervoirs on ſhore, on the ſea-coaſt, it is ſubject to be annoyed (notwithſtanding its electrical armour) by the ſea-leach and the common ſea-crab. In confinement it neglects all kind of prey. Its frequent and perhaps favourite ſituation, is to lie in concealment under ſand. If left in the hollow of any ſandy beach, where the tide has juſt returned, he ſwims to that brink where the water is ſtill draining away; and, if he is unable to follow it, buries himſelf in the ſand—in which ſituation he gives his moſt forcible ſtroke, which throws down the perſon who inadvertently ſteps on him. Its numbing quality is pretty ſtrong through the net, though much weaker than when it is taken out. On diſſection the brain of this fiſh exhibits five pair of nerves, each nearly as large as a quill, which are firmly adheſive to the bones of the ſkull, through which they paſs into the electrical battery.¶——The THORNBACK is common, and the STING-RAY ſometimes occurs on our ſhores. We have the ‖ PICKED DOG-FISH and the SEA-FOX or

endeavoured to kill; but remembering themſelves that part of the fiſh did belong unto the lord of the ſoil where they landed it, unto whom they were not well affected, they launched forth again, purpoſing to land elſewhere; which doing, the fiſh in the depth recovering more ſtrength, was like to endanger their lives by overturning the boat, had they not cut their cable with all celerity, and thereby freed themſelves. But ſuch were the wounds of the fiſh, that in a ſhort time after near that place, he came to land with the hatchet faſt ſticking in him, wherewith they wounded him; which fiſh was thirty feet long, and the narroweſt fin three feet broad."—About ten years ago a fiſh was driven aſhore on Kenton warren, ſaid to be a young whale; it meaſured about thirty feet in length.—Thomas Edwards, eſq. of Place, on the Ramhead, poſſeſſes a part of a whale caught ſome years ſince near Mount Edgecumbe.

* "Porpus or Porpeſſe, purſue the pilchard frequently, and are themſelves almoſt as often purſued by the ſwordfiſh: fiſhermen ſometimes take them in their nets, but generally contrary to their inclination, as they damage a net more than the oil they produce is worth. When ſeen tumbling about in the bay out of fiſhing ſeaſon, fiſhermen regard it as a ſign of wind and bad weather. In pilchard ſeaſon they abound frequently, and ſometimes prevent the ſeamen from ſhooting their ſayn." *MS. of a gentleman lately reſident at Mevagizzey, Cornwall.*

† Zool. vol. III. p. 91.

§ A letter in the Philoſ. Tranſ. dated June 23, 1773, announces the taking of one or two torpedos every week at Torbay; but this happened for a ſhort time only.

¶ In a letter of Mr. Walſh to Pennant, dated June 23d, 1774, we have the following remarks on the torpedo: To the author of the Britiſh Zoology, it will, I am perſuaded, be no unwelcome information, that the torpedo or electric ray, frequents the ſhores of this iſland—contrary to a received opinion among naturaliſts who have, in general, conſidered it as an inhabitant only of warmer climates. In conſequence of enquiries I had ſet on foot in ſome of our ſouthern fiſhing ports, two torpedos were taken at Torbay, one in the beginning of Auguſt, and the other in the beginning of November, 1773. The firſt torpedo was not weighed, but was found, by its electric organs, to be of the ſame magnitude with the ſecond; which weighed fifty-three pounds avoirdupois, and meaſured four feet in length, two feet and a half in its extreme breadth; and four inches and half in its extreme thickneſs. Mr. Philip Lyde, ſurgeon, at Brixham, ſays of the firſt torpedo, Aug. 4, 1773, "I ſend a torpedo, or numbfiſh, which had, when living, the greateſt effect, as I am informed by the men who caught it. There have been three taken this week. The one ſent ſeems to be of the largeſt ſize. The firſt torpedo was examined; and the electrical organs were ſucceſſively injected by Mr. John Hunter. The ſecond torpedo was of a dark aſh-color, with ſomewhat of a purple caſt, but not at all mottled, like thoſe of the Atlantic coaſt of France, nor regularly marked with eyes (as they have been called) like ſome found in the Mediterranean: its hinder-part was white, ſkirted, however, with the ſame aſh-color, which towards its tail became almoſt univerſal: the ſide-fins being a little contracted and curled up, prevented the preciſe meaſurement of its breadth; but it appeared to hold the general proportion obſerved in thoſe of la Rochelle; i. e. the breadth was two thirds of the length: its electric organs, likewiſe, were proportionate with theirs, each organ meaſuring fifteen inches in extreme length, and eight in extreme breadth: in ſhort, the torpedo of Torbay no way differed from thoſe I ſaw in the Bay of Biſcay, but in ſize and color; and perhaps this difference may be thought rather caſual, than denoting a ſpecific diſtinction: it was a female (as was the other) without any ſigns of pregnancy; the inteſtines contained, with ſome black ſlime, two vertebras of a fiſh, ſeemingly of the cod kind: the electrical organs of the torpedo were likewiſe injected by Mr. Hunter, though not with his firſt ſucceſs, from the burſting of the artery in the operation. He determined, however, the number of columns in one organ to amount to 1182, and fully confirmed the obſervation he formerly made, that their numerous horizontal partitions were very vaſcular." Mr. Walſh proceeds to obſerve, that the reſt of the fiſh was dreſt and brought to table, and that ſome of his friends ſuffered a little for their curioſity in taſting it; that, however, Hippocrates and Galen allowed it to be wholeſome food, and that it was ſold in the markets in France, though forbidden at Venice. The truth is (ſays he) that the electrical organs, which make one half of the animal, are, though wholeſome to be eaten, an inſipid mucilage; but its muſcular part is at leaſt as palatable as the fleſh of the other rays. Among theſe, the old and overgrown are ever in little requeſt. Our torpedo was, doubtleſs, ſuch: and we muſt confeſs that, as a rarity, it had been kept too long. The largeſt torpedo I have met with (ſays Walſh) in the neighbourhood of la Rochelle, where upwards of ſeventy paſſed through my hands, weighed little more than ten pounds, and meaſured not quite two feet in length, nor quite ſixteen inches in breadth: and the largeſt I have read of, is that mentioned by Rhedi to Lorenzini, weighing twenty-four pounds, without doubt of Leghorn—which make about eighteen pounds avoirdupois. Though this Mediterranean torpedo has been ever conſidered as of an extraordinary ſize, yet it is exceeded in weight nearly three to one by our enormous Britiſh torpedo."

‖ "Picked-Dog. The bays near Mevagiſſey frequently abound with vaſt ſhoals of theſe fiſh, often, but not always, purſuing pilchards, and are ſometimes in great quantities when no pilchards are near. They are a very voracious fiſh, devour abundance of pilchards, and bite at any thing, even a ſtick or piece of iron, if held near the water. When plenty, tis dangerous to put even your hand outſide the boat, as they

or threſher, which Mr. Pennant calls the long-tailed ſhark, remarkable for the great length of its tail. The ſea-fox, or threſher, hath been taken in the Dart, meaſuring ten feet in length.——The Beaumaris Shark very rarely appears on the Devonſhire coaſt. I had an opportunity, however, of ſeeing three Beaumaris ſharks taken by the ſeiners on Dawliſh ſtrand, Sept. 15, 1792. They perfectly reſembled the ſpecimen deſcribed by Pennant.* On the following day ſharks of the ſame ſpecies appeared in large ſhoals; many of which being incloſed in the nets, broke them before they could be drawn on ſhore.——The Fishing-Frog of the ſpecies deſcribed by Brookes, has been taken two or three times in the Dart.——The Sturgeon ſometimes aſcends our rivers, but in no great numbers, and is taken by accident in the ſalmon nets: it ſeems a ſpiritleſs fiſh, making no manner of reſiſtance when entangled, but is drawn out of the water like a lifeleſs lump. It is a fiſh that is ſeldom taken far out at ſea, but frequents ſuch parts as are not remote from the eſtuaries of great rivers. It grows to a great ſize, commonly to the length of eighteen feet, and to the weight of five hundred pounds. The ſturgeon has been taken, though very rarely, in the Exe and the Dart. In June 16, 1669,† a ſturgeon about ten feet long, was taken in the Exe, over againſt the red-rock; and March 2d, 1726, a ſturgeon was caught in St. James's wearpool. I need not add, that the ſturgeon is admired for the delicacy and firmneſs of its fleſh, which is white as veal, and exceedingly good when roaſted.——The Oblong Diodon, or ſun-fiſh, ſomewhat reſembles a bream or ſome deep fiſh cut off in the middle. The mouth is very ſmall, and contains in each jaw two broad teeth, with ſharp edges: the eyes are little; before each is a ſmall ſemilunar aperture; the pectoral fins very ſmall and placed behind them: the dorſal fin and the anal fin are high and placed at the extremity of the body: the tail fin is narrow, and fills all the abrupt ſpace between thoſe two fins. The color of the back is duſky and dappled; the belly ſilvery: between the eyes and the pectoral fins are certain ſtreaks pointing downwards: the ſkin is free from ſcales. "In the year 1734, (ſays Borlaſe) a ſun-fiſh was taken at Plymouth, that exceeded in weight five hundred pounds."

The firſt that occurs in the third diviſion (that of *bony fiſh*) is the Eel, which frequents all our rivers.‡ Both the river eel and Conger abound in the Dart. The congers of the Dart have been known to weigh an hundred weight: they are remarkably voracious.——Lances are caught at Teignmouth and on Slapton ſands, in great abundance, eſpecially before the mackrell ſeaſon. The mackrell comes near to the ſhore in purſuit of them.——The Drugonet hath been caught at § Slapton.——Codfish are ſometimes taken in the Dart, and at Hertland.——We have alſo the Whiting-Pout, or gadus barbatus, a very delicate fiſh as alſo the Bib or blind.——Pollacks are found in the Dart in great abundance: With theſe fiſh the angler has exeellent ſport: they are caught with a hair-line generally near a rock called anker-ſtone, about three miles above Dartmouth; ſome of them have been known to weigh above nine pounds.——The ‖ Whiting-Pollack, the Whiting, the Hake, and the Ling, are all plentiful on the Devonſhire coaſt. We have here, alſo, the Spotted Blenny, or butterfiſh, the Bullhead, or miller's-thumb. The common people maintain, that the Doree was the very fiſh, out of whoſe mouth St. Peter took the tribute-money; leaving on its ſides the marks of his finger and thumb. But the doree, we are alſo told, had the honor of being introduced to St. Chriſtopher, who caught it in wading through an arm of the ſea, and left theſe impreſſions on its ſides as an eternal memorial of the fact. For the addition of this moſt delicious fiſh to our tables, we are indebted to the luxurious Quin, who, overcoming all vulgar prejudices on account of its deformity, has effectually eſtabliſhed its reputation.——The Opah, or king-fiſh, which is

they will leap and ſnap at it though a foot above the water. They are armed with a double row of teeth, which will cut like a knife, and two ſpines like the ſpurs of a cock, on their back, with which they will wound even to endangering the amputation of a limb. They bring forth their young like a viper. I have ſeen them open full of eggs; and at other times have opened them, and found them full of young ones: I have ſeen the young ones run out of their mouth. They are the greateſt enemies the fiſhermen have, cutting the pilchard ſeines to get at the pichards incloſed, ſo that the damage has amounted to 150l. in twenty-four hours; to one net: and an inſtance has happened when one ſeine ſuffered to that amount in four hours only. Tis obſervable, that if an old ſeine and a new one are by the ſide of each other, they will cut up the new and not touch the old. The fiſhermen account for it thus: ſeines are frequently barked in order to preſerve them; the older they are, the more times they have been dipped in bark, and they ſuppoſe they dont like the taſte. However, when there are no new ſeines, they attack the old ones. This fiſh when cut acroſs the noſtril, never ſinks, but riſes and dies on the ſurface of the water, or is devoured by his own ſpecies, in which manner the ſeiners revenge themſelves on many thouſands." *Mevagizzey MS.*

* Vol. 3, p. 118. † Palkian MSS.

‡ "Quere, (ſays Dean Milles) about two fiſh like an eel, two feet long, tranſparent, with a gudgeon's head, caught in Plymouth ſound; one of them to be ſeen at Sir Hans Sloane's, the other in ſpirits of wine at Lord Edgecumbe's." *Milles's MSS.*

§ "The ſting-fiſh caught in the ſeine at Slapton, five or ſix at a haul; all nine inches long, with a large head, ſkin ſpotted with pale red ſpots, blue eyes, and from the end of the jaw-bone armed with three ſharp points, by which it ſecures itſelf and wounds its enemies; from which it is called the ſting-fiſh: and the people think that the wound is poiſonous, but without reaſon. Its gills are not open on each ſide, but it diſcharges water through two round holes behind his head. It has two thick fleſhy fins under its throat, two more, thinner, higher on the ſide and further backward; oppoſite to theſe belongs a long fin on the back, which ends preſently, then another fin begins and continues about two inches. The tail is an inch long, conſiſts of eight membranes. There is a fin under the belly." *Milles's MSS.* This muſt be the dragonet of Pennant. *See vol. III. p.* 165.

‖ "1773, Dec. 6. Mem. This week three men in a boat, in a little more than an hour's time, took with hooks as many whiting-pollacks, ravening-pollacks, and hakes, as weighed upwards of 2000lb. Within theſe ten days paſt above an hundred tons have been taken (ſome cod and ling among them.) 3000lb taken one day by one boat, all with hooks, and cloſe home to land, or juſt off the land. Sold for a farthing; and a great deal for about a halfpenny farthing, a pound." *Mevagizzey MS.*

is very rare, was taken at Brixham in 1772. A gentleman, who ſaw the fiſh at Torbay ſoon after it was caught, thus deſcribes it: "The opah weighed a hundred and forty pounds: its length was four feet and a half; its breadth two feet and a quarter: its greateſt thickneſs only four inches. The general color of this fiſh was a vivid tranſparent ſcarlet varniſh, over burniſhed gold, beſpangled with oval ſilver ſpots of various ſizes: the breaſt was a hard bone, reſembling the keel of a ſhip; the fleſh looked and taſted like beef."*——The HOLIBUT is, ſometimes, taken in the Dart and other rivers of Devonſhire. In reſpect to its length, it is the narroweſt of any of this genus, except the ſole. It is perfectly ſmooth, and free from ſpines either above or below; the color of the upper part is duſky; the under, a pure white. This fiſh is common in the London markets, where it is expoſed to ſale, cut into large pieces: it is very coarſe eating, except the part which adheres to the ſide-fins: this is extremely fat and delicious, but ſurfeiting.——The PLAISE found in our rivers are, perhaps, more excellent than thoſe of any other part of the known world. About ſix miles below Totnes, they are taken by ſmall boats with a trawl, and ſometimes weigh nine pounds. The plaiſe brought from Slapton are very fine; but our epicures tell us, that the large plaiſe of the Dart are luſcious beyond deſcription: they are in ſeaſon during the ſummer months.——The FLOUNDER frequents our rivers at a great diſtance from the ſalt waters.——The DAB found alſo in our rivers, when ſalted and dried, is eſteemed a dainty by the Devonſhire fiſhermen.——The SOLE is found on all our coaſts: but ſoles on the weſtern ſhores are much ſuperior in ſize to thoſe of the north. On the former, they are ſometimes taken of the weight of ſix or ſeven pounds; but towards Scarborough they rarely exceed one pound: if they reach two, it is extremely uncommon. "The chief fiſhery for them (ſays Mr. Pennant) is at Brixham in Torbay;" † and they are uſually taken in the trawl-net. The ſole is ſometimes found in the Dart, weighing five pounds; and is alſo conſidered as far more excellent than thoſe from the ſea. The ſoles of the Dart are of a darker color, and are frequently mottled with blackiſh ſpots; in other reſpects they differ not from the ſea-fiſh of the ſame ſpecies.——The MARY-SOLE ſeems to be a fiſh that Mr. Pennant hath not deſcribed: it is very ſeldom taken in the river Dart, is neither ſo ſolid nor ſo well flavoured as the ſole; and with us at leaſt is never ſeen above a pound and a half or two pounds. This fiſh appears to be a non-deſcript; it merits, therefore, a particular deſcription. The mary-ſole differs from the common ſole in being broader and thicker in proportion to its length: its color alſo, is not ſo dark; the lateral line, which in the common ſole is ſtraight, in the mary-ſole is curved behind the gills. Its mouth is much ſmaller, its lips horny, and armed with ſtrong teeth; its fins are pointed about three inches from the tail; its noſe is ſomewhat ſharper, and its eyes conſiderably fuller; the pectoral fin, which in the ſole is tip'd with black, is, in this fiſh, of the color of its back—a lightiſh brown: the tail is much larger. Theſe marks by no means correſpond with the fiſh Mr. Pennant calls the ſmooth-ſole.‡——We are well ſupplied with TURBOT, and with KEYT which approach very much in ſhape and taſte to the turbot. They are caught from half a pound to ſeven or eight pounds weight; ſometimes they are larger. The ſkin of their back is brown, with ſmall ſpots of white, and large ſpots of a deeper brown: there are no knobbed ſcales on this fiſh like the turbots. Its mouth opens to the left, and is very large, and its taſte is between a plaiſe and a turbot.——The WRASSE, or old wife, called with us alewife, is plentifully taken in the Dart and other rivers.——The PERCH is ſeen in few of our rivers, except the Axe and the Clyſt.——There is a fiſh caught in the Dart, called a ROCKLIN. I ſaw two of them, one eleven, the other eight inches long. Its head is very much like that of a perch; nor is it much unlike the perch in ſhape; only it has not ſo round a back. When ſmall, it is of a greeniſh color, with a verge of brown round each ſcale: when larger, the whole fiſh, both body and fins, ſeems to be brown and full of round white ſpots. It has two rows of ſhort and ſharp teeth, covered with two fleſhy lips. It has a prickly fin, like that of a perch, beginning at the forepart of the back, and ending near the tail in a high ſmooth fin. It

* See Pennant's Zool. vol. III. p. 224. "In May 1772, an uncommon fiſh was taken at Torbay, having got into a ſhallow ſo near the ſhore, as not to have ſufficient ſtrength to return with the tide. It was in length about four feet and half; its depth from its back to its breaſt was two feet and a half. It was beautifully ſpotted. Being exhibited as a ſhow at Exeter, there were various opinions concerning it: it was ſaid to anſwer beſt to the deſcription of the boar-fiſh, though others would have it to be a non-deſcript. A jew, however, who ſaw it, ſaid it was well-known in ſome parts of the Weſt Indies, and commonly called the jews-fiſh, becauſe, having fins and ſcales, the jews were not prohibited from eating it. Mr. Chancellor Nutcombe had a part of this fiſh dreſt." *Palkian MSS.*—This is evidently the opah; and the identical fiſh deſcribed above.

† Zool. vol. III. p. 232.

‡ "There is a fiſh caught off Torbay, though not very frequently, called by the fiſhermen a mary-ſole: it is pretty much like the ſole in ſhape, but does not taper away ſo much near the tail: its head approaches nearer in ſhape to that of a plaiſe than of a ſole, and its eyes and its mouth are like thoſe of a plaiſe, only the latter is ſmaller, and has not the curvature of a ſole's mouth: it has a narrow verge of yellow round the extremity of the lower jaw: it differs very much from a ſole in color, the ſkin of it being a light brown, covered over with ſmall ſpots of a deeper brown; whilſt the ſkin on the back of a ſolo is of a greeniſh brown without any ſpots. When held up againſt the light, the fleſh appears more tranſparent than that of a common ſole. It is one foot long, and ſix inches broad: the taſte of it is, I think, inferior to that of a common ſole, as it is drier and not ſo firm. In ſhape, color, and taſte, it ſeems to be between a ſole and a keyt." *Dean Miller's MSS.*

It has two fins near the gills, two more under the middle of its belly, and one long one near the tail. The inside of its lip is ribbed transversely, from the jaw to the point of the mouth.——Basse, in the river Dart, sometimes weigh nine pounds. Mr. Pennant says, "it is esteemed a delicate fish;" and Mr. * Cornish, "it is very delicious." If this be the case, it is much undervalued in Devonshire. In Cornwall it is either used in pies, or stewed with a rich sauce—a proof that its own flavor is not sufficient to recommend it.——The Rock-Basse is said to be a fish peculiar to the Torridge—"delightful in flavor," says a correspondent. It weighs from three to fifteen pounds.——The Stickleback and Prickleback are common in the Yeo, at Ashburton, the Dart, and many other rivers, both in the south and north of Devon.——Mackrel, now and then come into the Dart in vast shoals, and are plentifully caught with a hook and line. A few years ago, the river swarmed with them: † they came in pursuit of myriads of small herrings, which were called by our fishermen bret or sprats, and were in such incredible abundance, that, in the tide, a man might dip a basket into the water and take it up full of these fish.——We have also Scad or horse-mackrel.——The Red Surmullet is frequently taken in the Dart.‡——Of the Striped Surmullet a specimen was communicated to Mr. Pennant by the late Mr. Pitfield of Exeter. Its weight was two pounds and a half, its length fourteen inches—the thickest circumference eleven: the head steep, the nose blunt, the body thick, the mouth small, the lower jaw furnished with very large teeth: in the roof of the mouth is a rough hard space: at the entrance of the gullet above, is a single bone, and beneath are a pair, each with echinated surfaces, that help to comminute the food before it passes down: from the chin hung two beards, two inches and a half long: the eyes large, the irides purple, the head and covers of the gills very scaly: the first dorsal fin was lodged in a deep furrow, and consisted of six strong, but flexible rays, the second of eight, the pectoral fins of sixteen, the ventral of six branched rays, the anal of seven; the tail is much forked. The body was very thick, and covered with large scales; beneath them the color was a most beautiful rosy red; the scales on the back and sides were of a dirty orange, those on the nose a bright yellow; the tail a reddish yellow; the sides were marked lengthways with two lines of a light yellow color. These, with the red color of the dorsal fins, and the number of their rays, Mr. Ray makes the character of the Cornish sur-mullet. This fish appears on the coast of Devonshire in May, and retires about November.——The Grey Gurnard and the Red Gurnard are often taken on our coasts.§——The Piper, which we esteem an excellent fish, is found at all times of the year on our western coasts, and is taken in nets. The weight of one which Mr. Pitfield communicated to Mr. Pennant, was three pounds and a half; the thickest circumference thirteen inches; the least, which was next the tail, only three; the length near two feet.——The Loche is found in the Dart, though in no great plenty.——This county has been long famous for its Salmon. The salmon of the Exe are by some thought preferable to those of the Dart or the Taw, or any other river of the county.‖ "The salmon that comes new from the sea, with lice on their backs (says Risdon) are the best." These sea-lice are somewhat like the larger sort of ants, and about the size of a small bug. They are generally found about that single fin which is on the underpart of the salmon, next the tail. They may sometimes be seen on the sea-weed left by the tide on the beach. Within the last six years, since the hatches on the Teign have been destroyed, salmon have frequented this river, in great numbers. They are now no longer prevented from coming up the Teign, and are often sold at Chudleigh for three-halfpence, and two-pence a pound. The salmon visit the river Dart in great abundance, during the months of August, September, and October,¶ when they push for the moor to spawn: and, but for a wear that crosses it about half a mile above Totnes,

* In a letter to the author.

† "Mackrel. Often in amazing large shoals, thirteen seines shot on them at one time in Mevagissey bay, and abundance, which would not sell, the country being glutted, have been carried to the field for manure; this has frequently happened. The streaks on their backs differ so much from each other, that you scarcely ever see two exactly alike." *Mevagizzey MS.*

‡ In Cornwall I have seen a dozen fine large sur-mullet sold for sixpence.

§ On the sands beyond Starcross a young gurnard, about an inch and a half in length, was found in the cavity of a sea-weed which is commonly called the pixy. This fish was attached to an egg by a slender ligament; the egg was nearly as large as a pullet's egg, and almost filled the hollow of the weed.

‖ "In our rivers (says Hooker) there is great abundance of fish, especially salmon—but none to be compared to the salmon of the river Exe; for there you shall at all times of the yeare finde some to be new come from the seas with lyce upon their backes; and then they be best in season; for they be fatt, sweet, and cruddye; so that they be boyled within sixe houres after they be taken." *Hooker. Port. MS. p.* 4.—Westcote says, "that the Exe, Dart, Tamar, Taw, Torridge, and Plym, abound with sundry sorts of dainty fish, but chiefly salmon, and thereof plenty: whereof Exe is said to have the pre-eminence above the rest, as yielding them always in season." *Westcote. Port. MS. p.* 12.

¶ "Perhaps it is too well known to mention, that the salmon proceeds in the winter very high up the fresh water rivers, in order to deposit its spawn. The height to which it will leap, upon its progress being obstructed, is astonishing. During the day-time, it generally lies still under the banks or other shelter. In the night it roves about, partly to seek its food and partly to deposit its spawn. The seed is laid in a pit made in a sandy bottom, or where it is stony, but not consisting of very large stones. These fish may at times, though very rarely, be seen in the day-time, sometimes a male and female, sometimes alone, very busy in making the pit, which is chiefly made with their noses. Whether the spawn is afterwards covered over before it is hatch'd, in order to prevent its being washed away by the stream, I cannot determine, but I believe it is. In returning again to the sea they often mistake the way and go into canal ponds, or mill streams, which

Totnes, and which, in dry autumns, the fiſh are with difficulty able to aſcend, we ſhould have them in infinitely greater plenty. They are ſometimes found at the very ſpringheads of our rivers on Dartmoor. The ſalmon having ſpawned during the autumnal months, the fry are brought down by the floods in great abundance, continue to float up and down with the tide about three weeks, and then become free denizens of the ocean. The uſual weight of ſalmon caught in the Dart is from ſix to fourteen pounds; though they are frequently found weighing upwards of twenty pounds: and a ſalmon hath been taken in the Dart that weighed forty-eight pounds. A ſalmon, weighing ten pounds, and another, ſomewhat larger, were taken by a fly in a rivulet that empties itſelf into the Dart about three miles below Totnes. It is really ſurpriſing, that they were, each of them, drawn on ſhore by a common trout-fly and hook, and a ſingle ſilk worm gut. As the fiſhery is now rented, and ſalmon are become an article of commerce, no mercy is ſhewn them, in any ſeaſon: and in the month of October they are daily taken, ready to burſt with peas that are then grown full as large as the pulſe from the ſimilitude to which they take their name. At this time of the year the ſalmon are become poor, and from their braſſy reddiſh color are called by the natives *ſoldiers*. And, though at this ſeaſon and in this ſtate they are conſidered as ſcarcely wholeſome food even by our paupers; yet now, the weather permitting them to be ſent to London, they are received as dainties in town, and devoured by the citizens with great avidity.

Stridebat deformis hyems, praedamque recentem
Servabat — — — —

It not unfrequently happens, that our fiſhermen, when they take a ſalmon very lean, diſcoloured, and full of roe, turn it looſe above the wear—ignorant, perhaps, that the ſpawn will never become fiſh, except the male accompanies her.* 'Tis certain, that, during the winter months, ſalmon of about five pounds are ſometimes taken in excellent condition; though this happens but ſeldom.—The ſalmon of the Torridge are by no means ſo red or ſo fine-flavoured, as the Exe ſalmon. It is remarkable that the Taw ſalmon are in ſeaſon, in autumn; but thoſe of the Exe, in ſpring and ſummer. The ſalmon of the Tavy are very inferior to thoſe of our other rivers. Salmon are taken in the ſeaſon in great plenty, in the Tamar, but are not ſuperior to the Tavy ſalmon.——The SEA-TROUT ſeems to have come originally from the rivers: for it differs from the common trout only in color; which naturally changes from the effect of the ſalt water. In Devonſhire, it is called the ſalmon-trout. It viſits us in the months of February, March, and April, and is ſometimes found in our rivers as late as June. Salmon-trout weigh from a pound and half to three pounds, and are ſometimes, though rarely, taken with a fly. Fiſh of this ſpecies have been known to weigh above four pounds. Mr. Corniſh tells me, that there is a fiſh in the Dart, ſuppoſed to be the ſpawn of the ſalmon-trout, and called white fiſh. It generally precedes the ſalmon fry, is ſomewhat larger, and leaves the river about the ſame time.——In the month of July we are viſited by a fiſh in great plenty, called SALMON-PEAL, ſuppoſed by ſome to be young ſalmon; but I conceive, erroneouſly. They remain with us about a month, and are a moſt delicious fiſh. They weigh from about ten to fourteen ounces, and are ſeldom caught weighing a pound. They are taken in great abundance in the Exe, the Teign, the Dart, and the Avon. Salmon or ſea-trout viſit us in pairs; but ſalmon-peal return to our rivers in ſhoals. They have been taken above Totnes bridge to the number of fifty at a draught. Salmon-peal are frequently caught both with a worm and a fly, and when hooked, afford excellent diverſion to the fiſhermen by their great activity; but will not continue the conteſt ſo long, as a trout of the ſame ſize. Theſe fiſh are frequently taken with a graſshopper.——The prevailing river fiſh in Devonſhire is well known to be the TROUT, (ſays Mr. Perring). "It ſeldom exceeds two pounds in weight, tho' it has been found upwards of four pounds." I have ſeen as large trout caught at Becky-fall in Manaton as in any river in Devon. And I have obſerved very fine trout taken in the Exe: but the moſt remarkable trout which I have noticed in Devonſhire

which may obſtruct their further progreſs. They have not inſtinct to return to the place where the fault was made, but remain until the ſummer, to which time they gradually grow thinner, and if not deſtroyed would naturally not live much longer. I do not mean that they are obſtructed by mill ſtreams always, for, except there be a further hindrance, they eaſily paſs down over the mill wheel. The grayling, or ſalmon ſpawn, return to the ſea in the month of April, when they are from four to ſeven inches long. When theſe miſtake their way, in the manner I have juſt now ſaid the ſalmon do, they ſeldom grow in length above a foot before they die. I have caught them in July and Auguſt very ill-grown, long and thin. When thus confined a long while, they will at length ſwim with their heads juſt above the ſurface of the water, and die not long after. The head does not decreaſe in proportion to the body; for whilſt at their death the former is very large, the latter is exceſſive thin." *Letter from Mr. Perring.*——"There has been a diſpute among naturaliſts, whether *graylings* are really ſalmon or not? ſome contend that they are young ſalmon, and others that they are a different ſpecies. To determine this point, a gentleman a few years ſince, caught in the Tamar, at Calſtock, ſeveral hundreds of graylings two years ſucceſſively; through the tails of which he twiſted wires, and then dropt them into the ſame part of the river. Within a year from the time of this experiment, he caught a great number of ſalmon in the ſalmon ſeaſon, with theſe very wires twiſted in their tails—ſome of the ſalmon were twenty pounds weight." *Gullett's information.*——This ſurely is not the *grayling*, or *umber* of Pennant. Vol. III. p. 311.

* The proceſs of propagation is ſimply this: the ſalmon digs a pit in the ſand, in which ſhe nearly buries herſelf. She then retires, and the milter or kipper is ſeen immediately to occupy her place, and by ſhedding its milt, the ova, which have been before depoſited, are fecundated. This fact has been placed beyond controverſy by the famous experiments of Monſieur Jacobi at Berlin, as related in the Hiſtory of the Royal Academy of Sciences for the year 1764.

Devonſhire are thoſe caught at a little diſtance from my own habitation, in the little river Kenne. They are as red as ſalmon-peal; which is not the caſe with the Exe trout, or with any other, I believe, in this county. "Of this fiſh (as Mr. Perring writes) there ſeem to be two ſpecies, excluſive of the ſea-trout. There are many who ſay it admits not of a doubt. From long and repeated obſervation I think there are two, for the following among other reaſons. The difference of theſe two ſorts of trouts is this. The one is yellowiſh upon the belly, but more ſo on its ſides, whilſt the other never is. The yellow ſort is ſeen from three inches long to the largeſt ſize to which trouts ever grow in this country; the other never exceeds eight or nine inches, and is generally from four to ſix inches. The ſmall fin of the former, neareſt the tail, and upon the back, is always tipped with red, whilſt that of the latter is never ſo. The laſt mentioned ſpecies is blackiſh upon the back and whitiſh over the belly: it is very eaſily taken by any of the common methods of trout-fiſhing, but always in the greateſt plenty at the latter end of the ſummer. If they are not two diſtinct ſpecies, one of them muſt change its colour after it has grown to a certain ſize. In the river Harburn there ſeems to be about an equal number of each ſort, but I have caught hundreds in other neighbouring ſtreams without meeting one except of the yellow ſort: now I don't know of any river where is to be found the other ſort only. In the time of ſpawning, trouts, like the ſalmon, commonly aſcend very high up the ſtream, depoſit their ſeed, and return again." According to Mr. Corniſh, the moſt plentiful fiſh in the Dart above Totnes are trout, called by the natives ſhots—from their rapid motion through the water. Theſe fiſh are found in great abundance in all the branches of the Dart, and afford good diverſion to the fiſhermen. A gentleman in the month of May, 1789, caught in one day with a fly ninety-ſix trout and a ſalmon above ten pounds. The trout of this river are, in general, from four ounces to nine. And, though a trout, weighing even a pound is very ſeldom taken, yet ſcarcely a year paſſes but a fiſh of this ſpecies is caught either by a night-hook or in a net, that weighs three or four pounds. The largeſt trout remembered to be taken in the Dart weighed ſix pounds. This is not eaſily accounted for. There are, at this time, in the Dart above Totnes wear, trout of three or four pounds. Yet a man may be an expert and aſſiduous angler for many years, and never catch or even ſee one that weighs a pound and half. What become of all thoſe of the intermediate ſize?—Some have thought, that, when they get to the length of thirteen or fourteen inches, they are driven by the floods into the ſea. This conjecture is favoured by the appearance of fiſh accompanying ſalmon-peal marked with larger ſpots, and which are trouts returning from the ſea, as ſome naturaliſts are inclined to think. Trout in the river Dart are in ſeaſon during the whole ſummer, but richeſt in the months of July and Auguſt. They ſpawn in October and November, and remain poor during the winter. In the ſpring, they acknowlege the approach of the ſun, diſplay their golden hue, afford excellent diverſion to the ſportſmen, and ſupply a rich repaſt for the epicure.*——In the river Dart, the WHITE SHOT is never ſeen above the wear. It is caught in March and April; rarely above nine inches in length. When hooked, it is very active and ſpirited like the ſalmon-peal, but, like that fiſh alſo, ſoon gives up the conteſt and then is eaſily drawn on ſhore.——The SAMLET of Mr. Pennant, called here the hopper, abounds in all the branches of the Dart. This fiſh is in ſeaſon in January, and continues ſo till the autumn, when it grows poor and milky. It is remarkable that our moſt experienced fiſhermen have never caught a ſamlet with a roe; notwithſtanding they take the male, as frequently as any other fiſh. Perhaps, the female, when pregnant, refuſes bait.——SMELTS inhabiting the ſea near the ſhore, aſcend ſome of our rivers in February, and ſpawn in March and April.——PIKE are found in the Columb, in ſome parts of Uffcolumb; as alſo in the Exe, tho' rarely. They are often caught at Slapton-Lea, weighing eight pounds: and they have been known to exceed ſixteen.——The ESOX, or gar-pike is found in the Exe.† The back-bone of this fiſh, when boiled, is of a light green.——MULLETS frequent the Dart in infinite numbers. They are ſometimes caught in great plenty, and of ſeveral pounds weight. And they are often caught in that arm of the ſea which comes up from Salcombe and Kingſbridge.——Till within a few years, HERRINGS were very ſcarce at Ilfracombe and Clovelly. They now frequent the coaſt in great plenty—they are as large and high-flavoured as the Yarmouth herring. So plentiful have been the herrings at Teignmouth, that they have been uſed as a manure for the ground. Herrings enter the river Dart in Auguſt, and remain till winter. They are taken in ſeines—three tuns have been caught at a hawl.——In the days of Hooker, PILCHARDS were one of the commodities of Devon: and Riſdon mentions pilchards as taken at Dawliſh, in ſome ſeaſons; and at Hopekey near the mouth of the Avon, which was in his time remarkable for pilchards. Pilchards are often taken at Brixham, tho'

* Carew ſays (in his Survey, &c.) that "the ſhot is peculiar to Devon and Cornwall. In ſhape and color he reſembleth the trout; howbeit, in bigneſs and goodneſs cometh far behind him. His baits are flies and tagworms, which the Corniſh-Engliſh term angle-touches." Riſdon alſo obſerves that "the brook Bray aboundeth with ſhots and ſhelifcads, a fiſh not unlike the trout, and ſaid to be peculiar to Devonſhire and Cornwall." But the appellation of *ſhot* only, is peculiar to thoſe two counties: a *ſhot* is a *ſmall trout*.

† As I am informed by Mr. Sheldon.

tho' in no large quantities; as alſo at Dartmouth, where they commonly make their appearance in Auguſt, and continue on the coaſt during a great part of the winter.*——Sprats viſit our coaſts, very little inferior in flavor to the anchovy.——The Carp makes its appearance in the Clyſt, and at Slapton-Lea.——The Bream is met with in the Dart, and ſeveral other rivers: in ſome places it is thought a good fiſh; but here it is little regarded.——The Roach is chiefly an inhabitant of the Clyſt.——The Dace haunts moſt, if not all our rivers.——Minows are frequent in our ſmall gravelly ſtreams, where they keep in ſhoals.

The fourth diviſion I diſtinguiſh by the name of *bloodleſs ſoft fiſh*—ſuch as are the polypus and cuttle-fiſh. I have ſeen the Polypus in ſeveral parts of Devon, particularly at Kenton-Warren.——The Sepia, Cuttle-Fish, or ink-fiſh, reckoned rare in England, is not unfrequently drawn by nets on ſhore at Teignmouth.†

Among

* Pilchards, with which many parts of the coaſt of Devon exceſſively abounded formerly, have now almoſt left it. That houſe, upon Slapton-Sands, now called the Cellars, was built purpoſely for curing pilchards. There prevails a report well authenticated, that at certain times this fiſh was taken in ſuch immenſe quantities, that for want of being able to diſpoſe of them in good ſeaſon, a conſiderable tract of ground was manured with them. *Letter from Mr. Perring.*——The following notice taken from the MS. of a gentleman who reſided ſome years ſince at Mevagizzey in Cornwall (the very heart of the pilchard fiſhery at the preſent moment) may not be unentertaining to my readers. "Pilchard. In amazing ſhoals. 2500 hogſheads have been at one time encloſed in a ſingle ſein or net, and brought to account, excluſive of thoſe waſted and ſpoiled by accident, and embezzled, which frequently amount to a great quantity out of a large ſhoal. I had once or twice an account kept of the number of pilchards put into an hogſhead, which amounted to upwards of 3900, once to above 7000—this was in ſummer, when ten hogſheads of fiſh will ſometimes produce one hogſhead of train oil; in winter they are not ſo fat, produce leſs oil, conſequently the caſk takes fewer fiſh. The great catches are about Michaelmas, the caſk marked with the number 3600, which I believe to be a low eſtimate. 2500 hogſheads will contain 9,000,000 pilchards. The number of ſeins in Mevagizzey in 1773 were 28—each ſein (or ſtop net) being about 220 fathom or 1320 feet long, and 15 fathom or 90 feet deep. Each ſein has a tuck ſein belonging to it, and three boats; the largeſt carries the ſein, the ſecond follows with the tuck ſein, the ſmalleſt is called the ſucker, and is generally on the look out for pilchards; when the ſein is out at ſea, ſixteen men and two boys, or ſeventeen men, manage theſe three boats. Picked dogs have ſo cut this large net in a ſhort ſpace as to render it unſerviceable, unleſs to make paper. If we add to this the quantity of pilchards deſtroyed by the vaſt numbers of other fiſhes who follow, prey upon, and are encloſed within the ſame net with the pilchards (which net is frequently ſuffered to remain in the ſea, ten, and even above twenty days, when picked dogs are not on the coaſt,) ſuch as cod, ling, hake, pollock, doree, turbott, and almoſt every kind of fiſh; the calculation will amount to a number almoſt incredible. The bruiſed fiſh only (which they call calf) ſold to the farmers of this and the adjoining pariſhes for manure, has nearly doubled the value of land within theſe twenty years. The number of hogſheads of pilchards exported (or rather ſent to other ports to be exported) on an average of the laſt twelve years, amount to 8400 per ann.—one year, during my reſidence, the number did exceed 17000 hogſheads. The fiſhery commences in July and ends about Chriſtmas; about once in ſeven years, large ſhoals have been taken in January or February. When they firſt arrive they have moſtly roes, and I have ſeen abundance of young pilchards not half the ſize of ſmelts. Almoſt every fiſh will take a hook baited with pilchard except a wraſſe and ſurmullet. I could never diſcover that a pilchard fed on any thing but ſea-weed, and that of a particular ſort." Pennant ſays: "there were at one time incloſed in St. Ives's Bay, 7000 hogſheads, each hogſhead containing 35,000 fiſh, in all 245,000,000." He ſhould have ſaid: "3500 fiſh, in all 24,500,000." See Zool. vol. III. p. 345.

† The *codell*, as it is called on the Devonſhire coaſt, or the *cuttle-fiſh*, is often taken at Slapton-ſands in the ſeines. "They are about a foot long, and four or five inches broad; their ſkin is white, and looks like the ſinews of veal boiled, and is ſpeckled with ſmall purple ſpots. This ſkin wraps up the body in the form of a conical bag, having a couple of fins of a thin flimſy ſubſtance, beginning from the back, and ſpreading out when they ſwim. The head is large, and by the form of the body it can draw itſelf backward into it, to ſhelter itſelf when there is occaſion. It has two large blackiſh eyes covered with a thick jelly. About the fore-part of its head project ſix arms of a priſmatical ſhape, the two upper ſides covered with ſpotted ſkin like the reſt of the body, the under part furniſhed with hollow cylinders or ſuckers, each of which has within it a wheel ſett with forty teeth, each alternate tooth being larger than the other; with theſe he holds himſelf faſt to the rocks, weeds, or whatever he lays hold of. Theſe arms are of different ſizes, the uppermoſt on each ſide about three inches long, the other on each ſide half an inch longer, and the next as much longer than that. Under the mouth are two more arms, of the ſame length with the laſt mentioned, and between them come out two other arms furniſhed in the ſame manner, each a foot long; the ſuckers are larger than the reſt, and reach only two inches from the extremity of the arm. The head is round and fleſhy, arm'd with a beak of a brown colour, exactly like a parrot's, the lower part ſhutting over the upper one; they end in the head in a thin ſcale, and are covered with cheeks of fleſh, which make them look very much like a bird's head; there is a little frill or ruffle of ſkin round the under part of it, which, when they draw back their head, covers it; and without the head there is a little round hole, which is all that one ſees, except when you force the head out. The entrails are ſometimes filled with black liquor like ink. When the ſkin is taken off, and the body cut open, it forms a triangular piece of white nervous fleſh, like the white leather in veal, and when fried taſtes well enough, but ſweet, very much like the razor fiſh. Juſt on the middle of the back, over this, is a tranſparent thin ſhell, like iſinglaſs, exactly of the ſame ſhape with a ſpear head." *Milles's MSS.*——"Cuttle-fiſh. Generally about ſix or ſeven inches long, and uſed as a bait for other fiſh; ſome years ſince one was taken ſix feet long, and big in proportion, 600 hooks were baited for congers with it, a common ſized one will bait three or four hooks. One ſeaſon a very large ſhoal, of a different kind from any ever ſeen before, made their appearance on the coaſt, quitted it in about a week, not one remained, nor have any been ever taken ſince, tho' they then covered leagues. One of a different kind was brought me another ſeaſon, which I diſcovered to have been frequently met with in the Mediterranean, tho' a ſtranger here." *MS. of Mevagizzey.*——Whether the ſea-anemone may be ranked or not, among *bloodleſs ſoft fiſh*, is a queſtion not eaſy to be anſwered; as it hath never been introduced, I believe, into any ſyſtematic arrangement whatever. But as Dean Milles ſeems to have taken ſome pains in deſcribing it, I ſhall beg leave to ſubmit to my readers, his remarks on this anomalous creature.——"The ſea-cow, or ſea-anemony, is found ſticking to the rocks all along the coaſts of Devon and Cornwall; from low water, almoſt to high water mark, they faſten themſelves like a limpett, by a round fleſhy ſubſtance, in all directions; when in a perpendicular one, and the water leaves them, they hang down in the ſhape of a teat, for which reaſon they are called ſea-cows. When the water flows in and brings their food, they open themſelves and ſhoot out a number of arms, like the horns of a ſnail, which are furniſhed with a rough coat, perceptible only to the microſcope, with which they lay hold on their prey; there are ſeveral rows of theſe arms, to the number of of near 100, which, when fully extended in a circular form, have the appearance of an anemony, whence they are called ſea-anemony's. The ſizes of theſe are different, from four inches to one inch. They conſiſt of a ſoft ſkin, generally of a deep blood colour, and then their arms of the ſame colour; ſometimes white, and their arms white; but I found two, one of which was of a moſt beautiful red, finely ſpotted with green ſpots, with red arms, which, when viewed thro' the microſcope, appear to be formed of a ſhrivled nervous ſkin, full of wrinkles, and exactly like a cow's teat, only longer and thinner: theſe arms are lodged within the outer ſkin, and within them there appears a round opening, formed of a wrinkled red nervous ſkin; oppoſite to each other is a roundiſh projection of the ſame ſort of ſkin, but of a fine purple, and under each of theſe, two roundiſh projections of a white colour, that appear like a couple of thighs, or a pair of breaſts, but they are not the mouth. The under part of this animal, by which it faſtens itſelf to the rocks, ſeems, thro' the microſcope, to be of the ſame furbellow wrinkly kind of ſkin, of white, beautifully ſtreaked with red ſtripes. When the

Among our *cruſtaceous* fiſh (of the fifth diviſion) the LOBSTER,* the CRAB, the PRAWN, and the SHRIMP, are plentiful in various parts of Devon. The prawn is, in general, more frequent than the ſhrimp. The *freſh-water ſhrimp* is met with in ſome of our rivers; particularly near Barnſtaple, as I am informed by Mr. Pine of Eaſtdown. But the moſt curious animal of thoſe which claim our notice in this place, is the SEA-MOUSE, or *aphrodita elliptica verſicolor*: a ſpecimen which I have ſeen in Mr. Swete's poſſeſſion, was found on the ſands at Torbay, near Paignton, thrown on the ſhore after a ſtorm. This animal is of the moſt ſingular form, carrying with it, ſcarcely the appearance of a living creature. It is about three inches in length, and an inch and half in diameter, in the middle, whence it grows gradually tapering to the extremities, which are obtuſe. The moſt curious circumſtance belonging to it, are tufts of filaments like hairs, or rather like ſpun-glaſs; which, though covering the middle parts, are longer at the ſides, and poſſeſs a moſt beautiful admixture of colors; in which the green and gold are more vivid and predominant, emulating the dies of the rainbow, and in different poſitions varying their tints, as we obſerve in ſhot or changeable ſilks.

Of our *teſtaceous* fiſh, (the ſixth diviſion) ſhould firſt be mentioned the TURTLE, though indeed it has been very rarely obſerved on the Devonſhire coaſt. Of the turtle, indeed, I have only one notice. I am informed † that in 1764 was entangled in the lines of ſome lobſter-pots, near Beer, a ſea-turtle, about ſeven feet long: its fore-fins were a yard long, its head was as large as a man's head, and its weight was gueſſed to be half a ton.——We meet with the SCALLOP at ſeveral places on the coaſt of Devonſhire. Pennant ſays, that ſcallops are found in beds by themſelves, are dredged up, and pickled and barrelled for ſale: but they are not found here, in ſufficient numbers, for this purpoſe.——Of OYSTERS we have great abundance in this county. To the Budleigh, which is a full fat oyſter, the preference is generally given. The oyſter-beds at Starcroſs, Topſham, and Lympſtone, are much eſteemed. Thoſe at Starcroſs were formerly repleniſhed, if I have been rightly informed, by oyſters brought from Saltaſh: they have certainly not been improved, ſince the importation of a large, though not well-flavoured oyſter from the coaſt of Britany. Vaſt quantities of the latter have been lately introduced at Starcroſs: they were ſold from the veſſel at four ſhillings a thouſand. I have been told that the oyſter-beds at Lympſtone are full a hundred acres in extent. At Teignmouth there is a natural bed of oyſters. At a little diſtance from Slapton ſands, they dredge oyſters, which are as large,‡ if not larger, than the Budleigh. At Dartmouth, oyſters are taken very plentifully; as alſo at Wembury, and other intermediate places on the coaſt. The Wembury oyſters are remarkable for their large ſize. The oyſter has the power of cloſing the two parts of its ſhell with conſiderable force by means of a ſtrong muſcle at the hinge. This circumſtance in its natural hiſtory, may be illuſtrated by a curious incident which happened about forty years ſince, at Aſhburton, at the houſe of Mrs. Aldridge, known by the name of the New Inn. "In an underground cellar a diſh of Wembury oyſters was laid by way of coolneſs: at the time the tide flows, it is well known oyſters open their ſhells to admit the waters and take their food: at this period a large oyſter had expanded his jaws, and at the ſame inſtant two mice, ſearching for prey, pounced at once on the victim, and ſeized it with their teeth: the oyſter ſhrinking at the wound, cloſed her ſhell, collapſing with ſuch force, as to cruſh the maroders to death. The oyſter, with the two mice dangling from its ſhell, was for a long time exhibited as a curioſity by the landlady to her gueſts. An incident of ſo uncommon a nature hath been generally conſidered as unique. With regard to the two mice, it probably may be ſo, and its oddneſs is thereby conſiderably heightened. As to the ſingularity, however, of the event, I ſhall produce an appoſite inſtance epigrammatically recorded in the Greek anthology:

Παμφαγ&

the animal has drawn itſelf up together, there appear little white ramifications in the outward ſkin, like the fibres of leaves. The other ſea-cow had its outer ſkin variegated with red and green: it generally lay more expanded than the other, being furniſhed with three or four rows of arms, all tranſparent; and when viewed in the microſcope, ſome of them appear to have a yellow ſubſtance at the point of their horn; theſe they draw in and puſh out like a ſnail: the mouth and arms are a light thin color, on one ſide of it, with rows of whitiſh knobs. When the mouth opens, the inſide of it appears of a greeniſh color. This animal uſed to project the ſkin round his mouth, and puff it up above its arms, ſo that it appears almoſt tranſparent, and ſeems to contain in it a great quantity of ſmall white guts; many of which, when I turned up the animal, came out on the back of it, and tho' they ſeemed to be out of their proper place, yet the animal lived after it: ſometimes the mouth would open, and theſe guts appear in it. The inner row of arms of this animal, are ten in number, ſhorter and thicker than the reſt; and the ſkin, that borders on each ſide of them from their root to the extremity, is ſtriped with red and brown. Worms ſeem to be too ſtrong for them to conquer when living, but when dead and put into their mouths, they will ſuck them in, and afterwards one perceives through the microſcope, little mites of them riſing from out of the middle of the animal." The Abbe Dicquemare has deſcanted on the natural hiſtory of the ſea-anemone in a very copious manner. *See Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXIII. and LXV.*

* "Lobſters. Several kinds, ſome weigh 8lb. to 13lb. taken by one Iſrael Davey. Some black before boiled, ſome black with whitiſh ſpots, others black with red ſpots, before boiled; this is called the fantail. 1774, Feb. 7, I ſaw a lobſter, white, with a greeniſh caſt; it was kept in ſea-water, and ſeemed briſk and lively. I have ſeen lobſters no larger than prawns, yet when touched, defend themſelves with their feeding claws. If by accident a claw is loſt, it grows out again. If both the large (feeders) claws are gone from crabs or lobſters, fiſhermen ſay others feed them till their claws grow out again." *Mew. MS.*

† By a correſpondent.

‡ "I have ſeen an oyſter, which the men informed me came from a bank in the bay, whoſe ſhell meaſured above twelve inches in diameter." *Mew. MS.*

Παμφαγος ερπυσης κτ' δωματα λυχνοδορος μυς
Ορθιον αθρησας χειλεσι πεπταμενον
Πωγωνος διερροιο νοθην ωδαξατο σαρκα
Αυτικα δ' οστρακοισι επλαταγησε δομος
Ημοσθη δ' οδυναισιν'. Οδ' ενκλειθροισιν αφυκτοις
Ληφθεις αυτοφωνον ποτμον επισπασατο'.

Which I have thus paraphraſed:

Crept from his hole, a taper-eating mouſe,
Who wont to range and nibble thro' the houſe;
One night was led by his noſe for prey,
Where, in the cellar, oyſters lay!
One from the reſt, he inſtant ſpy'd,
With gaping jaws extended wide,
And, urg'd by hunger—nought deterr'd
To ſeize th' amphibious creature's beard;
When, ſudden on his ſtartled ear,
Burſt ſounds, that more than mouſe might ſcare;
The portals cloſe—and with portending knell,
Include the caitiff in the cruſhing ſhell.
Ah! luckleſs thief! unheard thy wond'rous doom,
Spontaneous thus, to meet a living tomb!
There, where he ſeiz'd the dread collapſing prize,
There, with the victim rent, the victor dies!"‡‡

Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, tells of an oyſter that cloſed its ſhell on *three* mice. "Not long ſince, ſays Carew, an oyſter, by his ſudden ſhutting, caught, in his own defence, three young mice by the heads, and ſo trebled the valor of the cleft block, which griped Milo by the hands."* I had imagined, on hearing a vague account of the Aſhburton incident, that the ſtory was ſtolen from Carew, and thus transferred to Aſhburton; but Mr. Tripe informs me, that he himſelf ſaw the mice in the ſituation I have deſcribed. The oyſter had cloſed on both their heads.†——Muscles are common on the ſea-coaſts; but the freſh-water muſcles are rare in Devonſhire: indeed I know of one ſpot only, where they have been found—which was in a pool of water in the midſt of a withybed, directly under St. David's hill, Exeter, where they grew to a very large ſize.‡——The Glam, a ſhell-fiſh of the muſcle kind, is found above Totnes wear: as to its culinary uſe, I can ſay nothing, having never heard that it was eaten. ——Cockles are plentiful at Lympſtone, Dartmouth, and Slapton. The ‖ Wrinkle or ſea-ſnail, is alſo common at thoſe places.¶——The common Limpet is found on the greater part of the Devonſhire coaſt: this is one of the Engliſh ſhells that produces the purple dye, analogous to the purpura of the ancients.§——The Wild Limpet, the θαλλαιτιον ους, the ſea-ear of Ariſtotle,‖‖ is frequently caſt up on the ſouthern ſhores of Devonſhire: when living it adheres to the rocks.

According to Dean Milles, there are very few good fiſh in any of our Devonſhire rivers, except the ſalmon, ſalmon-peal, and ſea-trout, which come up with the tide. In the generality of our rivers in the ſouth of Devon, (ſays Mr. Perring) we find ſcarcely any other fiſh but trout, eels, a ſmall ſort of lampreys, and miller's thumbs or bullheads, except towards their mouths. At times, indeed, are ſeen ſalmon, ſalmon-peal, &c. but theſe are not the conſtant inhabitants of rivers. Formerly large lampreys were at times to be ſeen, but now they are almoſt all of a diminutive ſize. The reaſon why *pikes*, *perch*, and other fiſh ſo common in other counties, do not frequent the rivers in Devon, is plainly, becauſe they like ſtill currents. The motion of our waters are in general too briſk for theſe fiſh. They are to be met with in our ponds, and in Slapton-lea in great abundance: but they do not always thrive in ponds. Mr. Perring of Rockford, has more than once brought both pike and perch from the Lea, and put them into a pond ſupplied with water from the Harburn, but after ſome conſiderable time they have died.**

‡‡ This far Mr. Swete.

* Survey of Cornwall, p. 31. The oyſter not only ſhuts its two valves with great ſtrength, but keeps them ſhut with equal force; and its enemies have a ſkill imparted to them to counteract this great force. In proof of the latter poſition, Dr. Borlaſe has recorded the following very remarkable circumſtance: "A fiſherman, as he was fiſhing one day, obſerved a lobſter to attempt an oyſter ſeveral times; but, as ſoon as the lobſter approached, the oyſter ſhut its ſhell. At length the lobſter having waited with great attention till the oyſter opened again, made a ſhift to throw a ſtone between the gaping ſhells, ſprung upon its prey, and devoured it." *Nat. Hiſt. p.* 275.

† An oyſter was found, a few years ago, a little northward of Axminſter, with the fiſh petrified.

‡ Mr. Collyns, of Kenton, when reſident in Exeter, had often ſeen them there.

‖ We have wrinkles of many ſorts, ſhapes, and colors: ſome contain a fiſh, whoſe fore-part reſembles a red crab, or a lobſter, being provided with claws and feeders, with which they will give a ſmart pinch; of theſe, likewiſe, there are ſeveral ſorts." *Mew. MS.*

¶ "The plain ſmooth cockle, the large round ſnail, and the knobbed ſnail variegated with red and white, are caſt on ſhore at Slapton; of theſe the knobbed ſnail is the moſt common." *Milles's MSS.*

§ See Pennant's Zool. vol. IV. p. 119, 120. ‖‖ Hiſt. An. l. 4, c. 4.

** Names of Devonſhire fiſh, and their beſt ſeaſons: Codlin, Nov. Dec. Jan.—Cod, Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb.—Maid, all the year.—Sole, all the year.—Red gurnet, Sept. Oct.—Gold and ſilver eels, all the year.—Tench, Nov. Dec.—Dace, Jan. Sept.—Lamprey, Sept. Lamper eel, Apr.—Dab, Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.—Horſe mackrel, Sept.—Common mackrel, Sept.—Turbot, Mar. and moſt months.—Haddock, Oct. Nov. Dec.—Sea-crab, Mar. Apr. May.—Whiting, Oct. Nov. Dec.—Herring, May, June, Sept.—Shrimp, all the year.—Cockle, Dec. Jan. Feb.—Ling, Nov. Dec.—Sea-flounder, Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar.—Scolop, in mackrel ſeaſon.—Muſcle, Dec.—Sprat, Nov. Dec. Jan.—Halibut, Jan. Feb. Mar.—Golden pond carp, moſt months.—Grailing, Jan. Feb.—Loach, moſt months.—Oyſter, Nov. Dec. Jan.—Salmon, July to Nov.—Plaice, moſt months.—Baſs, Mar.—Pilchard, Apr. Oct.—River trout, from Feb. to Aug.—Thornback, all the year.—Black lobſter, June.—Grig, moſt months.—Sturgeon, moſt months.—Salmon-trout, from Feb. to Aug.—Red prawne, moſt months.—White prawne, May.—Bunting, May, Dec.—Periwinkle, May, June.—Joanna Doree, Aug.—Scate, moſt months.—Red mullet, May, June, July.—Grey mullet, Oct.—River crayfiſh, moſt months.—Brill, Sept.—Congre, moſt months.—This liſt was taken from the painted tables in Fiſhmonger's hall, London.

CHAPTER THE NINTH.

THE reptiles of Devonſhire will not long detain us.*

TOADS are ſo numerous on ſome of our pools in Devonſhire, that we might more readily imagine them to have been generated in the clouds, and ſhowered upon the earth, than ſubſcribe to the doctrines of many of our modern philoſophers, particularly that of ſelf-production! A perſon informed me, that he was once ſurprized by an infinite number of toads at Lewell, near Chudleigh, and at another place in the neighbourhood, as his workmen were digging the foundation of a building: at every ſtroke of their tools that laid open the ground, they ſwarmed to an incredible degree. In the pariſh of Plymton St. Mary, where ſeveral old mines are now covered with water to a conſiderable extent, as well as ſome † pits, which, according to the notion of the country people, are unfathomable, thouſands of toads are frequently ſeen upon the ſurface of the lake. I have been told that this lake is ſometimes more than a mile in circumference. Mr. Arſcott of Tedcot, had long in his poſſeſſion a very remarkable toad, of which he gave an ample hiſtory in two letters addreſſed to Dr. Milles, in conſequence of Mr. Pennant's enquiries.‡—We have ſeveral ſpecies of LIZARDS in Devonſhire. I have ſeen, not unfrequently, the ſcaly lizard, which

* "We have the adder or longcripple. The ſnake, the ſloworme, and the nevet; the toade, which carry in and with them the remedyes for their owne poyſoninge." *Hooker, Port. MS. p.7.*

† Probably they were once the craters of volcanoes.

‡ In the 1ſt letter, dated Sept. 23d, 1768, Mr. Arſcott ſays, "The greateſt curioſity in this toad, that lived many years with us, and was a great favourite, was its becoming ſo remarkably tame. It had frequented ſome ſteps before the hall-door ſome years before my acquaintance commenced with it, and had been admired by my father, who paid it a viſit every evening, for its uncommon ſize. I knew it myſelf above thirty years, and by conſtantly feeding it, brought it to be ſo tame, that it always came to the candle, and looked up as if expecting to be brought upon the table, where I always fed it with inſects of all ſorts. It was fondeſt of fleſh-maggots, which I kept in bran. It would follow them; and when within a proper diſtance, would fix its eye, and remain motionleſs for near a quarter of a minute, as if preparing for the ſtroke, which was an inſtantaneous throwing of its tongue at a great diſtance upon the inſect that ſtuck to the tip by a glutinous matter. The motion is quicker than the eye can follow. I always imagined that the root of its tongue was placed in the fore part of its under jaw, and the tip towards its throat, by which the motion muſt be a half-circle; by which, when the tongue recovered its ſituation, the inſect at the tip would be brought to the place of deglutition: I was confirmed in this, by never obſerving any internal motion in its mouth, excepting one ſwallow the inſtant its tongue returned. You may imagine that a toad, generally deteſted as it is, (though one of the moſt inoffenſive of all animals) when ſo much taken notice of and befriended, excited the curioſity of viſitors, who all deſired to ſee it fed: and even ladies ſo far conquered the horrors inſtilled into them, as to wiſh to ſee it. This produced innumerable and improbable reports, making it as large as the crown of a hat; with other particulars equally falſe." Mr. Arſcott, in his ſecond letter, dated Tetcote, Nov. 1, 1768, anſwers Mr. Pennant's queries on this ſubject: "Firſt, ſays he, I cannot ſay how long my father had been acquainted with the toad before I knew it; but when I firſt was acquainted with it, he uſed to mention it as the old toad I've known ſo many years, I can anſwer for thirty-ſix years. Secondly, no toads that I ever ſaw, appeared in the winter ſeaſon. The old toad made its appearance as ſoon as the warm weather came, and I always concluded it retired to ſome dry bank to repoſe till the ſpring. When we new-laid the ſteps, I had two holes made in the third ſtep on each, with a hollow of more than a yard long for it, in which I imagine it ſlept, as it came from thence at its firſt appearance. Thirdly, it was ſeldom provoked: neither that toad (nor the multitudes I have ſeen tormented with great cruelty) ever ſhewed the leaſt deſire of revenge, by ſpitting or emitting any juice from their pimples. Sometimes, upon taking it up, it would let out a great quantity of clear water, which, as I have often ſeen it do the ſame upon the ſteps when quiet, was certainly its urine, and no more than a natural evacuation. Fourthly, a toad has no particular enmity for a ſpider: he uſed to eat five or ſix with his millepedes, which I take to be its chief food, that I generally provided for it, before I found out that fleſh-maggots, by their continual motion, was the moſt tempting bait: but when offered, it ate blowing flies and humble bees that come from the rat-tail maggot in gutters, or in ſhort any inſect that moved. I imagine, if a bee was put before a toad, it would certainly eat it to its coſt: but as bees are ſeldom ſtirring at the ſame time that toads are, they can ſeldom come in their way; as they ſeldom appear after ſun-riſing, or before ſun-ſet. In the heat of the day, they will come to the mouth of their hole, I believe for air. I once, from my parlour-window, obſerved a large toad ſtand in the bank of a bowling green, about twelve at noon, a very hot day, very active and buſy upon the graſs. So uncommon an appearance made me go out to ſee what it was, when I found an innumerable ſwarm of winged ants had dropped round his hole—which temptation was as irreſiſtible as a turtle would be to a luxurious alderman. Fifthly, Whether our toad ever propagated its ſpecies, I know not: I rather think not, as it always appeared well, and not leſſened in bulk—which it muſt have been, I ſhould think, if it had diſcharged ſo large a quantity of ſpawn as toads generally do. The females that are to propagate in the ſpring, I imagine, inſtead of retiring to dry holes, go into the bottom of ponds, and lie torpid among the weeds: for to my great ſurprize, in the middle of the winter, having, for amuſement, put a long pole into my pond, and twiſted it till it had gathered a large volume of weed, on taking it off I found many toads, and having cut ſome aſunder with my knife, by accident, to get off the weed, found them full of ſpawn not thoroughly formed. I am not poſitive, but think there were a few males in March. I know there are thirty males to one female; twelve or fourteen of whom I have ſeen clinging round a female. I have often diſengaged her, and put her to a ſolitary male, to ſee with what eagerneſs he would ſeize her. They impregnate the ſpawn, as it draws out in long ſtrings, like a necklace, many yards long—not in a large quantity of jelly, like frogs' ſpawn. After having held a female ſome time in my hand, I have, to try if there was any ſmell, put my finger a foot under water to a male, who has immediately ſeized it, and ſtuck to it as firmly as if it was a female. Sixthly, Inſects being their food, I never ſaw a toad ſhew any liking or diſlike to any plant. Seventhly, I hardly remember any perſons taking it up, except my father and myſelf. I do not know whether it had any attachment to us. Eighthly, In reſpect to its end, I make no doubt but it would have been now living, but for a tame raven, who one day ſeeing it at the mouth of its hole, pulled it out; and although I reſcued it, pulled out one eye, and hurt it ſo, that notwithſtanding its living a twelvemonth, it never enjoyed itſelf, and had a difficulty in taking its food; miſſing the mark for want of its eye. Before that accident, it had all the appearance of perfect health." With regard to the application of toads to cancered breaſts, Mr. Pitfield, an ingenious ſurgeon of Exeter, communicated ſome curious particulars in a letter to Dr. Lyttelton, late biſhop of Carliſle, dated Auguſt 29th, 1768. But Mr. Pennant, though he has publiſhed this letter in the appendix to the third volume of his Britiſh Zoology, ſeems to think, that the application of live toads to the cancer can only render a horrible complaint more loathſome.—*See Pennant's Zool. vol. III. p. 379, 396.*

which is a ſpecies extremely nimble: in hot weather it baſks on the ſides of dry banks, or old trees; but on being obſerved, immediately retreats to its hole. That it caſts its ſlough, is not, perhaps, commonly known—though this is, undoubtedly, a fact. A gentleman of my acquaintance has obſerved the ſcaly lizard in his garden, day after day, in the month of April, gradually getting rid of its old coat, till at length it appeared, under the ſunny hedge, beautifully burniſhed, and renewed in youth and vigor.——We have, alſo, the COMMON EFT, or newt, with a blunt oval ſnout, and nearly the color of ruſty iron: and we have the brown and black water-newt.——The VIPER is the only venomous animal in Devonſhire: it is more frequent in the neighbourhood of Ottery St. Mary, than the common ſnake. It is often ſeen near South-molton: and at Aſhburton I met with ſome inſtances of perſons who had been bit by it.——In general, the SNAKE is more common than the viper, in this county. A ſnake of a monſtrous ſize was killed near an old tin-mine in the pariſh of Manaton, ſome years ſince: this ſnake had ſo greatly alarmed the neighbourhood, that fancy, worked upon by fear, had ſwelled it beyond the ſize of the human body; had given it legs and wings, had heard it hiſs for miles around, and had ſeen it tranſport itſelf from its accuſtomed haunt into the diſtant fields and woods, and fly back again, with the utmoſt velocity. The faſcinating quality of the ſnake is well known. The following fact, therefore, though curious, is not related as extraordinary. A gentleman walking in a field near Exeter, obſerved a ſnake full three feet long, exerting its powers of faſcination upon a very large toad, whoſe fears, at laſt, rendered it entirely motionleſs; when the ſnake took into its mouth the hinder leg and part of the body. The gentleman then ſtruck the ſnake on the back with his ſtick, and killed it; notwithſtanding which, it retained its hold: and they were brought home in that ſituation; the toad, though ſtill alive, being unable to diſengage itſelf. They are now preſerved in ſpirits, in the ſame ſtate in which they were killed.——The BLINDWORM, or ſlowworm, is found in many parts of Devonſhire: and the common idea is, that it is a poiſonous ſerpent; but Mr. Pennant aſſerts, that it is perfectly innocent.

In the iſle of Lundy there is neither adder, ſnake, ſlowworm, nor any animal of the ſerpent kind: this, alſo, has been obſerved of the Scilly iſles. Pliny tells us, that brackiſh earth is freer from vermin than any other: and, poſſibly, the earth in theſe ſituations is too ſalt for ſerpents: beſides, ſnakes are bred in a hot fat mould and mud, and lurk in ſlow, rich, ſhady grounds, under long graſs; in which the iſland of Lundy is not the moſt luxuriant. On the whole, it appears that Devonſhire has no reaſon to complain of noxious reptiles.

CHAPTER THE TENTH.

QUADRUPEDS——DIVISION I. WINGED.—DIVISION II. PINNATED.—DIVISION III. DIGITATED.—DIVISION IV. HOOFED.——OBSERVATIONS ON THE WHOLE.

THE BAT was placed by Pliny, Geſner, and other naturaliſts, among the birds: it is introduced by naturaliſts of the preſent day among quadrupeds. Its flitting in the air has certainly the appearance of flight. In this reſpect, it reſembles a bird; but it approaches nearer to a quadruped, in poſſeſſing teeth, in being viviparous, and in ſuckling its young: in this chapter, therefore, on the quadrupeds* of Devon, I ſhall begin with the bat as a ſort of link between the birds and the beaſts. The bat appears early in ſummer, and begins its flight in the duſk of the evening. It principally frequents the ſides of woods and ſhady walls. I have been often amuſed by a great number of bats flitting over an oſier-arched pathway that winds from Kenton village up a ſteep hill towards Warborough. Towards the latter end of ſummer, the bat retires into caves, ruined buildings, the roofs of houſes, or hollow trees; where it remains the whole winter in a ſtate of inaction. Mr. Corniſh of Totnes, has often found this animal in the wine vaults

* "Devonſhire (Hooker ſays) doth yeild great abundance & varietye of all manner of thinges which the earth or water doth yeild & afforde for the uſe of man.—Firſt horſes of all ſorts, geldinges, mares, moyles, aſſes, piggs, & hoggs, goate, ſheepe, foxe, *wolfe*, *beare*, brocke, hares, conye, bull, oxe, cowe, calfe, and all kinde of roother, otter, wants, doggs of all ſortes, the maſtiffes, greyhounds, hounds, ſpaniells, currs, deere, as the ſtagg & hinde, the bucke & the doe, roe-deere, gray, hedgehogg, weaſell, *ferrett*, *polecate*, veyre, ratts, mice." *Hooker, Pari. MS. p.* 5.

vaults at Painsford, ſuſpended by the hind feet to almoſt imperceptible cracks in the roof, and curiouſly pendulous among the ſtalactites.†

The SEAL, which naturaliſts have placed among *(pinnated)* quadrupeds, may be conſidered, perhaps, as holding an intermediate ſtation between the fiſh and the beaſts. The ſeal is ſaid to be common on moſt of

† "I have made (ſays Mr. Corniſh) numberleſs experiments on the torpid bat, that ſemianimate ſtate of the animal having hitherto been but very imperfectly underſtood: any ſolid advantage that may reſult to ſociety from a purſuit of this kind, may be a remote object; but when we conſider what great improvements have ariſen from the moſt trifling premiſes, when founded on fact, we eſteem it a ſingular happineſs to have been the means of adding the ſmalleſt mite to the ſtock of human knowlege: and I have always with Mr. Boyle, been of opinion, that one faithfully executed experiment is worth all the araneous ſophiſtry that hath been ſpun out of all the brains that have been contained in all the ſkulls ſince the almighty endowed with plenitude the capacious and well tempered one of our great and firſt anceſtor. The experiments, of which I ſhall give you the general outline, were inſtituted with a view to collect materials for an hiſtory of animal heat, and with a view of aſcertaining the moſt effectual method to recover perſons in a ſtate of ſuſpended animation, no caſe in nature being perhaps ſo ſimilar as that of an animal in a ſtate of torpidity to a perſon apparently drowned. In the wine-vaults at Painsford, the ancient but uninhabited ſeat of the Courtenays, I have been always able to find the bat in a torpid ſtate; and I have, at Mr. Hunter's requeſt, ſent him ſeveral times theſe animals in cold winters, but we were always unſucceſsful, they having always been dead before they reached him, though packed with all poſſible care. I know that it has been the opinion of ſome eminent naturaliſts, that there is warmth in the blood of a torpid bat: this opinion is contradicted by numberleſs proofs; and I am confident, that where there is the leaſt degree of warmth in any part of the animal, it is not abſolutely torpid; and whenever I have found the thermometer affected, I have forborne the uſe of the knife, feeling compunction at wantonly taking the life of the meaneſt creature, to whom God has thought proper to give it. In the vaults mentioned, the atmoſphere ſuffers no violent changes; the mercury, in the winter, never ſinking below 30, nor riſing above 40; and this equable rate of the air, is no doubt one principal reaſon to induce ſleeping animals to chooſe this ſituation for their dormitory: perhaps their ſecurity from vermin, hath ſome concern in the buſineſs; for though Mr. Hunter's experiments have proved that animals poſſeſs the power of generating heat, and reſiſting cold, yet we all know that all exertions weaken the living principle in torpid animals. The beſt ſituation even for bees in winter, is againſt the north; for being awakened by accidental ſunſhining, they waſte their food and ſpirits, and frequently die for want of a ſupply. Extreme cold acts as a narcotic in all animals: the elephant is much addicted to ſleep: and my Lord Verulam ſays, his blood is the coldeſt of all living creatures, except ſpinous fiſh, which I am confident, from experiments, poſſeſs no ſenſible heat. This coldneſs in the blood of a torpid animal, is a circumſtance well worth attending to, and is probably the cauſe of their torpidity, as the effect of cold on other animals is nearly the ſame. It is a well-known fact, that when a man is overcome with cold, he perceives in himſelf an almoſt invincible diſpoſition to ſleep; and we are told, that whoever gives way to this propenſity, wakes no more. Thoſe who were with Mr. Banks when collecting vegetables on the iſland of Terra del Fuego, were affected with an almoſt invincible diſpoſition to ſleep, which, if they had indulged, would probably have been eternal. The ſtate, brought on by cold in animals, which are intended by nature to remain torpid during the winter, differs in many reſpects from ſleep; for ſleep is a ſuſpenſion of the ſenſitive principle, but torpidity is a total ſuſpenſion of the ſanguineous ſyſtem, the nervous ſyſtem continuing in exquiſite perfection; for the torpid animal, when pendulous, is affected by the niceſt touch, yet at this time the circulation of the blood is totally ſuſpended. This extreme degree of ſenſibility in an animal, in which the circulation is ſtopped, is a circumſtance well worth the inveſtigation of the philoſopher, and is a preſumptive argument, that there is not ſo great a connexion of the nervous with the ſanguineous ſyſtem, as hath been generally believed: 'tis true I never heard of any anatomiſt that had ſet his knife betwixt the ſenſitive principle and the body; but he who could aſcertain the limits of the ſanguineous and nervous ſyſtem, would make great ſtrides towards gaining that point. I have ſaid, that ſleep is a ſuſpenſion of the ſenſitive principle: I wiſh to be underſtood in a limited ſenſe—we know that people in profound ſleep are not ſuſceptible of nice external touch, but the torpid animal always evinces the moſt exquiſite ſenſibility. We know that in natural ſleep the circulation goes regularly on, but I do aſſert, that in the torpid animal it is ſuſpended; you may be convinced of the truth of this aſſertion, by making ſlight inciſions on the integuments, from which no blood iſſues; yet in cutting into the heart, you find cold blackiſh viſcid blood, collected in the aorta: the circumſtance worthy of attention, is the difference of color in the blood of a torpid bat, and in the ſame animal in ſummer; during which the blood is as warm and as red as that of any other animal: this circumſtance probably depends on its more frequent admixture with air, by increaſed reſpiration, for we know arterious blood to be much more florid than venous; and the color of this may be much heightened by bringing it into contact with the external air, which may be effected by drawing it through a ſmall orifice, on the magnitude of which much alſo depends in forming a prognoſtic from the ſtate of the blood in fevers. I ſhall conclude the account of the torpid bat with a few obſervations, and one general concluſion.—1ſt. The blood is viſcid and deep colored, in proportion to the time of the continuance of his torpidity.—2d. The blood of a torpid bat has no ſenſible heat, at leaſt not ſufficient to affect the moſt exquiſite thermometer.—3d. The ſiſtole and diaſtole of the heart is very ſlow and ſtrong, the punctum ſaliens continuing many minutes after the animal has been laid open, and the contents of the abdomen taken out.—4th. The inteſtinal tube is empty, and fæces hard, according to the length of time the animal has remained torpid.—5th. The longer he remains torpid, the leſs he mutes.—6th. Torpid bats will awake and fly at all times, after any conſtituance of warm weather.—7th. The poſition of the torpid bat is peculiarly adapted to produce ſleep, to preſerve them from cold, and from vermin; wrapping themſelves in their wings, and hanging by their claws to almoſt imperceptible chaſms in the roofs of wine-vaults, old buildings, &c.—8th. The cauſe of torpidity is in the ſanguineous, and not in the nervous ſyſtem—proved, becauſe the torpid bat ſhrinks when touched, but bleeds not when cut at the extremities or integuments: this is the more remarkable, conſidering the third obſervation. From my obſervations on the torpid animal, and from attentively conſidering the appearances on diſſecting the brain of the torpedo, we are induced to exclaim, in the words of ſacred writ, "*he hath hidden his wonders in the deep!*" What man would have ſuppoſed that the nerves of a fiſh could have afforded irrefragable arguments to prove the identity of the nervous fluid and electrical fire. The exiſtence of the nervous ſyſtem in an animal, during a ſuſpenſion of the ſanguineous, gives us reaſon to think that an animal conſiſts of three diſtinct principles, 1ſt, ſimple matter; 2d, the living; 3d, the ſenſitive principle. The ſenſitive principle which we ſhall now take for granted to be *fire*, has been variouſly treated of by the ancients. Ariſtotle ΠΕΡΙΨΥΧΗΣ, which I ſhall tranſlate *concerning the ſenſitive principle*, for I have always been aſtoniſhed that any man ſhould have the impudence to write or talk about the *ſoul*, has given us the opinion of the old philoſophers, but they ſaw through a glaſs darkly. Democritus and Leucippus ſeem to be near the truth, when they tell us that it is fire or heat which conſiſts of round atoms. The ſecond opinion which he notices, is that of the Pythagoreans, who ſuppoſe it to conſiſt of the *ramenta* which float in the air—A ſecond ſect of the followers of Pythagoras, have reaſoned perhaps better, and ſuppoſed it to be the power that keeps theſe *ramenta* in motion.—The fourth idea is *Alchmæons*, that it is that which moves itſelf—5th, *Anaxagoras* will have it to be the moving principle. And here Ariſtotle draws a diſtinction between the opinions of Anaxagoras and Democritus; but of all the ancients, *Empedocles* thought he muſt be right, when he ſuppoſed the Ψυχα to conſiſt of all the elements.——*Thales* will have it to be ſomething apt to move; according to his opinion, ſays Ariſtotle, it may be a ſtone, becauſe this makes iron dance. The next opinion which he mentions, is Hippo's, he had a notion that the Ψυχα is water, becauſe from moiſture all things were produced.——The laſt idea which we ſhall here notice, is that of Critias, who will have it to be blood—The experiments of *Walſh*, whoſe obſervations on the torpid animal, and the diſſection of the brain of a fiſh, have proved that Democritus, Leucippus, Pythagoras, Alchmæon, Anaxagoras, Empedocles, Thales, Hippo, and Critias, were all miſtaken, and that the nervous ſpirit or Ψυχα, is that ſort of fire which we call electric fire, which is pure fire, and which Milton has called bright effluence of bright eſſence increate, or pure ethereal ſtream, whoſe fountain who ſhall tell. This is proved, for Walſh ſhewed the ſpark from the torpedo to many brethren, who are alive to this day; and the ſpark from the eel has been ſeen by thouſands. Fire is the ſpirit of the air, and from its due admixture with that fluid, is conſtituted its ſalubrity; from hence ariſes the difference between phlogiſticated and dephlogiſticated air; the one being ſo fit, and the other ſo totally unfit for reſpiration, fire ſaturated

of the rocky ſhores of Great Britain and Ireland. Dr. Borlaſe ſays, that it frequents the coaſts of Cornwall, chiefly in the months of May, June, and July. In theſe months it frequents alſo the Devonſhire coaſts. It is often obſerved at Lundy-Iſland.

Of the *digitated* quadrupeds of Devon, the Dog comes firſt in the diviſion.—Of Britiſh dogs, I know no variety more numerous or more rare in Devon, than in other counties. The great ſouthern hound, indeed, which Mr. Whitaker ſays is almoſt peculiar to Mancheſter, I have ſeen in Devonſhire. This is the mooſe or the *ſegh*-dog, once uſeful in the purſuit of that enormous animal. Of dogs apparently endued with an intelligence and with feelings almoſt human, we have many inſtances on record. Of a dog of St. Thomas's, Weſtcote tells the following tale: "gratefull antiquitie hath recorded ſondrye ſtrange diſcovries of rare deeds donn by brute animals even to admyration, their nature rightly conſidered. In imitation of whom I may not forbear to ſhew you of one that happened in this later tyme, not yet out of aged peoples remembrance, anſwerable, yf not exceedinge, Zantippus' dogge, whom Plutarch, in the lyfe of Themiſtocles remembers in this ſorte: that for love he bare to his maſter, he ſwame by the ſyde of his gally from Athens to Salamina; and at his arryvall his breath fayling him, he preſently died uppon the promontorye, wher his maſter cauſed him to be buryed, and the place to this day called Cynoſcenia, the doggs grave. If ſuch a tale, of ſuch a dogge, for ſuch a ſlender cauſe, be not unworthy the penn of ſuch a famous hiſtoriographer, let me not be thought ydly diſpoſed to tell you a tale (to paſſe the tyme) farr more worthy remembrance eſpecyallye in this ungratfull age, in which ſuch thankfull deeds are ſeldom performed by many (much leſſe therefore to be expected from brutiſh unreaſonable creatures) of a dogg of Mrs. Cove, or Cave, of this pariſhe. This dogg bred upp of a puppye and fedd by his miſtreſs's hand always in her preſence verye familiarly, in tyme waxed old togeather with her. She falling ſick, and keeping her chamber and bedd, the curr would never goe from her, but be always at hand by her, as ready to give ſuch attendance and fervice as nature enabled him for. She dyinge, the dogge would not, nor could be inforced to leave the rome, but carefully watched the corpes, untill yt was brought forth to be buryed. At which, lyke a dolefull mourner, he followed yt to the church, and the ſolemnitie fyniſhed, ſettled himſelf on the grave, not to be inticed thence by any means that could be uſed, untill ſom of the howſe forceably carryed him thenc, and ſhutt him cloſe pryſoner in the chamber; in all this tym he would take no kynd of ſuſtenance that was offered him. But a caſement of the window being caſually left open, he gotte forth and to the grave agayn, wher he ſoon died."* An uncommon inſtance of reflexion in dogs, or (if this be not granted) of reminiſcence, occurs in the ſubſequent relation, which is well authenticated. A gentleman, of the name of Ware, whoſe place of reſidence was a few miles from Plymouth, poſſeſt an extraordinary fine greyhound, and having a viſitor in his houſe, a courſe was propoſed, which was to take place the following day. Accordingly, early in the morning, a hare was found, whoſe ſeat had been for a long time contiguous to the houſe; and being turned out, an excellent courſe began. The hare being at length nearly exhauſted, and

ſaturated with phlogiſton, may be ſaid to form a tertium quid, wholly unfit for the purpoſes of animal life, till it paſſes back to that glorious luminary from which it is an emanation, is there defæcated, and again ſent off for the uſe of the planets and their inhabitants—hence it is beautifully obſerved by Ovid, omnia mutantur nihil interit. There is alſo in animals a principle diſtinct from the ψυχη, which I will call the living principle; this can and does exiſt without the ſenſitive; but this without the ſenſitive cannot exiſt without heat; but the ſenſitive does exiſt without heat; for no heat can be perceived in the torpid bat while a living egg affects ſenſibly the thermometer. Were we to admit the identity of the nervous fluid and electric fire, and reaſon phyſically from this point, many ſudden operations of diſeaſe and remedies might be accounted for—the inſtantaneous metaſtaſis of the gout, epileptic, and hyſteric fits, where the circulation is not at all affected; the effects of what is called animal magnetiſm, violent cramps, and their relief by ſulphur; but the further inveſtigation of this ſubject would lead me too far from the general intention of your work." *Letter from Mr. Corniſh of Totnes.*

* "This ſeems ſtrange to me, yet the Lord de la Scale reportes a hiſtorye much more admyrable of a courtiers dogg in ſome part of France. This man beinge in the kings ſpeciall favoure, was envied of many, but eſpecially of a companion of his. And for that or ſome other malicious purpoſe, takinge opportunitye when they were both ſingle in a ſolitary place, trayterouſly murdered and buryed nim. The party ſlayn had his dogg with him, which lay long on his grave, till hunger inforced his returne home. Wher beyng ſeen and remembred by ſome of his maſters familiars (who thought the dogge had loſt him) they (according to the old proverb, *love me and love my dogg,*) cauſed him to be fedd. So he preſently returns to the grave, and ther ſtayes untill hunger conſtrained him home agayne. Doyng this often, the friends of the deceaſed began to ſuſpect ſomewhat, in regard to the longe abſence of his maſter, always believinge that the dogg ſought him. In which conſideration they reſolve to follow him, and ſo did; he leads them to the grave: they digg and fynd the murthered corps, which with due ryte⁊ they cauſed to be interred els wher; all which don the dogg follows the maſter's friends. Somwhyle after the murtherer returns agayn to the court: the dogg eſpying him, knowes him, flyes eagerly at him, and ſo earneſtly purſueth him, that ſuſpicion begins to grow in many mens mynds, that ther was ſom evill in the man, for the dogg would never leave purſuing and vexing him. Hereof the king advertiſed, commanded the man to be ſtrictly examyned; he proteſteth innocencye. Yet the curr ceaſſeth not balling and barking at him. Wherby he was with a generall conſent thought guiltye. It proceeded ſo farr, that the kinge for the bett-triall, ordered that yt ſhould be decided by a combatt between the man and dogge, and the dogg had the day. This hiſtory, ſayth he, is curiouſly paynted in a certen caſtle in France, and the worke wearing by age, hath byn often renewed by the king's command. Worthy ſayth the author to be ſett forth in pictures of braſſe, that yt never periſhe. And farder addeth, I ſhould rather erect a monument and epitaph to this dogg than to Sultan Solyman. Though I have told you a tale or two of doggs, yet ys yt not my purpoſe to wryte a treatiſe of doggs, or the ile of Doggs, for I am preſently com out of France." *Weſtcote, Port. MSS. p.* 97, 98.——The *Charitable Dog* of Saltaſh, whoſe character our friend Carew hath given us, might ſerve as a companion for Weſtcote's. "If Plyny now lived, I ſuppoſe he would affoord a roome, in his natural hiſtory, to a dogge of this town, who uſed daily to fetch meate at his houſe there, & to carry the ſame unto a blinde maſtiffe, that lay in a brake without the towne: yea, he would upon Sundayes conduct him thither to dynner, and, the meale ended, guide him back to his couch & covert againe." *Carew's Cornwall, p.* 113.

and the greyhound hard at her heels, the inſtant he was about to ſeize her, ſhe turned round,—and at the ſame inſtant the dog deſiſted from the courſe, hung his tail between his legs, and ſlowly ſlunk away. The ſolution of this ænigma is thus given: the hare was recognized as one, who, when a leveret, had been brought up in Mr. Ware's houſe in habits of intimacy with the greyhound when a puppy; and whenever the dog, from his natural paſſion for a bit of hare, dealt rudely with her, ſo, he was ſure to receive inſtant and ſevere correction. The conſequence of which was, that education got the maſtery of the propenſity given him by nature, and with a ſnap at the hare he ever after connected the idea of puniſhment—in the very heat therefore of the courſe, he recollected his old chum, and dreading chaſtiſement, forbore ſeizing on her. Of the diſeaſes incident to dogs, the hydrophobia is the only one which has much engaged attention. In the ſummer of 1789, though ſo remarkably wet and cold, madneſs greatly prevailed among the dogs, particularly at Topſham. It continued through the autumn; nor was it extirpated in the December following. On this ſide of the Exe, however, few dogs had been at all ſuſpected of madneſs, till the middle of December, when ſeveral paſſed through the village of Kenton and Exminſter, where they bit many of their brethren, a great many pigs, horſes, and cows. One of them bit a Norway rat at Exminſter, which took refuge among a numerous race, ready, as the villagers ſuſpected, to ſpread a wider deſtruction, whilſt they added furiouſneſs to their voracity. A man at Honiton was lately bit by a mad dog, and expired with all the ſymptoms of the hydrophobia.——The **Fox** is found in almoſt every part of Devonſhire; and is ſo generally known, that a deſcription of it would be frivolous. Its eye, kindling with various expreſſion, hath been marked by the poet as well as the naturaliſt. Pindar* calls the eye of the fox αἰθων; which Taſker has tranſlated *fire-eyed*: and "the late Mr. Arſcot of Tetcote (ſays our ingenious tranſlator) a well-known fox-hunter, and a gentleman eminently verſed in every part of natural hiſtory, informed me that there was great propriety in this epithet of Pindar. The propriety reſulted either from the eye, the color, or the natural heat of the animal, or from all three circumſtances combined." But αἰθων, I conceive, refers to the eye only: and in the expreſſion *fire-eyed* there ſeems a peculiar felicity. At that extremity of the county bordering upon Dulverton in Somerſet, the fox is very frequent; as alſo in the neighbourhood of Southmolton. In the woods round Ottery, we meet with foxes; but they are more plentiful in the north and north weſt. In Manaton alſo, and the adjoining pariſhes in the vicinity of Dartmoor, and in all the ſouthern diſtrict, the farm-yards are often annoyed by this deſtructive animal. In 1789 a black fox was ſeen by ſeveral people near Seaton. Much ſearch had been made after this fox: but I do not find, that it was killed. A fox, with white feet, was killed a few years ſince near Colyton, by Sir John de la Pole's hounds.——The **Wolf** formerly exiſted in Devonſhire: but it is commonly ſaid to have been deſtroyed in this county as well as other parts of England, by the exertions of King Edgar. This, however, is a miſtake. By the grant of liberties from King John to the inhabitants of Devonſhire, it appears that the wolf was not in his reign extirpated in this county: and from Hooker it ſhould ſeem, that even in Elizabeth's reign this animal exiſted here.† Wolfborough and ſeveral other places in Devon, with *wol* or *wolf* for their firſt ſyllable, are aſſerted to have been famous for the wolf in ancient times.‡ If Hooker's notices deſerve any attention, we had bears alſo in Devon, ſo late as the reign of Elizabeth. The **Bear** was certainly § reckoned among our beaſts of chace in early times: and both in Cornwall and in Wales, ſeveral places ſtill retain the name of *Pennarth* or *Bears-head*. A bear was killed in Scotland in the year 1057.‖ But I conceive this animal muſt have been extirpated both in England and Scotland long before Elizabeth's time. And it is very probable that, as bear-baiting was a favourite paſtime among our anceſtors, and was exhibited for the amuſement of Elizabeth herſelf at Kenelworth, Hooker's bears were imported ones, forming a part of the menageries of our Devonſhire nobility.¶——The **Wild Cat** was formerly found in our woods, as appears from King John's grant of liberties to the people of Devonſhire.

But

* See XI Olympic Ode, at the end.

† Ex autographo penes Dec. & Capit. Exon. From Biſhop Lyttelton's Collections. "Johann. comes Moreton omnibus hominibus et amicis ſuis Francis & anglicis preſentibus et futuris ſalutem ſciatis nos conceſſiſſe reddidiſſe et hac carta mea confirmaſſe comit. Baron. militibus et omnibus libere tenentibus Clericis et Laicis in Deveneſcire libertates ſuas foreſte quas habuerunt tempore Henrici Reg. proavi mei tenendas et habendas illis et heredibus ſuis de me et heredibus meis et nominatim quod habeant arcus et pharetras, et ſagittas in terris ſuis deferendas extra regardum foreſte mee, et quod canes ſui vel hominum ſuorum, non ſint eſpaltati extra regardum foreſte, et quod habeant canes ſuos et alias libertates, ſicut melius et liberius illas habuerunt tempore ejuſd. Henrici regis et Reiſellos ſuos, et quod capiant *Capreolum, vulpem*, Cattum, Lupum, *Leporem, Lutram*, ubicunque illam inveniunt extra regardum foreſte mee. Et ideo vobis firmiter precipio, quod nullus eis, de hiis vel aliis libertatibus ſuis moleſtiam inferat vel gravamen. Heis teſtibus Will. Mareſcall. Will. Comite Sareſbur. Will. com. de Vernon. Steph. Ridell cancellario meo, Will. de Wenn. Hamone de Valoin, Rogero de Novoburgo, Ingelram de Pincoll. Rob. de Moritomari, Waltero Maltravers. Rad. Morin. Walt. de Cantelu. Gilberti Morin et multis alliis.—Seal appendant, an armed man on horſeback, and on the reverſe, a ſmall impreſſion from an antique head—the legend broken."

‡ *Palkian MSS.*—Great depredations are ſaid to have been lately made among the ſheep of Dartmoor, by ſome animal reſembling a wolf: but my correſpondents in that neighbourhood (to whom I applied on the occaſion) have not thought the incident worth their notice—though it be recorded in a reſpectable periodical publication.

§ Raii Syn. quad. 214. ‖ Hiſt. of the Gordons. I. 2.

¶ If this conjecture, indeed, be admitted, lions, leopards, lynxes, and porcupines, might be added to Hooker's liſt of Devonſhire animals. *See Stow's Hiſt. of London, p.* 79.—If it be not admitted, Hooker writes at random, or without meaning.

But I believe this fierce animal no longer exiſts in Devon in its ſavage ſtate, though it ſtill makes dreadful havock among the poultry, lambs, and birds, in many parts of the iſland. It is three or four times as large as the houſe-cat, and in many reſpects reſembles the tiger. Devonſhire, therefore, has good reaſon to felicitate herſelf on its abſence.*——BADGERS are often ſeen in the pariſh of Ottery, Talaton, and the eaſt of Devon: but in the north-weſt of this county, they are very frequent. They abound in Withecombe, Manaton, and North Bovey.——The FITCHET reſides in many of the woods and thick brakes of Devon. A gentleman of the neighbourhood of Southmolton informs me, that he has found it very deſtructive to young game and to poultry.†——The COMMON WEASEL frequents our outhouſes, barns, and granaries; "where, to make, as it were, ſome atonement for its depredations among our tame fowl (ſays Pennant‡) it ſoon clears its haunts from rats and mice, being infinitely more an enemy to them than the cat itſelf." I once ſaw a pretty fierce conteſt between a weaſel and a very large Norway rat: it was on the roof of my barn at Kenton; whence in the midſt of a moſt deſperate ſtruggle, they both fell to the ground, where they would probably have reſumed the conteſt, had they been left undiſturbed.——The OTTER is certainly found in the river which at this moment bears its name: but other rivers in Devonſhire are equally as much infeſted by it. Poſſibly it might once have frequented the river Otter in ſuch great numbers as to impart its name to this ſtream; though I am inclined to a contrary opinion. I have known the otters of the Kenne afford good diverſion to their purſuers; when they have ſometimes *taken* to the country, and have been killed at the diſtance of more than two miles from the river. Otters abound in the neighbourhood of Southmolton, as a gentleman of that place informs me. They are met with, indeed, in moſt of thoſe rivers, where trout, and particularly ſalmon, are plentiful: the latter they deſtroy in great numbers. It is ſaid that two otters will in concert hunt the ſalmon: one ſtations itſelf above, the other below the place where the fiſh lies: and they continue chaſing it inceſſantly, till the ſalmon, quite wearied, becomes their prey.§ A gentleman of my acquaintance has often found ſalmon on the banks of the Dart, half eaten by the otter. It hath been doubted by ſome naturaliſts, whether the otter goes to ſea or not: this matter, however, is determined beyond controverſy: for, ſome years ago, an ingenious correſpondent met a man on the beach at Teignmouth with an otter at his back, which he had juſt before killed with a ſtone, as it was croſſing from the ſea to the cliff with a large whiting in its mouth. And as the whiting is a fiſh that ſeldom comes near the ſhore, there is reaſon to think that this animal had ventured to prowl at ſome diſtance into the ſea. At Nootka-ſound the ſea-otter has white hair intermixed with the brown: for this diſſemination of the white hair its ſkin is much eſteemed by the Chineſe. This is the caſe with the Devonſhire otter, which is a remarkable circumſtance; and the white hairs greatly enhance the value of our otter-ſkins.¶——Both the HARE and the RABBET are very plentiful in thoſe parts of Devonſhire, which, for cover and other circumſtances, beſt ſuit their diſpoſition and manners.‖‖——SQUIRRELS are ſeen in vaſt numbers in the woods of Southmolton and Bremridge; and I have often obſerved them bounding from ſpray to ſpray, and found their neſts in the plantations of Powderham.——The BLACK RAT was one of the moſt pernicious of our ſmaller quadrupeds, till the appearance of the great grey rat, which has the ſame diſpoſition, with ſuperior abilities for doing miſchief. Before the grey rat was known in England, the black rat had over-run Lundy iſland. Indeed the craggy pyramidical rock, already noticed there, has obtained from the frequency of this animal, the name of Rat-iſland. The introduction of the preſent deſtructive race of grey rats into this country is within the memory of many old men. An old carpenter of the neighbourhood of Plymton, who was born in the year 23, informed me, that when he was a lad, and worked with his father, there were none but black rats known; but that about this time a ſhip which arrived at Creſtone, in the river Plym, and was there broken up, brought this kind of rat. The veſſel is better remembered, I ſuppoſe, than if ſhe had brought a bleſſing: he ſaid it was called the Elizabeth, the maſter's name Henley: but he did not know whence the ſhip came, or to what country we are indebted for them; though they are generally called Norway rats, and are infinitely more deſtructive than the black rat; and they ſeem to have made a full uſe of their right of conqueſt, having almoſt extirpated their predeceſſors. Pennant ſuſpects that this rat originally

* The following paragraph appeared in a provincial paper a ſhort time ſince: "The extent of life allowed by Buffon to the domeſtic cat, is about ten years: a lady of Heavitree, however, has one now living, which has been in her poſſeſſion full *three and twenty years!* It is true, the creature, through age, is deaf, dumb, blind, and has loſt all her teeth; notwithſtanding, a few weeks ago, ſhe brought forth a young one, but not being able to give it ſuck, it was of courſe drowned.—The above is a well-atteſted fact."

† Hooker includes the ferret in his liſt of Devonſhire animals. But as the ferret comes from Africa, and could not have been indigenous, the exiſtence of his bear and his wolf and his roe in a wild ſtate, is thus rendered at leaſt problematical.

‡ Zoology, vol. I. p. 96. § See Zool. vol. I. p. 94.

¶ For this information my thanks are due to Mr. Sheldon of Exeter, whoſe name muſt ſtamp a value on any work.

‖‖ About fifty years ago, Lundy iſland being then the property of Mr. Benſon, was no other than one large rabbet-warren. Thither, indeed, Benſon conveyed ſome deer, which propagated their kind there; though probably there are none at preſent on the iſland.

originally came in ſhips from the Eaſt-Indies; a large brown ſpecies being found there, called Bandicotes, which burrow under ground. Barbot alſo mentions a ſpecies inhabiting the fields in Guinea, and probably the ſame with this.*——The WATER-RAT of the Dart and the Teign, and many other rivers in Devon, differs from that deſcribed by Pennant, in the length of its tail, and is altogether ſimilar to that deſcribed by Brookes. Both this animal and the otter are at perpetual war with fiſh. While the ſalmon is purſued by the otter, the trout and ſamlet are the prey of the water-rat.——Several hundreds of white MICE were ſome years ſince found in a mow at Whiteway, in the pariſh of Kingſteignton.——The white MOLES in the neighbourhood of Kingſbridge are remarkable: though not ſeen any where elſe in Devon, this variety is frequent there.

Of our *hoofed* quadrupeds, the HORSE has the firſt claim to regard. The activity and good diſcipline of the Britiſh horſes ſtruck terror into Cæſar's legions. But to trace out this ſpecies is now impoſſible: thoſe which exiſt among the indigenæ of Great-Britain, ſuch as the little horſes of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, the hobbies of Ireland, and the ſhelties of Scotland, though well adapted to the uſes of theſe countries, could never have been equal to the work of war.† The horſes of Exmoor, and ſome few of the ſame breed, on the more extenſive downs and moors of Devon, have certainly all the appearance of being indigenous; and are admirably well adapted to the purpoſes for which they are employed: they are very hardy, and endure great fatigue. Though in general about eleven hands high, and ſeldom exceeding twelve, they carry heavy burthens up and down precipices with a wonderful agility—a taſk which larger horſes would be incapable of performing. A number of theſe Exmoor horſes are driven every year to a particular ſpot on the moor, where they are beat for ſome time, in order to ſubdue their wildneſs; (when they are caught, and ſold ſometimes in lots,) at other times ſingly—yielding from twenty ſhillings to twelve guineas each. Few, however, within the laſt ten years, have brought leſs than three pounds a horſe.‡ A ſmall breed of horſes on the Holſworthy moors, and on the downs about Moreton-hamſtead, differs little from the Exmoor horſes. The horſes in general uſe among the farmers, are a mixture of the indigenous and the German breed. In the ſouth-eaſt parts of Devon, the farmers uſe horſes of a conſiderable ſize. To particularize the different ſorts of horſes uſed in Devon for the various purpoſes of the farm, as cart or coach horſes, as hunters or as racers, or to endeavour to form a calculation of the numbers ſo employed, would be idle; ſince Devonſhire, in this reſpect, differs not from the reſt of the iſland: this, indeed, would be foreign to the ſubject. It is mentioned, as a memorable inſtance in the annals of Exeter, that in 1577 a horſe in the city carried two hogſheads of wine at one burden, for the ſpace of a furlong.§ Mr. Corniſh informs me, that he once very attentively traced the progreſs of a diſeaſe in a favourite horſe, which the farmers call the water-farcy.‖ Hollingſhed intimates, that in his time "our lande did yeelde no *aſſes*.¶" But though the ASS was extinct in the reign of Elizabeth, it often occurred in earlier times; and is now frequent in Devon, as well as other parts of England.——In the moors between Hatherleigh and Holſworthy are bred a greater number of aſſes than in moſt other parts of Devonſhire.

* Churchill's Coll. Voyag. vol. III. p. 214.

† See Pennant's Zoology, vol. I. p. 4.

‡ "A great number of little horſes are bred in the foreſt of Exmoor; they are annually ſold at a ſurvey held on the foreſt to the tinners of Cornwall and others, for the purpoſe of carrying burthens. Many of theſe horſes are bred on Exmoor by the patentee under the crown—Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. and by the fifty-two free ſuitors of the foreſt; who, by reaſon of their ſervices in driving the foreſt, have each a right to keep five mares with their foals, until they are a year old; beſides a large flock of ſheep. Theſe little horſes were formerly ſold for twenty, thirty, and forty ſhillings each; but now they yield three or four pounds a-piece: and ſome of them, that, taken off the foreſt, and depaſtured in the adjoining encloſures, grow larger and higher, are ſold for ten or twelve guineas each." *Sharland.*——"The little horſes of Exmoor are driven to a particular place in the foreſt, where they are beat about like wild animals, in order to tame them: when they are pretty well exhauſted by this diſcipline, they are caught, to be prepared for the fair." *Extract from anſwers, &c. from Barnſtaple.*

§ Mr. Treby of Goodamore, ſome time ſince, informed me, that an hermaphrodite horſe in his neighbourhood was worthy the attention of the naturaliſt.

‖ This horſe had been kept in a wet marſh, during a very dropping ſpring. In the month of May, I obſerved incruſtations, like what are called rat-tails, about his fetlock-joints. I concluded that this appearance was cauſed by niduli of aquatic inſects; and accordingly rubbed in mercurial ointment, and removed the horſe into a dry paſture. This, however, was too late: for, about three weeks after, I obſerved an ulcer in the jugular vein, and another in the internal vein of the thigh. He was now pronounced to have the water-farcy. Theſe appearances convinced me, that the animalculæ were got into the blood, and that if any methods could be taken to deſtroy them, without deſtroying their ſubject, my wiſh would be obtained. I applied, therefore, to the late Mr. Triſt, of Bowden, who was ſaid to know an infallible remedy for the farcy. He adviſed me to mix equal quantities of black ſoap, aſſa fœtida, and powdered arſenic, into a paſte, and to ſuſpend to the horſe's mane a bag containing about two ounces of this paſte. The heavy ſluggiſh particles of the arſenic, divided by the ſoap, and rendered active by ſo ſtrong and volatile a ſubſtance as the aſſa fœtida, ſeemed to afford a rational theory of the mode in which this medicine would operate. Not, however, truſting to the atmoſphere of the arſenic, I laid the paſte on a woollen-cloth of three inches breadth, and about a foot long, and fixed it round the girth-place: the conſequence was, a tumour, induration and mortification of the parts adjacent, which ſeparated, and in about a week fell off, ſo that the horſe's ribs were bared for a conſiderable ſpace; but the wound healed, and the diſeaſe was perfectly cured. In this caſe, the cure was doubtleſs effected by the death of the animalculæ, which were the original cauſe of the diſeaſe, and which had begun to form niduli for themſelves in the great veins, where the ſlowneſs of the circulation had permitted them to ſettle. The ſame remedy, perhaps, might cure the rot in ſheep. Arſenic has been thought to be the famous ſecret remedy for the cancer: and the proof here adduced of its good effects, may poſſibly encourage our profeſſional men to make further trials of this moſt powerful mineral."

¶ P. 109.

Devonſhire. The ſhe-aſs is often ſeen at our watering-places, ſuch as Sidmouth and Exmouth, being highly valued for its milk. The good qualities of this animal (Mr. Pennant conceives) are well known—particularly "its patience and perſeverance under labor." But, perhaps, its bad qualities have not been ſufficiently inſiſted on: of its viciouſneſs I am acquainted with two inſtances in this county. An aſs near Axminſter, ſome years ſince, purſued a man a conſiderable way, with a moſt aſtoniſhing "perſeverance:" and had not the perſon eſcaped into a cottage, he would probably have fallen a victim to this animal's fury. Since this accident, a woman of that neighbourhood was actually killed by an aſs whom ſhe diſturbed in a cloſe narrow lane, where ſhe fled from the enraged animal, but was at laſt overtaken and beat to the ground.*——The MULE is uſed for the burthen in ſome parts of Devon, though not ſo frequently as in Cornwall, where coals to ſupply the mines, blocks of tin, and a variety of other articles, are carried by mules, or *moyles* as they are denominated by Hooker and Carew, and as they are ſtill called by the Corniſh.——The wealth of the Britons conſiſted chiefly in their cattle†: they were very numerous;‡ and, in regard to their quality, Hollinſhed ſays, that the Romans preferred them to thoſe of Liguria.§ Our anceſtors preferred paſturage to tillage: it was paſturage which furniſhed with ample proviſion, the board of hoſpitality. The abundance of cattle in the days of the elder Spencer may be preſumed from the reliques of his larder; when, after his winter-proviſions may be ſuppoſed to have been nearly exhauſted, there were found ſo late as the month of May, in ſalt, no leſs than eighty beeves, ſix hundred bacons, and ſix hundred muttons.‖ From their being obliged to ſalt their winter-proviſions, may we not infer, that our forefathers were then unacquainted with hay?——Of the HORNED CATTLE of this iſland, it is difficult to point out the original breed: thoſe which are neareſt to the pure Britiſh, are the ſmall cattle of the highlands of Scotland, the Welſh runts, and the black cattle of Cornwall. Of the laſt ſort is that ſmall breed of horned cattle, on the moors between Hatherleigh and Holſworthy; they are black: and the cattle in the neighbourhood of Honiton are of the black ſort. This ſmall breed is found to thrive on thoſe wet downs that generate the rot in ſheep. The black cattle are remarkable for their earlineſs in copulation. Whether the famous breed of cattle in the north of Devon are indigenous or not, it is not eaſy to determine. There are ſome circumſtances in the deſcription of them, which lead me to think that they are indigenæ: they are in many reſpects ſuperior to any other breed in the kingdom; and thoſe around Southmolton, Northmolton, and Barnſtaple, excel moſt others in the north of Devon: theſe are the fineſt bullocks in the Smithfield markets; they are a very healthy breed, and eaſily fed; they are fleſhy with ſmall bones, and "they bear the beſt weight" (as Baker terms it) on the moſt ſaleable parts: they are of a cherry color or bright red. "The breed of bullocks (ſays a gentleman of Torrington) near this place and Barnſtaple, and Northmolton and Southmolton, are much eſteemed, as they are a fine grain, and when fat are preferred in the Smithfield market." "This country (ſays the miniſter of Eaſtdown near Barnſtaple) for about ten or twelve miles round, abounds in a breed of bullocks remarkable for their beauty, and much coveted, but which degenerate in two or three generations if removed into other countries, or even a few miles off: on the contrary, I have obſerved that various other kinds brought here—the mixed breed—have gradually become the ſame as the full breed. The farmers chuſe to breed only one color, and are as particular in the points of a bullock, as of a horſe: a ſmall defect, or diſproportioned horn, will depreciate a bullock twenty ſhillings." Another gentleman in the neighbourhood of Barnſtaple, ſays, "here breeding bullocks are the farmer's chief dependence, which they generally part with at about four years old, about half fat, when the Somerſetſhire graziers come down and buy them, work them two or three years, then fat and drive them to London, where the kind is ſo well known and liked, as to fetch a ſuperior price to any other kind, in proportion to their ſize, which, in general, is not of the largeſt; but the weight lies moſtly in what the butchers call the beſt pieces: indeed they are remarkably handſome, and of one color, which is a cherry color, the farmers not caring to rear any other; and ſo very nice are they, that even a ſmall defect or miſplaced horn, will make the difference of twenty ſhillings in the price of a bullock. It is remarkable that this breed is chiefly confined to a ſpace of only fifteen or twenty miles diameter; beyond which they degenerate in three or four generations; on the contrary, others, even the Guernſey cows, breeding with ours, are not diſtinguiſhable from them in the ſame ſpace. Numbers of bulls are bought at a high price, and ſent even to Jamaica. At Northmolton a fair is annually held, when few, except bulls, are ſold or driven there." In the north of Devon, a heifer was lately ſold for thirty guineas; and that price is frequently given for the beſt bulls of the north of Devon breed. The large ſpecies that is now cultivated through moſt parts of the iſland, are either entirely of foreign

* The *jack-aſs* (as it is termed in Cornwall) is in Devonſhire univerſally called by the common people the *aſſegar*—poſſibly *on-ager*—Οναγρος.

† See Mela. B. 3. c. 6. ‡ Cæſar's Comment. B. 5. § Deſcrip. Brit. 109.

‖ Hume's Hiſt. vol. II. p. 153.

foreign extraction, or our own, improved by a croſs with the foreign kind. Of the latter ſort, probably, are the ſhort-horned breed in the ſouth of Devon. A great number of bullocks are reared and fattened in the ſouth of Devon: the yearlings are kept on ſtraw, the working oxen and cows have hay: in ſummer they run in paſtures or ſtubble ground: they are in general of this ſhort-horned breed, and have been in the ſouth of Devon from time immemorial: the beſt of this breed are excellent milkers, and anſwer well for either work or fatting. The oxen are generally turned off to fat at five or ſix years old, and run to eight, ten, or twelve hundred weight: theſe cattle are larger and heavier than the north of Devon breed. The large white cattle, without horns, introduced into Powderham by Lord Courtenay, came originally from Poland. The ſheeted cattle at Ugbrooke are a curious breed; their color is uſually a reddiſh brown, with a white ſtripe from the back to the belly, about three feet wide; this generally runs, indeed, round the body, in a beautiful ring. Of the purpoſes to which the ox is applied, I ſhall ſpeak, in my agricultural ſpeculations: there, alſo, the various uſes of the cow may be properly noticed; and the *ſcald-cream* butter and *ſkim-milk* cheeſe of Devon, (more eſpecially of the eaſtern diſtrict) will invite attention. Of rare productions among cattle, I have ſeen, within theſe few years, ſeveral examples: they were not unnoted in the provincial papers, to which I muſt refer my readers. The immenſe Burleſcombe ox, which I had not an opportunity of ſeeing, they well recollect: it was for ſome days exhibited at Exeter, and then killed, and ſold at the ſhambles: a part of it was produced at my Lord Courtenay's table at Powderham; but the fleſh was very dark and cloſe-grained, though not ill-taſted. In 1729 the winter was ſo ſevere, that it ſcarcely allowed the cattle fodder enough to keep them alive. Their feeding on freſh boughs and graſs overfilled them with blood, which occaſioned a diſtemper in the head, and blindneſs. A gentleman of Exeter wrote Mr. Bradley, that he had found out a certain remedy againſt this diſtemper; which was bleeding the cattle as ſoon as they were taken.*——Devonſhire hath been long famous both for its *wool* and its *mutton*. "Herefordſhire, Devonſhire, and Coteſwold downs, (ſays Pennant) are noted for producing SHEEP with remarkably fine fleeces:"† and the mutton from ſome of our downs is peculiarly high-flavoured. We have both the polled and the horned ſheep. The polled or knott-ſheep are of a large ſize, with long combing wool: they ſhear, on an average, about eight pounds each. More attention has hitherto been paid to the wool than the carcaſes. The wether ſheep run from fifteen to thirty pounds a quarter; the average about ſeventeen pounds a quarter, nine to ten pounds of fat: the wool is ſold to combers and at the fairs in the neighbourhood, at fivepence halfpenny and ſixpence a pound. The farmers cut their lambs in April, and judge of the rams they keep for breed by the ewe: the knott are certainly capable of improvement both in wool and carcaſe: they are kept in great numbers in the eaſtern part of the county and round Exeter, for the early lambs. Of the horned ſheep, there are ſeveral varieties in this county; but theſe, I conceive, are only varieties of the Dorſetſhire breed.‡ A correſpondent reports

* "In 1726, ſays Bradley, there were only *three* ſorts of kine in England, which were remarkably different in their color—the *black*, the *white*, and the *red*. The *black* ſort was commonly the ſmalleſt, but the ſtrongeſt for labor. We find cattle of this color chiefly in the mountainous counties, where they are ſtill much ſmaller than when they enjoy the free nouriſhment of the low rank grounds. Formerly, the *black* kine were chiefly bred in Cheſhire, Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, and Derbyſhire: and theſe counties chiefly ſupply that large quantity of rich cheeſe, which has the general name of Cheſhire cheeſe. It is obſervable, that the cows of this *black* ſtrain yield ſeldom more than a gallon of milk at a meal, or milking: but, to make us amends, they continue milcht, or in milk, till within a very few days of calving—ſo that we can hardly ſay they are ever dry. In the mean time, the other ſorts (which are remarkable for their color, as the *white* or the *red*) will, after calving, give large meals of milk, near three times as much as the former, but grow dry ſooner. The *white* breed of kine, about the year 1700, were very frequent in Lincolnſhire, whence they were brought into Surry as a curioſity. They are of a different make, and much larger than the black cattle, and give more milk at a meal, but go dry very ſoon. The *red* kind is commonly the largeſt of any ſort we have in England, and will give more milk at a meal than the cows of any other color. It has, likewiſe, been the opinion of phyſicians, that the milk of the *red* cow is more nouriſhing than that of any other ſort of kine, as is remarkable by their preſcribing it to conſumptive perſons. In Somerſetſhire, I am told, the *red* ſort of kine were firſt bred, and is chiefly reared at this time for the ſake of its large ſize, which will yield in the markets for the butcher's uſe ſeveral pounds ſterling per beaſt more than the natural black cattle. The mixing of theſe ſorts, I ſuppoſe, has been the means of producing the *pied* kind, and of bringing the more luſty race into a degeneracy, as it hath brought the dwarfiſh ſtrain to be of a larger ſize than they originally were.———If the milk be perfectly good, it may be ſpoiled by bad management in the dairy. In Devonſhire, and ſome other counties in the weſt of England, I obſerved that the butter in many places taſted of ſmoke, and was apt to grow rank ſoon after making, which made me curious to enquire into the cauſe. The milk, of itſelf, was good, and the cream was rich; but I found the method of making it into butter occaſioned both the evils: for, firſt, I found that the milk was ſet in braſs pans; and, in the next place, that the butter was made in braſs kettles, over a fire, without a churn. Whence we may eaſily conceive, that the beſt milk, with this management, could never yield good butter: for, it is certain, that braſs will communicate part of its rank quality to any liquor into which it is infuſed: and where the liquor has the ſame opportunity of correſponding with braſs, as in the preſent caſe, for twelve hours at a time, we need not wonder that the milk gathers from it an ungrateful reliſh; but eſpecially when it is warmed over the fire in braſs veſſels, for then it muſt certainly partake of the qualities of the braſs more than it did before in the dairy pans. The uſe of braſs veſſels, however, I found had been a cuſtom of ſo long a date, that it was with great difficulty I prevailed upon a few to try the method of the London dairies—to uſe glazed earthen pans in lieu of braſs veſſels, and to avoid the ſmoaking of the milk over the fire, by uſing a churn, which many of them had never heard of till that time." *See Bradley's Huſbandry.*

† Zool. vol. I. p. 30.

‡ Dyer, in his Fleece, B. I. inſtructs us,—

Be firſt your purpoſe to procure a *breed*
To *ſoil* and *clime* adapted.
- - - - - - -
Tempeſtuous regions, Darwent's naked peaks,
Snowdon and blue Plynlymmon, and the wide
Aerial ſides of Cadder-yddris huge;
Theſe are beſtow'd on *goat-horn'd* ſheep, of fleece
Hairy and *coarſe*, of *long* and *nimble ſhank*,

Who

reports to me, what I have often heard aſſerted, that "*communibus annis*," there are no leſs than a hundred thouſand ſheep continually paſtured on Dartmoor: but the truth is, that a very ſmall number of ſheep are kept on Dartmoor, in proportion to its extent: probably there are not eight thouſand in the whole foreſt in any ſummer: many of theſe are the ſmall horned ſheep, which neither in wool nor carcaſe are equal to the polled or knott. It is neceſſary to obſerve, that no ſheep are *bred* on Dartmoor, and that the ſmall horned ſheep about Okehamton, which go by the name of the Dartmoor mutton, are only the ſmall Dorſets, which are kept till four years old, and fed on the low grounds: they weigh about twelve pounds a quarter; the mutton is very delicate and high flavoured. At no great diſtance from Cranmere pool, the ſheep betray the poverty of the ſoil by their meagre appearance. The ſheep in the neighbourhood of Holſworthy are a larger breed than thoſe on the moors around Okehamton. I am informed * that the breed of ſheep is particularly good in Morebath and one or two adjoining pariſhes. The Exmoor mutton is ſmall and delicate like that produced on Dartmoor and its vicinities.† There is a curious breed of black ſheep at Mount Edgcumbe, ſome of them having five horns. At Hedge End, in the pariſh of Monkton, an ewe produced, about ſixty years ago, ſeven lambs—three ewe-lambs, two ram-lambs, and two free-martins: they were all deadborn, and about the ſize of rats: the ewe died immediately after yeaning. In 1794, was ſlaughtered in the Butcherow, Exeter, a remarkably large wether ſheep, of the true Devonſhire breed, without a croſs: it weighed twenty ſtone and three pounds; and carried three ſtone two pounds of rough tallow. The above ſheep was bred and fed by Mr. John Parker of Newton St. Cyres, without any artificial feed; its food being graſs and turnips only: when ſlaughtered, it was coming three years old.—In regard to the diſeaſes of ſheep, they are certainly often occaſioned by the quality of the paſture, to which the farmers of Devonſhire do not pay ſufficient attention. On ſome wet ſpots under Haldon I have remarked ſheep dropping off, day after day, till a large flock was reduced to a very ſmall remnant: yet the farmers appeared to be inſenſible of the cauſe.‡—The GOAT is chiefly confined to the mooriſh or mountainous parts of this county—to the north-weſt diſtrict, to Dartmoor and its vicinities: his fondneſs for the tops of the boughs and tender bark of young trees and ſhrubs, on which account his feeding is extremely prejudicial to plantations, muſt always render his viſits unwelcome to the more fertile diſtricts. — The few STAGS that ſtill remain wild in Great Britain, are to be found in the highlands of Scotland, the

Who rove o'er bog or heath, and graze or brouze
Alternate, to collect, with due diſpatch,
O'er the bleak wild, the thinly-ſcatter'd meal.
But hills of milder air, that gently riſe
O'er dewy dales, a fairer *ſpecies boaſt*,
Of *ſhorter limb*, and *frontlet more ornate*;
Such the Silurian: If thy farm extends
Near Cotsford's downs, or the delicious groves
Of Symmonds, honour'd through the ſandy ſoil
Of elmy Roſs, or DEVON's *myrtle vales*,
That drink *clear* rivers near the glaſſy ſea;
Regard this ſort, and hence thy fire of lambs
Select: His *tawny fleece* in ringlets curls.
Long ſwings his ſlender tail; his front is fenc'd
With horns Ammonian, circulating twice
Around each open ear, like thoſe fair ſcrolls
That grace the columns of the Ionic dome.
Yet ſhould thy fertile glebe be marly clay
Like Melton paſtures, or Tripontian fields,
Where ever-gliding Avon's limpid wave
Thwarts the long courſe of duſty Watling-ſtreet,
That *larger ſort* of head defenceleſs ſeek,
Whoſe fleece is *deep* and *clammy*, cloſe and plain:
The ram ſhort-limb'd, whoſe form compact deſcribes
One level line along his ſpacious back;
Of full and ruddy eye, large ears, ſtretch'd head,
Noſtrils dilated, breaſt and ſhoulders broad,
And ſpacious haunches, and a lofty dock."

* In a letter from Richard Bere, eſq. of Morebath.

† "A great number of ſheep are kept on the foreſt of Exmoor; they are of the ſmall ſize, but when fed, are very fat—ſweet and high-flavoured mutton, and vaſtly extolled by every one that taſteth it." *Letter from Sharland.*

‡ The narrow-leaved ſpearwort, which the farmers of this county call cauth, from the Greek καιω, to burn, ſince it is remarkable for its acrid burning quality, is the plant, that in the opinion of our farmers, occaſions the rot in their ſheep: this diſeaſe the Yorkſhire men attribute to the butterwort, the Corniſh to the ſundew, and others to the marſh pennywort. With reſpect to the ſpearwort, I can ſay that its injuring ſheep is no new idea; for Gerrard tells us it has that pernicious property. I have converſed on the ſubject with many reſpectable farmers, who think that this plant really does the miſchief; yet there are ſome who maintain that ſheep never eat it. The moſt rational and general opinion is, that ſheep having eaten this plant, are thirſty, and drink much ſtagnant red water: no. it is well known, that the animal called the fluke, which is ſeen in the livers of ſheep, is found alſo, in great abundance, in ſtagnant waters: the ova of theſe animalculæ are taken into the ſtomach, thence abſorbed by the lacteals and carried with the blood into the liver. In that viſcus the circulation being very ſlow, theſe organic moleculæ have time to come to perfection, and to propagate their ſpecies. Againſt this hypotheſis no ſolid argument hath ever been produced. The opinion that animals bred out of the body cannot exiſt in it, is certainly refuted by experience. The fly that depoſits its egg in the ſheep's noſe, becomes a large maggot, and forces its way into the antrum maxilare: I have ſeen an inſtance of this, where the maggot had eaten through the bone into the brain, and had actually deſtroyed as much of that ſubſtance as the ſize of a walnut: yet, ſtrange to ſay, the ſheep's head, where I ſaw it, was a very fine one; and the ſheep muſt have died very fat. We know, indeed, that this vermin ſometimes eats its way to the ſkull, and that the ſheep is frequently trepanned. A ſheep thus diſordered, is ſaid in Devonſhire and Cornwall to be *mazed*: and the animal really ſtaggers as if he were amazed, or affected with a vertigo. The operation is generally ſucceſsful: it is only making a puncture through the ſkull, from which proceeds a ſmall quantity of water, and, no doubt, the maggot. We ſee, then, that the animal derived from the ovum of a fly exiſts in the brain of a ſheep; and ſurely there can be no reaſon aſſigned, why it may not exiſt and breed in the liver. That the ſemen or animalculæ may be abſorbed by the lacteals, is ſurely no incredible propoſition; if we believe with Lewenhoec, that there is a deſcription of animals, many thouſands of which, at their full ſize, do not equal in magnitude a grain of ſand: how much more minute then, may be their ovacula! Beſide, it is impoſſible for us to be ſufficiently acquainted with the nature of their organs, to determine in what menſtruum they can exiſt and propagate their ſpecies. Our ſheep are frequently afflicted with a dropſy: in this caſe the origin of the diſeaſe is in the liver, and the water in the abdomen is occaſioned by the burſting of the liver through the omentum. This cauſe of a dropſy was known to Hippocrates, as appears from the 55th aphoriſm of his ſeventh ſection.

the more mountainous parts of Ireland, and on the moors that border on Devonſhire and Cornwall. In the time of Henry the 3d, (when the foreſt trees were probably a good cover) Dartmoor was much frequented by ſtags: and the neighbourhood of Torrington, particularly High-Bickington or Buckington, was then well ſtored with deer; whether the latter, as hath been ſuppoſed, have any reference or not, to this circumſtance. Here, Hele and Buckenholt were once full of wood.* At this day the foreſt deer frequent only the foreſt of Exmoor,† the woodlands of Bampton, thoſe around Southmolton,‡ and the Bremridge and other neighbouring woods. On the high grounds above Bampton, groupes of the red deer are often ſeen feeding, and through the tall trees overlooking the town; which has a moſt pleaſing and pictoreſque effect. Our red deer ſeldom emigrate into Cornwall: ſome of them, however, in the ſummer ſeaſon, make their appearance for a ſhort time on the hilly downs about Bodmin, whence they haunt the woods upon the moors. They are found in greater plenty between Stratton and Launceſton, as if apprehenſive of wanting room to range, ſhould they advance into the narrow weſtern country. They often paſs from the north into other parts of Devon: they are ſometimes ſeen near Aſhburton.——The Roe Deer, or roebuck, is mentioned by Hooker as an animal found in Devonſhire: at preſent the ſpecies no longer exiſts in any part of Great Britain, except in the highlands of Scotland. This is the leaſt of the deer kind. ——In ancient times there exiſted in Devonſhire an enormous animal of the deer kind, if foſſil teeth and horns, diſcovered in one or two places in this county may lead to any concluſion. Some workmen, digging in Chudleigh lime-rock, about twenty years ago, found ſeveral foſſil ſubſtances, which evidently belonged to an animal of an immenſe ſize. The late Mr. Tripe of Aſhburton, and Mr. Yarde of Chudleigh, ſhewed me a few of theſe relics.—A petrified tooth, in particular, much reſembled one of the molares of the human jaw, in ſhape, but in ſize it was too large for any other than a Corineus: it was about two inches and half in diameter, and meaſured three inches in length: from the extremity of one of its four roots two are broken off, another cracked, by the tool in digging up the tooth; which, weighing at preſent five ounces and three quarters avoirdupois, probably weighed full ſix ounces before its mutilation: it has not only the ſhape but alſo the regular enamel of a large jaw tooth in thoſe parts of it, which are not covered with fleſh in a living animal. The general opinion is, that this tooth, together with its companions, belonged to the Moose-Deer, anciently a native of Devon, though it be aſcribed by ſome to the Hippopotamus. In a manuſcript of Dean Lyttelton, there is a memorandum, mentioning the diſcovery of an enormous ſtag's-horn among ſome aſhes cloſe by a pigeon-houſe, at a little diſtance from the ſea, in the pariſh of Counteſbury: for further particulars I have enquired in vain. What is ſhewn us in Taviſtock church, as the thigh or ſhin bone of Duke Ordulph, is ſuſpected to belong to the mooſe deer.§——In every part of Devonſhire the Hog is frequent: every cottager endeavours to feed his hog: and though he have no other means of ſupporting a numerous family than by his daily labor, which procures him no more than ſeven ſhillings a week, he contrives to fatten this uſeful animal. I had been informed, that the breed of hogs in ſome parts of Devon, was particularly large and fine; and that the

* "Holt is oppoſite to Hele, only the river running between them, both foreſt-like, feeding herds of ſwine, now cut down. Of which their deſtruction, each complaineth to other, which ſcarcity of timber this age in part feeleth, and future times will find wanting, according to the poet:

Our lofty towred trees, in times that are forepaſt,
Did to the ſavage ſwine let fall their larding maſt.
But now alas! our ſelves we have not to ſuſtain,
And ſafe-guard we have none to keep us from the rain.

Such changes of the world, that ſince our youth befel,
This naked nooke of land, 'twere greivous for to tell.
Where fearleſs of the hunt, the *deer* ſecurely ſtood,
And tripping freely, walk'd a burgeſs of the wood.

There was an agreement made between Ralph Willington, and Joan his wife, of the one party, and Hugh de Loges of the other party, for *Buckenholt*, in the preſence of the Lord Henry Tracy, and Sir Hugh Chagford, knight, in the time of King Henry III. And Sir John Willington gave Weekſland in this tything, unto Robert Tolla—*Cum 40 ſomagia annuatim capiend. in Buckenholt*, (ſo be the words of the grant) in the time of King Edward I." *Riſdon, p.* 398, 399.

† "In Exmoor and other lower parts of the county, are abundance of red deer." *Collinſon's Somerſ. vol. I. Introd. p.* 17.

‡ The red deer, ſtag, hind, and calf, are in great plenty in the neighbourhood, and in the foreſt of Exmoor. *Sharland of Cockram, near Southmolton.*

§ The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Percy, Biſhop of Dromore in Ireland, to the Rev. Dr. Lort, on ſome large foſſil horns, may illuſtrate this ſubject:—"I have lately purchaſed a pair of the largeſt foſſil horns, I believe, ever found in Ireland, with ſome of the bones of that enormous race of deer which are dug up in the ſtrata of marle that lye beneath our bogs. I do not find that they are diſcovered in the bogs themſelves, but generally in the marle-pits which are opened after the peat-graſs is removed. One of theſe horns meaſures from the root to its inſertion in the ſcull, to the tip of its remoteſt branch, ſeven feet and one inch; the other ſix feet and nine inches; to which add the interval of four inches in the ſcull between their roots, and the diſtance from the tip of one horn to the tip of the other is fourteen feet four inches. The ſcull, which is intire, meaſures from the end of the vertebræ of the neck to the tip of the noſe twenty-three inches; the breadth of the forehead above the eyes is eleven inches and one fourth. I have the thigh-bone, which is much larger than that of an ox, as is the blade-bone of the ſhoulder. I believe theſe horns differ not only in magnitude but in form from thoſe of any ſpecies of deer now found in the world, certainly from the mooſe-deer and elk. The Biſhop of Clonfert, Dr. Law, tells me, he heard a gentleman from India ſpeak of an enormous deer, ſtill found in Tartary, to the north and weſt of China, which have been thought to have been the ſame with ours. It is remarkable that no hiſtory, no tradition, no fable, of the moſt ancient Iriſh bards, even contains the moſt diſtant alluſion or ſlighteſt mention of theſe gigantic animals. Lord Moira tells me, that he lately ſent over ſome of the bones of this animal to be examined by ſome gentlemen of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and that the reſult of the enquiry was, that it was a non-exiſtent animal. All here agree that thoſe in my poſſeſſion are the largeſt yet known, as few have ever been found that have extended beyond twelve feet. I lately got another large pair, with the ſcull of the animal intire, which, from its decayed teeth, appeared to have died of old age, yet they meaſured, with the ſcull, but eleven feet and four inches." *Archæol. vol. VII. Art. XV.*

the bacon was almoſt equal to the Hampſhire: this, however, on enquiry, I do not find to be ſtrictly true. We have no woods of any great extent in Devon: the foreſts of Hele and of Holt, as we have ſeen, have been long ago deſtroyed; and the woods in their vicinity have, in general, met the ſame fate: ſtill, however, there exiſt ſome oak foreſts in the north and other parts of Devon, venerable though not extenſive, when compared with thoſe of Hampſhire: but the owners of ſwine do not always avail themſelves of the acorns which thoſe foreſts produce. In 1794 was killed at Knowſtone near Southmolton, a very large hog; the property of Mr. James Bucknell of that place: it meaſured twelve hands and one inch in height, and weighed nine hundred twenty-one pounds.

The greater number of the animals which I have enumerated, are ſubſervient to our uſe; the iſland, indeed, in general, is exempt from noxious creatures; but we have ſcarcely an animal in Devonſhire but ſuch as may be rendered ſerviceable: in this reſpect, however, our anceſtors were by no means ſo happy as ourſelves.——That Devonſhire was overrun by wild beaſts in the earlier ages, is not the leaſt credible of Geoffry Monmouth's aſſertions. When the whole iſland was one deſert tract, we need not wonder that it was the nurſery of ſavage beaſts, and that "all the woods were inhabited by bears, wolves, and foxes; beſides a monſtrous ſort of wild bulls and kine, with long ſhaggy curled manes, as fierce as lions." ——That many animals, not at preſent to be ſeen, might in thoſe times have exiſted in Devonſhire, the relics which I have juſt deſcribed (whether of the mooſe deer or of the hippopotamus) may induce us to believe; and that ſome of our tame and domeſticated animals were then wild, is a very probable ſuppoſition. In thoſe uncultivated countries, where vegetation has never been checked or improved by human induſtry, the brute creation has, undoubtedly, the freeſt range and the thickeſt coverts: and in this ſtate they muſt be neceſſarily wild or furious. In proportion as man extends his demeſnes, the beaſts of the field retire within a narrower circle; the fierce or timorous animal becomes the object of the chace; and the generous beaſt is ſubdued and domeſticated; and where agriculture prevails, every effort is made to deſtroy the more obnoxious.——"The monſtrous bulls and kine," therefore, which are ſaid to have found ſhelter in our woods, we need not conſider as the mere creatures of fancy: but though we do not diſmiſs them as chimeras, it would be abſurd to ſpeculate on the methods which our earlier anceſtors might poſſibly have purſued in the ſubduction of them, to trace them from their native haunts into cultivated paſtures, or to deduce our breed of cattle from thoſe ſhaggy progenitors. That the Ancient Britons paſtured vaſt herds of cattle, is a fact confirmed by the atteſtations of Cæſar, Mela and Strabo: and as they attended very little to tillage, and the greater part of their time was devoted to hunting, they, probably, made continual additions to their ſtock, by bringing into ſubjection the horned beaſts that inhabited the wilderneſs. At this moment the horſes of Exmoor and Dartmoor are almoſt in a ſtate of nature, ſcarcely owning the protection of man, and flying his approach like the wildeſt animals. Theſe, ſurely, were the original natives of Devonſhire: and our cattle in the northern parts of this county, might have been derived in the ſame manner from the kine of the foreſt.—In the times of the Romans, and during a great part, perhaps, of the Saxon Heptarchy, when agriculture was ſtill in its infancy, the wild boar, and the bear, were not unknown to the Weſtern Britons.—That the wolf and the wild cat, checked, probably, in their rapacity, by our earlier fathers, had again become ſo deſtructive, as greatly to annoy the inhabitants of Devonſhire, is a fact which hath already appeared: and they were extirpated by the authority of the legiſlature: this was a recent event. Thus, while ſome animals are hunted for the purpoſe of ſuſtenance and pleaſure, others are trained with a view to their ſervices, or purſued in order to their deſtruction, according to the different ſtages of human ſociety—in proportion to the prevalence of the ſavage, the ſemibarbarous or the agricultural life.*

* My good correſpondent of Totnes, at the concluſion of his communications, makes the following reflexions on the utility of the ſtudy of natural hiſtory:—"The impugners of this delightful amuſement faſtidiouſly aſk what good can be derived from it; we are told that the proper ſtudy of mankind is man. Let us admit this truth in its full extent; but whatever relates to man belongs to man, and ſurely no man will deny that vaſt advantages have been and are daily derived to mankind from the inveſtigation of the quality and property of animals —if the ſheep warms us with his fleece, the ſilk-worm ſpins our ornaments from his bowels, and the eider duck yields the ſoft down from his breaſt, that affords luxurious warmth and comfort to the valetudinarian; the cochineal inſect ſupplies the rich purple for kings, and the cantharis ſcarabeus, by its medical properties, affords eaſe and health to the ſick: the tail of the kite pointed out the invention of the rudder to the mariner; and the bee that ſo bountifully beſtows the balmy honey, gives a laudable example of induſtry, and pointedly ſhews the neceſſity of ſubordination to good government: the diſſection of a fiſh has proved the identity of the nervous fluid and electrical fire; and the experiments on the torpid bat bid fair to aſcertain the cauſe of animal heat, and to eſtabliſh a rational and ſucceſsful theory in the cure of fevers. Walſh, from his experiments on the torpedo, ſhewed the world that etherial fire pervades the ocean; and Franklyn availed himſelf of the plaything of a child to avert the tremendous and hitherto *inevitabile fulmen*. Theſe things, ſurely, are not inconſiſtent with our proper ſtudy; but the naturaliſt has ſtill another cauſe of juſtification: he gives to the idle, materials to beguile the tædium of life; to the manufacturer and artiſt bread, to the ſick health, and to the good man and philoſopher the moſt exalted idea of the goodneſs of God, by the contemplation of the wiſdom of the creator in the creature."

THE

THE HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

THE BRITISH PERIOD:

From the First Settlements in DANMONIUM, to the Arrival of JULIUS CÆSAR, Fifty-Five Years before CHRIST.

CHAPTER I. — SECTION I.

THE INHABITANTS OF DANMONIUM.

THE original ſettlements of countries, and particularly of thoſe which lie at the moſt remote diſtances from the ſpot whence all the generations of mankind iſſued, are commonly enveloped in a cloud that the keeneſt eye cannot penetrate. But this obſcurity naturally awakens curioſity; and conjecture will, of courſe, ſtep in to relieve it. Here opens a ſpacious field for the wanderings of the imagination, eſpecially if it deſcry ſome glimmering light of hiſtory to direct its reſearches. By whom this iſland was firſt peopled, at what period, and where and in what manner the ſubſequent coloniſts of Britain formed their ſettlements, till the invaſion of Julius Cæſar, are points, which, tho' they have long exerciſed the ingenuity of hiſtorians, are, after every diſcuſſion, ſtill ambiguous.

That the Aborigines of Britain came from the neighbouring continent of Gaul, is the commonly-received opinion: but it has likewiſe been maintained that our primitive coloniſts emigrated from the eaſt.*

Some of our beſt antiquaries have been diſpoſed to fix the firſt colonization of the iſland about one thouſand years before Chriſt; referring chiefly, in ſupport of their arguments, to the following paſſage in Richard of Cirenceſter. "A. M. M. M. M. *circa hæc tempora cultam & habitatam primum Britanniam arbitrantur nonnulli. Cum illam ſalutarent Græci Phæniceſque mercatores.*" But the obvious meaning of this paſſage is, that about the year of the world three thouſand, (about one thouſand years before Chriſt) this iſland was, in general, cultivated and peopled in every part of it—inſomuch, that the Phenician and Greek merchants were beginning to trade with the natives. If this paſſage be cited to fix the date of the peopling of the iſland, it may be brought, at the ſame time, to fix the date of the Phenician and Grecian commerce with the Britiſh iſlanders. But, if we admit its authority with this double view, we muſt underſtand that the peopling of Britain and the Phenician trade commenced at the ſame inſtant.

* "The Saxon chronicle, ſays Sir William Jones, brings the firſt inhabitants of Britain from Armenia, while a late *very learned writer* concludes, after all his laborious reſearches, that the Goths or Scythians came from Perſia; and *another contends with great force*, that both the Iriſh and Old Britons proceeded, ſeverally, from the borders of the Caſpian—a coincidence of concluſions from different media, by perſons wholly unconnected, which could ſcarce have happened, if they were not grounded on ſolid principles." And Sir William Jones's concluſion, from a ſtill different medium, falls in with the reſt, to ſtrengthen the opinion of an eaſtern colonization.——Sheltered beneath theſe great authorities, and inſpired with "an ardor not my own," by the enthuſiaſm of a right honourable correſpondent, (whoſe hypothetical letters are enlivened with profeſſions of friendſhip and promiſes of patronage) I ventured to ſubmit the *theory* to which I allude in the text above—to conſideration and correction!—I preſumed not to introduce my ſpeculations into THE HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE—I obtruded them not on my ſubſcribers, but offered them to notice in my little volume of "HISTORICAL VIEWS,"—a volume which, though it coſt me a large ſum, thoſe ſubſcribers were perfectly welcome to receive or to reject.† In this conduct impartiality will diſcover, perhaps, no high degree, either of arrogance or impertinence.—"The Hiſtorical Views," (to ſay nothing of any hypotheſis) contain a great variety of curious matter drawn from the papers of Dean Milles, as well as the Palkian and the Portledge MSS.—and, after having furniſhed me with a few particulars which were judged neceſſary to the HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE, they preſent ſuch *documents*, *notes*, and *illuſtrations*, as may be accepted, by way of an APPENDIX to the chapter before us.

† Price 10s. 6d. to the public at large—to ſubſcribers 6s.

inſtant. This, however, is a manifeſt abſurdity. Who can imagine that a race of adventurers, juſt landed on a deſart iſland, could find themſelves immediately in a ſituation to eſtabliſh a mercantile connexion of any kind—much leſs, ſuch an intercourſe as the Phenician trade implies? By what divination were they inſtantaneouſly directed to the minerals of Danmonium—whether thoſe treaſures were deeply buried in the bowels of the earth, or whether they lay not far below the ſurface of it? By what wonderful proceſs could they ſo rapidly prepare their tin for exportation? Surely we might allow ſome time for the ſettling of emigrators on an unknown iſland—for clearing away part of its woods to make room for human habitations—for the culture of its ſoil, to ſupply the neceſſities of life; before we looked to the diſcovery of its ſubterranean riches. Such a diſcovery is generally prompted by motives of avarice, of curioſity, or of luxury—motives which do not operate till the immediate wants of life are ſatisfied. But, after thoſe productions of the earth were brought to light, could the natives (as I have already aſked) have ſuddenly converted them into articles of commerce? And, when the Danmonian tin was become a marketable commodity, was it not by a ſtrange concurrence of circumſtances, that a regular trade began that very moment, with ſo remote a people as the Phenician merchants?—The concluſion, therefore, to be drawn from this paſſage in Richard, is, that ſo far from being now firſt colonized, the iſland, about a thouſand years before Chriſt, was well cultured and peopled; and that foreign merchants had begun to trade with its inhabitants. So that the paſſage in queſtion, whilſt it memorizes the fertility and populouſneſs of the iſland, refers to the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh commerce. The inhabitation of the iſland muſt neceſſarily have taken place many centuries before.

The Belgæ, we find from Richard, made their expedition into this iſland from Gaul, three centuries and half before Chriſt. And not long after the ſettlement of the Belgæ, their ſovereign Divitiacus arrived and ſubdued a great part of the kingdom of the Britons. Hence many of the aboriginal Britons paſſed over into Ireland. But whatever was the ſucceſs of the Belgæ, it is certain, that the Britons of the coaſts very ſoon combined together to oppoſe the common enemy. Before the coming of the Romans, we find from Richard, that *geſtum eſt Caſſibelini cum civitatibus maritimis bellum.* Under Caſſibelinus the Britons proſecuted the war againſt the Belgæ: and, if Britiſh Exeter were ever occupied by the Belgæ, it was recovered by Caſſibelinus before the arrival of Cæſar.

In the mean time the Cimbri and the Carnabii (from the neighbouring continent alſo) had formed ſettlements in the weſt of the iſland.

On the whole, it may poſſibly appear, that whilſt the common idea of colonies from Gaul, muſt be admitted as true, the leſs popular notion of a prior colonization from the eaſt, may at leaſt be ſpeciouſly defended.

SECTION II.

THE DANMONIAN SETTLEMENTS, DIVISIONS OF LAND, AND GOVERNMENT.

IN the former ſection I enumerated the different emigrators from the eaſt, and from the continent of Gaul, by whom Danmonium was, ſucceſſively, peopled. To draw the line of their reſpective ſettlements in Danmonium, to mark the diviſions of their landed property, and to aſcertain their government, before the Roman arrival, muſt be the buſineſs of the preſent ſection.

In order to determine theſe points with ſome degree of preciſion, I ſhall firſt endeavour to fix the geography of Danmonium; adverting to the deſcriptions of Ptolemy and of Richard, as far as they relate to the weſtern part of the iſland.

In Ptolemy's deſcription of the weſtern ſide of the iſle which lies along the Iriſh and Vergivian ſeas, after the eſtuary Ουξελλα, we have Ηρακλειου ακρον—ιβ—γγ. Promontory of Hercules 14.00 53.00. Αντιουεσταιον ακρον και βολαγιον—ιε—ιβ λ. Promontory Antiveſtæum, ſometimes called Bolerium 11.00 52.30. Δανμονιου το κατ' ακρον—κβ—νε λ. Promontory Danmonium, called alſo Oerinum 12.00 51.30. In the deſcription of the next ſide, lying towards the ſouth, and bounded by the Britiſh ocean, after the promontory Oerinum,

num, come Κενιωνος ποὶ. εκδολαι ιδ νε λδ. Mouth of the river Cenion 40.00 51.45. Ταμαρη ποὶ. εκδολαι ιε ηγο νδ ς. Mouth of the river Tamarus 15.40 52.10. Ισκα ποὶ. εκδολαι ιξ νβ γ. Mouth of the river Iſaca 17.00 52.20. Αλαινε ποὶ. εκδολαι ιξ γο νβ ηγο. Mouth of the river Alænus 17.40 52.40. The Danmonii are placed next to the Durotriges. Μεθ ους δυσμικωτατοι Δουμνονιοι, εν οις πολεις—Next to the Durotriges, in the moſt weſtern part, are the Danmonii, among whom are theſe towns—Ουολιβα ιδ λδ νβ γ. Voluba 14.45 52.20. Ουξελα ιε νβ μδ. Uxela 15.00 52.45. Ταμαρη ιε νβ δ. Tamare 15.00 52.15. Ισκα ιξ λ νβ λδ. Iſca 17.30 52.45. In this geographical deſcription, the promontory of Hercules is, confeſſedly, Hertland Point, in the weſt corner of Devonſhire. The promontory *Antiveſtæum*, or *Bolerium*, is the Land's-End—perhaps called *Antweſterium*, from the Britiſh words *An diuez Tir*, which ſignify the Land's-End; and *Bolerium* from *Bel e rhin*, the head of a promontory. The promontory *Ocrinum* is the Lizard-Point in Cornwall; probably called *Ocrinum*, from *Och rhin*, a high promontory: and, the *Lizard* is, probably, of Britiſh derivation, from *Liſ-ard*, a lofty projection. Here ends Ptolemy's deſcription of the weſtern coaſt of Britain. In his deſcription of the next ſide, lying towards the ſouth, and bounded by the Britiſh ocean, Ptolemy mentions—the mouth of the river *Cenion*, which is ſuppoſed to be Falmouth Haven, ſo called from the Britiſh word *Genou*, a mouth; of which there is ſtill ſome veſtige in the name of a neighbouring town, *Tregony*. The river Tamarus retains its antient name, being called Tamar, from *Tamarav*, *gentle river*: and its mouth is Plymouth-Haven. The river Iſaca, or Iſca, is the Exe, which, paſſing Exeter, falls into the ſea at Exmouth. The river Alaenus is ſuppoſed to be the Axe, and its mouth Axmouth, It was, perhaps, called Alaenus, from *Alaun iu*, the full river. The towns of the Danmonii were *Voluba*, according to Camden and Baxter, Grampound, but in Horſley's opinion, Loſtwithiel—*Uxela*, ſuppoſed by Mr. Camden to be Loſtwithiel—by Mr. Baxter, Saltaſh—by Horſley, Exeter. *Tamare* was certainly a town upon the Tamar. Horſley thinks it was Saltaſh—but Camden and Baxter ſuppoſe it to be *Tamarton*, retaining its ancient name. *Iſca*, or *Iſca Danmoniorum*, was Exeter, the capital of the Danmonii. So much for the geography of Ptolemy, as far as it relates to Danmonium. To Antoninus, the Imperial Notitia, the anonymous Chorography, and the Itinerary of Richard, I ſhall have recourſe hereafter.

In the mean time, however, Richard's deſcriptions muſt not be neglected in fixing the geography of the iſland. The following is his deſcription of the weſt of Britain: "*Infra* Heduorum *terras ſiti erunt* Durotriges, *qui et* Morini *alias vocantur*. *Metropolin habebant* Durinum *et promontorium* Vindeliam. *In horum finibus ſenſim coarctatur Britannia, et immenſum efformare videtur brachium, quod irruptionem minitantem commode repellit oceanum. In hoc brachio, quæ intermiſſione* Uxellæ *amnis,* Heduorum *regioni protenditur, ſita erat regio* Cimbrorum. *Utrumne vero modernum* Walliæ *nomen dederint, an vero antiquior ſit* Cimbrorum *origo—non æque conſtat. Urbes illis præcipuæ* Termolus *et* Artavia. *Viſuntur hic, antiquis ſic dicta,* Herculis columnæ, *et non procul hinc inſula* Herculea. *Sed a fluminis* Uxellæ *finibus continuum procurrit montium jugum, cui nomen* Ocrinum, *extremumque ejus ad promontorium ejuſdem nominis extenditur. Ultra* Cimbros *extremum inſulæ angulum incolebant* Carnabii; *unde, forſitan, quod hodieque retinet nomen, obtinuit* Carnubia. *Urbes habebant* Muſidum *et* Halangium. *Cum vero has olim deſertas propemodum et incultas Britanniæ partes Romani numquam ſalutaverint, minoris omnino momenti urbes eorum fuiſſe videntur, et Hiſtoricis propterea neglectæ, Geographis tamen memorantur promuntoria* Bolerium *et* Antiveſtæum. *Memoratis modo populis in littore oceani auſtrum verſus affines ad Belgas-Allobroges, ſedem habebant* Danmonii, GENS OMNIUM VALIDISSIMA; *quæ ratio moviſſe videtur Ptolemæum, ut totum hunc terræ tractum qui in mare brachii inſtar prætenditur, illis adſcripſerit. Urbes habebant* Uxellam, Tamaram, Volubam, Ceniam, *omniumque matrem* Iſcam, *fluvio cognomini imminentem. Fluvii apud ipſos præcipui memorati modo* Iſca, Durius, Tamarus *atque* Cenius. *Ora eorum maritima promuntoria exhibet tria, de quibus mox paulo dicemus. Hanc regionem, utpote* METALLIS ABUNDANTEM *Phœnicibus Græcis et Gallis mercatoribus probe notam fuiſſe conſtat. Hi enim ob magnam, quam terra ferebat, ſtanni copiam eo ſua frequenter extendebant negotia; cujus rei præcipua ſunt documenta ſupra nominata tria promuntoria—* Helenis *ſcilicet,* Ocrimum *et* Κρειου μετωπον, *ut et nomina civitatum,* GRÆCAM PHENICIAMQUE ORIGINEM *redolentia. Ultra brachium in oceano ſitæ ſunt inſulæ* Sygdiles, *quæ etiam* Oeſtrominides *et* Caſſiterides *vocabantur, dictæ.*"

Such are our beſt documents relating to the geography of Danmonium: and I ſhould diſpoſe of our ſucceſſive coloniſts in the following manner. The Aboriginal colony (from the eaſt) occupied, perhaps,

at firſt, little more than the ſouth coaſts of Devonſhire. And they afterwards extended their ſettlements along the line of the Totoneſian ſhore, and occupied the country both to the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, whilſt they had the *Jugum Ocrinum*, or that mountainous tract which runs through Devonſhire and Cornwall, for their northern boundary. But; in proceſs of time; theſe ſettlements were thrown into great diſorder by the Belgæ from Gaul, who finally ſeated themſelves as a people beyond the eaſtern limits; and who, at the arrival of the Romans, were on a friendly footing with the Danmonii, or were induced at leaſt to unite their forces with the Aboriginal Britons, in oppoſition to a common enemy. We may obſerve, alſo, the Cimbri eſtabliſhing themſelves on the north-eaſt; and the Carnabii ſettling on the north-weſt. After all theſe agitations, it appears, that the whole of Devon and Cornwall, both the ſouth and north-ſide of the *Jugum Ocrinum* were reduced under the ſubjection of the Danmonii, before the arrival of the Romans.

Thus determining the Danmonian ſettlements, we may naturally enquire into the different ranks of the ſettlers, and mark the diſtribution of property according to thoſe ranks. The firſt buſineſs of the leader of a colony, muſt have been to aſſign eſtates to his chiefs: and the aſſignment of eſtates to each of the chiefs, would occaſion the country to be divided into *leſſer* or *greater* diſtricts; and *Devonſhire* to be parcelled into diſtricts coevally with the firſt plantation of it. Theſe *leſſer diſtricts* were ſimilar to our preſent *townſhips*, and the actual origin of them: and the manſion of the chief and his tenants, and the neighbouring cotes and adjacent lands would form *one diviſion* or *townſhip*. The manſion of another chief (with its appendages) formed a *ſecond* townſhip. And theſe little diviſions muſt have commenced with the firſt colony. And, perhaps, the adjoining towns and extenſive woods, were aſſigned in common, to a determinate number of *townſhips*. For the more regular adminiſtration of juſtice, a number of theſe townſhips were ſoon combined into one *cantred*. The ſouth of Danmonium, including all that tract of land that lies ſouth of the *Jugum Ocrinum*, from the borders of Dorſet to the Land's-End or the *Ocrinum Promontorium*, was, probably, divided into four cantreds; the *firſt* cantred extending from Dorſet to the river Iſca—the *ſecond*, from Iſca to the river Durius—the *third*, from Durius to the river Tamara—the *fourth*, from Tamara to the Ocrinum Promontorium. The north of Danmonium, including all that tract of land which lies north of the *Jugum Ocrinum*, from the Uxella to the eaſt, to the *Antiveſtæum Promontorium* to the weſt, naturally divides itſelf into two cantreds—the north-eaſt cantred, from Uxella to Cambala, inhabited by the Cimbri; and the weſtern cantred from Cambala to the *Antiveſtæum Promontorium*, inhabited by the Carnabii. Danmonium, then, was divided into ſix cantreds. But what communication originally ſubſiſted between the two cantreds north of the *Jugum Ocrinum*, and the four cantreds ſouth of this mountainous chain, or in what manner or in what period the cantreds, on either ſide of the hills, were ſo formed as to coaleſce into one kingdom, it may be difficult to conjecture. That they were all united into one kingdom, before the arrival of the Romans, is an undoubted fact. Mr. Whitaker informs us, that when the Romans invaded the iſland, the Danmonii had conquered the Cimbri and Carnabii, and uſurped their dominions. Certain it is, that, at this criſis, the names of Cimbri and Carnabii were ſunk in the name of Danmonii, and that all Devonſhire and Cornwall, in fact, was denominated Danmonium. As a certain number of *clanſhips*, therefore, were united to form a *cantred*; ſo ſeveral *cantreds (ſix* in Danmonium) were united to form a kingdom. Perhaps, the principal clanſhip in the cantred of Iſca, was ſituated on the banks of the Exe; and the manſion of the *chief*, was that faſtneſs or fortreſs in the woods, which gave riſe to the city of Exeter. In the cantred of Durius, Totnes, poſſibly, had its origin—in that of Tamara, Tamerton or Plymouth—in that of Cenius, Tregony. And, whilſt, among the Cimbri, we obſerve the clanſhip of Herton or the town of Hercules, we may trace, perhaps, Redruth, or the town of the Druids, in the country of the Carnabii. Thus was property diſtributed in Danmonium. And it was, conditionally, diſtributed by the ſovereign amongſt his ſubjects. After the ſovereign, ranked the chiefs, holding their lands immediately from the crown: inferior to the chiefs, the great body of the people were divided into two claſſes—the *free*, and the *complete villains*.

The regal government of Danmonium was not ſimply monarchical: the Druids, undoubtedly, participated with the Britiſh ſovereign, both in the civil and military government. With reſpect to the ſeats of judicature in the clanſhips, cantreds, or kingdom of Danmonium, it is very remarkable that we have many correſponding accounts proving the Britiſh courts to have been generally held in the

open

open air and on high places. The Britiſh courts of judicature were ſometimes called *Gorſeddau:* and theſe Gorſeddau were convened in the open air, on the ſummit or ſlope of a hill, near a pillar or pillars of ſtone, or within ſome appointed circle of ſtones, or ſome appropriated amphitheatre of ſtones and turf. In the cantred of Iſca there are ſeveral ſtone pillars and circles of ſtone, which are evidently druidical. Perhaps, in this cantred, there are few druidical ſtones more remarkable than two rocks in the pariſh of Widworthy, or that point more clearly to the judicial aſſemblies of the Britons. One of theſe ſtones is a large flint rock, ſituated at the northern extremity of the pariſh of Widworthy. It is known by the name of the grey-ſtone. It is five feet in height, and four in width and depth. And, at the ſouthern extremity of the pariſh, is another ſtone of nearly the ſame dimenſions. In the cantred of Durius, there ſeem to be a much greater number of druidical remains, than in the eaſtern part of Danmonium. On Hameldown in particular, in the pariſh of Manaton, is a large circle of ſtone, which is called Grimſpound. This circular line of ſtone incloſes an area of near three arces. And, on the area, are many ſmall circles, conſiſting of ſingle ſtones erect. That Grimſpound was the ſeat of judicature for the cantred of Durius, is no improbable ſuppoſition. For the cantred of Tamara, we may fix, I think, the ſeat of judicature at Crockerntorr, on Dartmoor: here, indeed, it ſeems already fixed at our hands. And I have ſcarcely a doubt but the ſtannary parliaments at this place were a continuation even to our own times of the old Britiſh courts, before the times of Julius Cæſar. Thoſe ſtannary parliaments were ſimilar in every point of reſemblance to the old Britiſh courts. Crockerntorr, from its ſituation in the middle of Exmoor foreſt, is undoubtedly a very ſtrange place for holding a meeting of any kind. Expoſed as it is to all the ſeverities of the weather, and diſtant as it always hath been within our times, or within the memory of man, from every human habitation, we might well be ſurpriſed that it ſhould have been choſen for the ſpot on which our laws were to be framed; unleſs ſome peculiar ſanctity had been attached to it in conſequence of its appropriation to legal or judicial purpoſes, from the earlieſt antiquity. Beſides, there is no other inſtance that I recollect, within our own times, of ſuch a court, in ſo expoſed and ſo remote a place. On this torr, not long ſince, was the warden's or preſident's chair, ſeats for the jurors, a high corner ſtone for the cryer of the court, and a table, all rudely hewn out of the rough moorſtone of the torr, together with a cavern, which for the convenience of our modern courts, was uſed in theſe latter ages as a repoſitory for wine. Notwithſtanding this proviſion, indeed, Crockerntorr was too wild and dreary a place for our legiſlators of the laſt generations; who, after opening their commiſſion, and ſwearing the jurors on this ſpot, merely to keep up the old formalities, uſually adjourned the court to one of the ſtannary towns. From the nature of this ſpot, open, wild, and remote, from the rocks that were the benches, and from the modes of proceeding, all ſo like the ancient courts, and ſo unlike the modern; I judge Crockerntorr to have been the court of a cantred, or its place of convention, for the purpoſes of the legiſlature. And this cantred, according to my diviſion of Danmonium, muſt have been Tamara. In the cantred of the Cimbri, we may fix the judgment ſeat, amidſt that wild receſs, *the valley of ſtones*; where thoſe learned antiquarians, Lyttelton and Milles, had imagined a variety of druidical monuments. "I was pleaſed (ſays Lyttelton in a letter to Milles) with the rude romantic ſcenes between Comb-martin and Linton, and particularly with what you apprehend to be a druid *gorſeddau*." This *gorſeddau* lies oppoſite to a karn of rocks, which is called the *Cheeſe-wring*. According to Cæſar and other ancient authors, there was an Archdruid—to whom appeals were made from the tribunals of the inferior judges, and who always held an annual court at a fixed time, in ſome central ſituation. If we confine ourſelves within the limits of Devonſhire and Cornwall, and fix an archidruidical ſeat in the weſt, I ſhould imagine that Drewſteignton would be the moſt eligible ſpot. The very name of *Drewſteignton* inſtantly determines its original appropriation to the Druids. And that this "*town of the Druids upon the river Teign*," was the favourite reſort of the Druids, is evident from a great variety of druidical remains which the moſt incurious ſpectator muſt neceſſarily obſerve, in the neighbourhood of the town, and which will hereafter be deſcribed. The only remaining Cromlech in Devonſhire, marks this ſpot as more peculiarly the ſeat of the Druids: and the Archdruid, perhaps, could not have choſen a more convenient place for his annual aſſembly.

Such, then, are my conjectures on the ſubject of our Danmonian government. Who our governors were, it would be vain to enquire. It would be fruitleſs to ſearch for the names of the ſubordinate chieftains,

chieftains, or of the cantred Druids; when the chronicled names of our kings are, I conceive, for the moſt part, fabricated. Who our kings were, the Britiſh chronicles pretend to tell us: yet if we look into remote antiquity, with a view of diſcovering the ſucceſſion of our weſtern princes, we ſhall find, perhaps, not a ſingle record that merits our notice, in the light of an hiſtorical document. That Brute, commencing his reign over the Britons in the year of the world two thouſand eight hundred and fifty-nine, aſſigned theſe weſtern territories to his valorous companion Corinæus, as the reward of an aſtoniſhing victory over the giant Gogmagog, whom the latter precipitated down the Plymouth cliff, is not literally the language of truth. But the founder of the weſtern kingdom had numerous ſucceſſors to ſhare his honors: and if, when facts are wanting, we are willing to ſeize on fable to ſupply the deficiency, we may contemplate, for more than a thouſand years, the imaginary princes of Danmonium. Yet the eye wanders with diſſatisfaction and diſguſt over a long and dreary tract of time, which ſeems diverſified only by chimeras. Contenting myſelf, therefore, with a few obſervations on the reputed rulers of the weſt, before the time of Cæſar, I ſhall quickly haſten to more intereſting enquiries. The annaliſt informs us, with all the gravity of truth, that about the time of the prophet Samuel, Guendolen the daughter of our hero, enjoyed Danmonium as her paternal inheritance. The moſt remarkable of her ſucceſſors were Heninus, who married a daughter of King Lear, and his ſon Cunedagius, who filled the throne at the time of the building of Rome; and the two brothers, Belinus and Brennus, to the firſt of whom were allotted Loegria, and Cambria or Danmonium—to the ſecond, all from the river Humber to Cathneſs in Scotland. To Belinus and Brennus is aſcribed the demolition of Rome: and, what is rather remarkable with reſpect to the ſacking that great city, there is only the difference of twenty years between the Britiſh chronology and the Roman faſti. But to memorize the fictitious actions of theſe princes would be tedious. It was in the year three thouſand nine hundred and forty-ſix, that Britain, invaded by Julius Cæſar, began to experience the ſhock of the Roman arms: and Theomantius, the ſecond ſon of the famous Britiſh King Caſſibelan, was, at this moment, Duke of Danmonium.

SECTION III.

THE RELIGION OF DANMONIUM.

THE earlier inhabitants of the iſland, in proportion as they were known to the nations around them, became, more and more, the objects of curioſity. The various ſingularities, that ſo ſtrongly marked the Danmonians, muſt have ſtood forth prominent and bold, in contraſt with the general European feature. Among theſe national peculiarities, the religion of Danmonium was alſo new: and ſo ſtriking was its character of ſanctity and wiſdom, that it attracted the attention of the more learned and inquiſitive among the Gauls, who were before unacquainted with the aboriginal iſlanders. This religion was Druidiſm. Among the rites of Druidiſm, it was the human ſacrifice, which chiefly aſtoniſhed the nations of Europe. Mr. Bryant is of opinion, that this myſtical ſacrifice was a typical repreſentation of the great vicarial ſacrifice that was to come. At firſt, there is no doubt but the Druids offered up their human victims with views the moſt ſublime. The Druids maintained, *quod pro vita hominis niſi vita hominis reddatur, non poſſe aliter deorum immortalium numen placari.* This myſterious doctrine ſeems not of men, but of God! It points out, I think, THE ONE GREAT SACRIFICE FOR THE SINS OF THE WHOLE WORLD! But after the Phenician colonies had mixed with the primeval Britons, this degenerated prieſthood delighted in human blood; and their victims, though ſometimes beaſts, were oftener men. The turnings of the body during the times of worſhip, was a ceremony characteriſtic of Druidiſm. The numerous *round monuments* in Danmonium were formed for the purpoſe of this myſterious rite. In ſeveral of the Scottiſh iſles, at this day, the vulgar never approach "the fire hallowing karne," without walking three times round it from eaſt to weſt, according to the courſe of the ſun. The Druids probably turned ſunways, in order to bleſs and worſhip their gods; and the contrary way, when they intended to curſe and deſtroy their enemies. The firſt kind

of turning has been called the *deiſol:* the ſecond the *tüaphol.* Tacitus alludes to the latter in a very remarkable paſſage: *Druidæque circum preces diras, ſublatis ad cælum manibus, fundentes, novitate aſpectus perculere milites.* The Roman ſoldiers, we ſee, were terrified by the novelty of this rite—a plain proof that it was unknown to thoſe countries which had been ſubject to the Roman yoke. The holy fires of the Druids may alſo deſerve our notice. We have, at this day, traces of the fire-worſhip of the Druids, in ſeveral cuſtoms both of the Devonians and the Corniſh: but, in Ireland, we may ſtill ſee the holy fires in all their ſolemnity.

In what conſecrated places or temples theſe religious rites were celebrated, ſeems to be the next enquiry: and it appears that they were, for the moſt part, celebrated in the midſt of groves. The myſterious ſilence of an ancient wood, diffuſes even a ſhade of awe over minds that are yet ſuperior to ſuperſtitious credulity. The majeſtic gloom, therefore, of their conſecrated oaks, muſt have impreſt the leſs informed multitude with every ſenſation of terror that might be neceſſary to the ſupport of their religion, and the dignity of the prieſthood. The religious wood was generally ſituated on the top of a hill or mountain; where the Druids erected their fanes and their altars. The temple was ſeldom any other than a rude circle of rock, perpendicularly raiſed. That particular places and temples in Danmonium were appropriated to particular deities, is an unqueſtionable fact. Borlaſe tells us, that the old Britiſh appellation of the Caſſiterides or Scilly Iſlands, was *Sulleh* or *Sylleh*—which ſignifies *rocks conſecrated to the ſun.* This anſwers to the temples of Iran, which were dedicated to the ſun and the planets; and the ſacred ceremonies of Iran are repreſented by ſculptures in the ruined city of Jemſchid. And a number of places in Danmonium ſtill preſerve in their names the laſting memorials of the Britiſh deities. In *Treſadarn*, we have the *town* or *houſe of Saturn*—in *Nanſadarn*, the *valley of Saturn.* And many of the enormous rocks, which riſe with peculiar grandeur in thoſe wild places, were undoubtedly appropriated to the fire-worſhip of the god. We have, alſo, places in Danmonium, which retain the names of Mars and of Mercury, as *Tremer*, the *town of Mars*, and *Gun-Mar'r*, and *Kelli-Mar'r*, the *downs* and the *grove of Mercury.* It was in the Phenician age, the corrupted age of Druidiſm, that temples were erected to *Beliſama*, or *the Queen of Heaven*, both in the metropolis of the iſland, and in the chief city of Danmonium; that a temple was conſecrated to *Onca*, at Bath; and that ſacred buildings were probably frequented at the *Start-point*, by the votaries of *Aſtarte*, and at the promontory of *Hertland*, by the worſhippers of *Hercules.*

With reſpect to the religion of the Belgæ, and of the other continental tribes, I ſhall not attempt to characterize it. Certain it is, that before the time of Cæſar, the Gauls were in poſſeſſion of Druidiſm, though in a very imperfect ſtate: they diſplayed, however, ſome proof both of wiſdom and of diffidence, whilſt, conſcious of their religious inferiority, and not aſhamed to avow it, they frequently recurred for inſtruction to the Aborigines of Britain!

SECTION IV.

THE CIVIL, MILITARY, AND RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE.

WITH reſpect to the architecture of the Danmonians, nothing can be advanced with certainty. But the ſituation of the Britiſh houſes, and the firſt towns of the Britons, have been deſcribed by ſeveral authors. If we imagine a ſtrong fortified *manſion-houſe* built on the ſide of a hill, and a cluſter of *inferior habitations* riſing on the bank of a river, immediately under the eye of a fortreſs, and a *road* winding through the valley, and ſloping away till it gain the higher grounds, and a *beacon* on the natural or artificial eminence overlooking the whole, and commanding the circumjacent country, we may conceive a tolerable idea of a Britiſh town as repreſented in its primeval rudeneſs. That there are, at this day, relics of ſuch habitations and military works on the hills or amidſt the combes and cliffs of Danmonium, would appear without much labor of inveſtigation. Of the round houſes of the Britons, Dartmoor, perhaps, might furniſh us with ſome remains. There are a great number of round

round ſtructures ſcattered over this extenſive moor. They are built with ſtone, and, in general, reſemble the Britiſh houſe in their dimenſions, as well as the rotundity of their form. But, unfortunately, they are all roofleſs: the bare walls only remain: and theſe walls are, for the moſt part, in a very ruinous condition. Towards Whiſton's wood, theſe houſes ſeem to be in a leſs dilapidated ſtate. And here, as in ſeveral other places on the moor, they lie contiguous to each other, ſo as to ſuggeſt the idea of a village or town. The common notion is, that they were erected to ſecure the flocks and herds of the Danmonians againſt wolves and other wild beaſts which infeſted the country. But a great part of Dartmoor was probably peopled in ancient times: and tradition concurs with probability, in ſettling this opinion. All the inhabitants of the ſkirts of the foreſt, relate as a certain fact, which their fathers had told them, that "the hill-country was peopled, whilſt the vallies were full of ſerpents and ravenous beaſts." The foreſt was once full of trees: and as the Britons invariably preferred the woods to the plains, there is no doubt but they erected many fortreſſes on the ſylvan heights of Dartmoor. Indeed the round walls I have juſt noticed, admitting that they were mere pens for flocks, would tend to prove the inhabitation of Dartmoor; ſince the Britons, like the Arabs, had always apartments for their cattle near their own. In Whiſton's wood, then, and in the ruinous cabins around it, we may contemplate the features of a Danmonian clanſhip. Of the beacons in Danmonium, we have numerous ruins: and there are a few entire, both to the ſouth and * north of the Jugum Ocrinum.

The

* In ſome of theſe beacons (particularly in the north of Devon) there are large excavations. On the ſouth-ſide of the Jugum Ocrinum, there was, probably, a line of beacons that ran from the eaſtern limits of Danmonium (the country of the Durotriges or Morini) along to the Ocrinum Promontorium, its weſtern extremity. Membury-beacon, near the eaſtern limits, would look far into Devonſhire: and a beacon would not be uſeleſs at Axbridge; the bearings from which (to notice preſent objects) are Colyton church, one mile N. N. W. Shute-hill, three miles N. Muſbury-camp, two miles E. N. E. Axmouth church, one mile S. Hogſdown-hill, one mile S. by E. The bearings from Hogſdown-hill over Axmouth, are—Colyford, one mile due N. Colyton, a point to the W. Axminſter, ſix miles, N. E. From the hill, two miles S. E. of Colyton, where, poſſibly, was a beacon—Axmouth-head, three miles S. S. E. Axmouth-town, two miles S. E. Combe-Pyne, four miles E. by S. Muſbury-church, three miles due E. Axminſter-church, ſix miles between N. E. by N. and E. N. N. Shute-hill, four miles N. E. Membury-beacon, between N. E. by N. and N. E. two little hills by Beer, two miles S. The bearings from Shute-hill by the beacon, are Axminſter, three miles E. Membury-church, four miles N. E. by N. Muſbury-church, two miles S. by E. Old Shute-houſe, half-a-mile W. by N. Watton-pen, three miles W. S. W. Widworthy, two miles N. W. by W. On Sidmouth-hill, in the road to Salcombe, a beacon might have been erected in former times. The bearings from this eminence are, Sidbury-caſtle N. Dulverton-hill, N. W. by N. Harpford-beacon, N. N. W. North-end of Sidmouth-hill N. W. Sidmouth-church and Peak-hill W. by S. the greateſt headland between W. S. W. and S. W. by S. Harpford-beacon N. N. W. might correſpond with the beacon on Sidmouth-hill. On Beacon-hill, a part of Blackdown, ſtands a beacon perfectly round. Hembury-ford commands a large tract of country. The bearings from Hembury are Broad-hembury church, one mile and half, N. by W. Samford-Peverell-church, ſixteen miles N. N. W. Willand-church, ſix miles between N. W. by N. and N. N. W. Halberton-church, nine miles, between N. W. and N. W. by N. Columbton, ſix miles and three-quarters N. W. Bradninch, ſeven miles W. N. W. Cadbury-caſtle and Silverton, twelve miles W. by N. Rewe, a little to the left. Plymtree, three miles between W. and W. by N. Thorverton, twelve miles W. Clyſt-hydon, four miles W. Broad-clyſt, ten miles W. by S. Pehembury, two miles W. by S. Talaton, three miles W. S. W. Streetway-head, S. W. Ottery, ſix miles S. W. by S. Otterton-pool, the ſame. Bokerel, one mile S. S. E. Gittiſham, half-a-point more to the S. Auleſcombe, a mile and half S. E. Honiton, three miles, half-a-point more to the E. Hightorr-rocks, thirty-five miles W. S. W. The obeliſk at Mamhead between S. W. and S. W. by W. There was formerly a beacon on Warborough-hill, in the pariſh of Kenton, where a fire being kindled, would inſtantly communicate with Woodbury-hill, on the other ſide of the river Exe. On Haldon-hill, there were, doubtleſs, ſeveral beacons in the Britiſh Period. The following are the bearings from the point of the Roman road, on Haldon, overlooking Exeter. Exeter, ſix miles, twenty degrees to the E. of N. Whiſton-church, due N. Alphington-church, ten degrees E. of N. Ken-ford, a little to the eaſt of Exeter. Ken-church, N. E. Exminſter, fifty odd degrees from N. Topſham, ſixty degrees. Powderham, E. Beyond it, Peakhill in the ſame line. Sidmouth-gap, eighty degrees from N. And Woodbury-caſtle in a line with it. Exmouth-point, and ope of the river, twenty degrees S. of E. On a hill on Radway eſtate, in Biſhop's-teignton, are the remains of a beacon. A lane, called Beacon-lane, leads W. from Hennock village, to an eminence that bears the name of Halſewood-hill. Here ſtood a beacon, the traces of which were viſible a ſhort time ſince. In the Southams, alſo, beacons may be traced; the link between thoſe already noticed, and the beacons on the ſouthern coaſts of Cornwall. The bearings taken from Fire-beacon-hill, on Bozumſcale, in the pariſh of Ditſham, are as follows: The ſummit of the hill by Ivy-bridge, W. N. W. Brent-hill, N. W. by W. Aſhprington-church, four miles N. W. Holn-church, N. W. by N. Broadhempſton-church, eight miles N. N. W. Totnes, a little more to the north, ſix miles. Dartington, a little more to the north of Totnes. Hightorr-rock N. Torr and Mary-church, eight miles, N. E. Ditſham-church, one mile N. N. E. Eaſt-point of Torbay N. E. by N. Opening of the harbour of Dartmouth S. S. E. Tunſtal-church, two miles ſouth. On the ſkirts of Dartmoor, in the pariſh of Ugborough, are four vaſt heaps of ſtones, oval and concavated. One of theſe is called *Sharpitorre*, from the ſhape, I ſuppoſe, of the eminence on which it is placed. The largeſt and two leaſt lie on the oppoſite ſide of a vale, and are by the moor-men called *Dree-berries*, doubtleſs a corruption of *three barrows*. On entering from the waſte into the incloſed lands of Ugborough, we paſs to the ſouth, between Ubber Eaſt, and Weſt beacons, two ſteep and lofty hills, or rather rocks, ſeen far and wide, and each commanding proſpects ſurpriſingly extenſive. From the one, may be ſurveyed a conſiderable part of Eaſt Devon, with the weſtern coaſt of Dorſet. The other (twelve miles diſtant) looks down on Plymouth-ſound, and over the S. W. of Devon, deep into the S. E. of Cornwall: and, from both, we have numberleſs grand views of the Britiſh channel. Thus was the chain of beacons extended to the moſt weſterly extremity of the iſland. In the ſame manner, on the north ſide of the Jugum Ocrinum, there were, probably, communications through the whole country of the Cimbri and the Carnabii, from the river Uxella to the Antiveſtæum promontorium. In the pariſh of Stoodley, there is a noble eminence, which the Danmonians muſt ſoon have occupied. From the centre, where Stoodley-beacon was fixed, the ground riſes gradually, till it comes to the inner bank; between which and the outer bank, there is a fall or ditch. This work is nearly circular, and contains about half an acre, including the entrenchments. It is on the ſummit of a high hill, and affords a very extenſive proſpect, eſpecially towards the N. and N. W. ſo that the Severn ſea may thence be plainly ſeen. It alſo commands Dartmoor, to the W. and S. W. But the proſpect to the E. and S. E. is not ſo extenſive; nor the hill ſo ſteep, on the E. and S. as on the N. and W. It is ſituated to the N. W. of Stoodley-town. About a furlong N. of North-Molton, is a large hill, called Beacon-hill, from the beacon or light-houſe, which was ſtanding not long ſince. On the E. adjacent to this, is an open tract of ground, called Old-Park, which was a deer-park. The wall that incloſed it, is ſtill ſtanding in ſome places; in

others

The idea of the Britiſh fortreſs in the woods is, undoubtedly, juſt: but, amidſt the numerous clanſhips, there were, probably, a few ſuperior towns. What time the city of Exeter was built, or who was its founder, it is impoſſible to determine; ſince probability is all we have to expect in theſe obſcure diſcuſſions. Izacke, therefore, too confidently ſays, that "Exeter, he finds, was built before London, even at Brute's firſt landing here, by his nephew Corinæus, on whom Brute beſtowed this weſtern county, A. M. 2855—the ſame being before Chriſt's incarnation one thouſand one hundred years and upwards—and preſently, thereafter, Brute built London, calling it Troynovant." There was, aſſuredly, a Britiſh town, of very high antiquity, on the banks of the Exe; if not exactly on the ſcite of the preſent Exeter, yet at no great diſtance from it. In attempting to fix the ſcite of the Britiſh Exeter, there are many difficulties. Some name, or ſome record, or both, ſhould aſcertain the point; and tradition ſhould, alſo, come in: but we have neither records nor tradition to aſſiſt our enquiries. We are left to the uncertain guidance of mere names. Exeter had various Britiſh appellations. That it was ſituated in the midſt of woods, is evident from its Britiſh name *Penhulgoile*, or *the proſperous chief town in the wood*. Not that theſe woods immediately overſhadowed the town. They muſt have covered the hills at diſtance; where nature purſued "her horizontal march, with ſweeping train of foreſt." But the appellation of *Penhulgoile* is vague: nothing can be deduced from it. One of the names of the Britiſh Exeter, however, points out the nature of the ſoil on which it ſtood: and the word is *Caerath*, which ſignifies *the city of the red ſoil*. This the Britons applied to Exeter. And *Rougemont*, or the *Red-Mount*, correſponding with this name, would lead us to fix the original Exeter at Rougemont-Caſtle, where the color of the whole mound is *deep red*. In the mean time, the name of *Iſca*, derived from its river, and *Caeriſk*, the *water-city*, or the *city on the river*, would bring the original town, perhaps, more to the weſt. Perhaps theſe appellations may be brought to reflect light on each other, if we conceive the Britiſh city to have occupied the whole intermediate ſpace between Rougemont and the Iſland. And indeed, all the Britiſh names of Exeter, ambiguous as they are with regard to its ſituation, very plainly mark its ſuperiority over the Danmonian towns; a diſtinction, doubtleſs, owing to the extent of its buildings. In *Penhulgoile (the proſperous chief town in the wood)* in *Caerath (the city of the red ſoil)* and *Caeriſk (the city on the waters)* we cannot but ſee its eminence. And *Pencaer*, or *the chief city* (another name of Exeter) more peculiarly points out its greatneſs. In the mean time, I think it highly probable that there were towns in each of the cantreds, more reſpectable than are generally attributed to the Britons. Richard mentions the *oſtium Iſcæ fluvii:* And, from the mercantile character of the Danmonians, I ſhould conceive a town of ſome conſequence to have been built at the mouth of the Exe. In this commercial light, *Okehamton*, alſo, riſes to view; ſituated on the *Ocrinum Jugum*, by the rivers *Ockment*, and preſerving the communication between the metropolis of Danmonium and the country to the north of this chain of mountains: and Okehamton, in a line with Exeter, might have been included in the cantred of Iſca. But Drewſteignton, the town of *the Druids upon the Teign*, was exceeded, perhaps, only by the metropolis in extent or magnificence of building. Its name announces it to have been *the chief town of the Druids upon the Teign*. As Exeter was probably ſupported by its manufacturers and merchants, ſo Drewſteignton might have been ſupported

others it is to be traced. On this plot of ground, on the ſummit of an high hill (above the level of the town) was a fortification. Part of the rampart and ditch is ſtill viſible—and through this park runs the *Mole*, in a line almoſt N. and S. Bratton-down, the turf of which is as ſmooth as a bowling-green, and nearly as level, commands an extenſive view of the country round; in which circular ſurvey lies Youlſton on the N. W. and nearer at hand, Arlington; the tower of Bratton; Hertland-Point; and towards the eaſt, Exmoor. On all the circumjacent eminences, beacons are diſcoverable; in ſome places ſeveral together. And theſe beacons are in the form of barrows, except that they are not conical: indeed, they have the cone, as it were, inverted, and are hollowed out in the middle. Some of them are of conſiderable magnitude; being, in diameter, no leſs than ſixty feet. With reſpect to the uſe of theſe hollows, there may be ſome reaſon in the conjecture, that, as intelligence was conveyed from beacon to beacon, during the darkneſs of the night, by means of fires, ſuch excavations may have been formed to prevent the extinction of thoſe fires through the violence of the winds—ſince, in the hollow, the fuel would be undiſturbed, and the flame would aſcend above the ſummit of the beacon, ſufficient to anſwer the purpoſe. On Berry-down are ſeveral tumuli, and a beacon. And at High-*Bickington* were ancient *beacons*—whence, indeed, its name: and this is one of the higheſt ſpots in the whole county of Devon. The mount of Torrington-caſtle was, probably, a Britiſh beacon. And a beacon on the hills above Stratton, would communicate with all the heights along the northern coaſt of Cornwall. To connect the ſouthern and the northern hills of Devon and Cornwall, there would be a line of beacons, alſo, along the Jugum Ocrinum. *Cawſon*, one of the principal heights of Dartmoor, ſeems to have been formerly a *beacon*. That it was uſed as ſuch, indeed, is confirmed by the tradition of the country. But it would be tedious to enumerate the beacons on the Dartmoor hills. It is already ſufficiently clear, that the intelligence of any invaſion of Danmonium from the eaſt, or on the ſouth or north coaſts, might be communicated through Devonſhire and Cornwall by a rapid ſucceſſion of beacon-fires. And we find beacons familiarly in uſe among the primitive Britons, and the Highlanders. The beſieged capital of one of our northern iſles, in the third century, actually lighted up a fire upon a tower; and Fingal inſtantly knew "the green flame edged with ſmoke," to be a token of attack and diſtreſs. And there are, to this day, ſeveral karnes or heaps of ſtones, upon the heights, along the coaſt of the Harries, on which the inhabitants uſed to burn heath, as a ſignal of an approaching enemy.

ported by its prieſts. That it was their favourite reſidence, is clearly proved by the many Druidical veſtiges around it. It has not flouriſhed, indeed, as a town for ages: but this is no objection to my ſuppoſition. As Druidiſm declined, its chief manſion ſunk: and with its Druids, Drewſteignton periſhed. Nor is it likely that the Romans would attempt to prop the mouldering ruin. The Romans would rather have razed it to the ground. They were the inveterate enemies of Druidiſm: and its chief ſeat was, probably, the firſt object of their vengeance. And Totnes, from its high antiquity, has, doubtleſs, ſome claim to diſtinction among the Britiſh towns. Totnes is ſituated on the aſcent of a rocky hill. It may be deſcribed, at preſent, as one good ſtreet about a mile in length, from eaſt to weſt. It was once walled, and had four gates. Nor ought we to forget Armenton. Baxter in his gloſſary maintains, that Armenton or Arminton, was the *Ardua* of Anonymous Ravennas, and that this was an erroneous tranſcript of Armina—*Ar-min-au, ad labium undæ*—ſo called by the Britons. According to this writer, therefore, it was an ancient Britiſh town. And where could the firſt Britons have more commodiouſly fixed their habitations, than on the banks of the river *Arme?* The town of Plymton ſeems to be marked as Britiſh by its conſpicuous mound. The *Tamara* of Ptolemy and of Richard, which is ſtill echoed by *Tamerton*, was, aſſuredly, a town of the Danmonians; and placed on the banks of ſuch a fine river as the Tamar, it was, probably, a town of high commercial character. And the Voluba and Uxella of Ptolemy and Richard, as well as the Cenia of Richard, in the more weſtern parts of Danmonium, muſt be placed among the ancient towns of the Britons. In the mean time *Termolus* and *Artavia*, which Richard attributes to the Cimbri, and *Muſidum* and *Halangium*, which the ſame writer places among the Carnabii, are to be conſidered as flouriſhing towns before the Roman arrival: and, though not noticed by the ancient geographers, *Redruth* or *the Druid's-town*, is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed by the caſtle of Karnbre in its vicinity.

Thus, then, have I placed the *civil* architecture of Danmonium in a more reſpectable light than it is generally conſidered. And, according to this theory, the *military* architecture of the Britons muſt proportionably riſe in our eſteem.

It is likely that in proceſs of time, the beacon became the *keep* of a caſtle. The caſtle of Rougemont ſtands on the higheſt part of the hill on which Exeter is built, and on the N. E. extremity. The mount was, probably, volcanic; and the maſonry on the top of it raiſed by the labor of the ancient Britons: but the outworks muſt be attributed to ſubſequent times. Okehamton caſtle, which ſtands a little weſt of the centre of the county, and near the town of Okehamton, is ſaid to have been built by Baldwin *de Brioniis*, who, as it appears from Domeſday-book, was in poſſeſſion of it, when that ſurvey was taken. But I think this caſtle has the appearance of much higher antiquity. Its ſcite near *Ockinton* (the town on the *Ock*) and juſt on the *Ocrinum Jugum*, which carries with it the name of the river, ſuggeſts to us the idea of a Britiſh fortreſs; whilſt its artificial mount, thrown up on ſo commanding a ſpot, ſeems equally calculated for the purpoſes of a colonial landmark, a beacon, or a keep. At preſent Okehamton caſtle is in ruins; though there remains a part of the keep, and ſome fragments of high walls, the ſolidity of which, together with their advantageous ſituation, and the ſpace they occupy, clearly evinces that, when entire, this caſtle was both ſtrong and extenſive. The caſtle of Totnes ſtands on the N. W. ſide of the town, not far from the ruins of the north-gate. Its keep, of great acclivity, riſes to a towering height, and commands the circumjacent country to a vaſt extent. The mount of earth at Plymton was, doubtleſs, thrown up by the Britons. This mount of a pyramidical form, is about two hundred feet in circumference, and ſeventy in height: on the top, it has a circular wall.

In the mean time, there were roads, which not only paſſed from town to town, but formed extenſive communications through Danmonium and the neighbouring kingdoms. That Belinus made a high road through the whole length of the iſland, is aſſerted by our chronicles: but this, ſurely, is apocryphal. The exiſtence of Britiſh roads may be maintained on better authority. The trading ſpirit of the Danmonians could not have reſted for a moment without ſuch communications. Before the Romans (ſays Mr. Whitaker) there were, probably, ſeveral ways in the ſouthern parts of the iſland; which had been previouſly laid out, though rudely, for the public uſe, and adapted, though indifferently, to the conveyance of its natural commodities to the ports, and to the introduction of foreign from them. Mr. Whitaker plainly proves, that the two great roads of the *Watling* and *Ikening* ſtreets

(the firſt leading to the *Guetheli* or *Gatheli* of Ireland—the ſecond to the *Iceni* of the eaſtern coaſt) were originally undertaken and executed before the invaſion of the Romans. "Both muſt have been begun, ſays he, by the Britons of the ſouth countries: and, what is very extraordinary, both plainly appear to have commenced from the ſouth."

From the *civil* and *military* buildings of the Danmonii, let us paſs to the *religious*. The veſtiges of Druidiſm that are to be traced in Danmonium, muſt be our chief guide, on the preſent ſubject. I ſhall deſcribe our Druidical monuments in the following order—*the Rock-Idol—the Logan-Stone—the Rock-Baſon—the ſingle Stone-Pillar—two, three, or more Stone-Pillars—Circular Stone-Pillars—Inſcribed Stone-Pillars*—and *the Cromlech*.——In Danmonium, the Druids profeſſed to believe, that rocky places were the favourite abodes of their divinities. And wherever we find ſtones, which are at the ſame time maſſy and miſhapen, there we look for the druidical gods. Vaſtneſs, in ſhort, and rudeneſs, were the characteriſtics of the Druid *Rock-Idols*. In Cornwall, Borlaſe has noticed a great number of theſe ſtone deities; though he ſeems to have indulged his fancy in attempting to give exact and diſcriminating delineations of idols that mock deſcription. In Devonſhire, we have an ample field for ſuch inveſtigation. But the misfortune is, that nature has exhibited her wild ſcenery in ſo many places, that we know not whither to direct our firſt attention. She has ſcattered the rocks around us ſo profuſely, that we are afraid to fix on a Druid-Idol, leſt the neighbouring maſs ſhould have the ſame pretenſions to adoration; and all the ſtones upon the hills and in the vallies ſhould ſtart up into divinities. If Bowerman's-Noſe, for inſtance, in the vicinity of Dartmoor, be conſidered as a rock-idol of the Druids, there is ſcarcely a torr on the foreſt, or its environs, but may claim the ſame diſtinction. Yet this enormous maſs of ſtone upon Heighen-down, in Manaton, hath been marked as druidical. Placed on a moſt elevated ſpot, it riſes to the height of more than fifty feet. Viewed at a diſtance, it has the appearance of a human figure: and its gigantic form has given riſe to a variety of fables. On approaching it, we find that it conſiſts of ſeveral ledges of granite, piled one upon another, in the rudeſt manner. If, however, we bow down to this granitical god, we ſhall meet deities at every ſtep; whilſt Hightorr, a hundred feet in height, the torrs of Bellever and of Heſſary—whilſt Miſtorr, and the torr of Ham, Steeperton-torr, and Miltorr and Rowtorr, frown on us with new majeſty. Thus Dartmoor would be one wide Druid temple; and its dark waſte, now conſecrated ground, would breathe a browner horror. In the pariſh of Drewſteignton, which ſeems to have been ſingled out by the Druids as the peculiar ſeat of their religion, there is, at the end of a down, at no gteat diſtance from the Cromlech, an awful precipice; where the rocks are divulſed into gloomy chaſms, and terminate abruptly in a perpendicular manner. Than this ſpot, none could be more adapted to religious worſhip *ſub dio*, or to the accommodation of a numerous aſſembly. One rock in particular, about ſixteen feet high, detached from other maſſes and plain on the ſuperficies, the quoit of which hanging over the ſtratum below, projects three or four feet, appeared well ſituated for an orator to addreſs the multitude. Adjoining to this ſpot is another detached body, moſt ſingular in its appearance—having two ledges approaching towards each other, yet not touching, being ſeparated by a perpendicular hollow about a foot wide, through which may be diſcerned other rocks lying behind. Over theſe, in the manner of a Cromlech, a tranſverſe enormous impoſt ſuperimpends, decorated with old fantaſtic ivy, and tufted with a moſs peculiar to the moorſtone. At a little diſtance from Grimſpound, on Hameldown, in Manaton, is *Grimſtorr*; to the ſouth of which, on Withecombe common, is Broad-burrow, and ſtill further ſouth, Three-burrows. About four miles from Aſhburton, in the pariſh of Dean-Prior, the vale of Dean-Burn unites the terrible and the graceful in ſo ſtriking a manner, that to enter this receſs hath the effect of enchantment; whilſt enormous rocks ſeem to cloſe around us, amidſt the deep foliage of venerable trees, and the roar of torrents. And Dean-Burn would yield a noble machinery for working on ſuperſtitious minds under the direction of the Druids. In the mean time, ſhapeleſs piles of ſtone, on Exmoor or the adjacent country, might be approached as rock-idols of the Britons. The Valley of Stones, indeed, in the vicinity of Exmoor, is ſo awfully magnificent, that we need not hefitate in pronouncing it to have been the favourite reſidence of Druidiſm. And the country around it, is peculiarly wild and romantic. This valley is about half a mile in length, and, in general, about three hundred feet in breadth, ſituated between two hills, covered with an immenſe quantity of ſtones, and terminated by rocks which riſe to a great height, and preſent a proſpect uncommonly groteſque.

At

At an opening between the rocks, towards the close of the valley, there is a noble view of the Briſtol channel and the Welſh coaſt. The ſcenery of the whole country in the neighbourhood of this curious valley, is wonderfully ſtriking. The Valley of Stones has a cloſe reſemblance to ſeveral of thoſe ſpots in Cornwall, which tradition has ſanctified with the venerable names of Rock-idols, Logan-ſtones, or Rock-baſons: and the north of Devon, though it may furniſh us with no tradition of the Druids, muſt yet be examined with an eye to druidical antiquities. If the hills or the vallies which have been long conſecrated to the genius of the Druids of Cornwall, deſerve ſo high an honor, I have little doubt but the ſame diſtinction is due to thoſe romantic ſcenes in Devonſhire, which hitherto we have been led to view with an incurious eye; or to admire, perhaps, for their rude magnificence, whilſt we carried our ideas no farther than the objects themſelves. Not that the Druids formed theſe ſcenes: no—they only availed themſelves of ſuch receſſes; to which they annexed ſanctity, by commemorating there, the rites of religion. The rock-idols are *purely natural*—as natural as the groves of Mona: but as they ſuited the ſuperſtition of the times, and ſerved to add a ſolemnity to the druidcal inſtitutions, the policy of thoſe who governed the devotions of the multitude, turned this fantaſtic ſcenery to the beſt account; and ſecured the public reverence by impreſſing every imagination with the wild and the terrible. But this was not all. Whilſt the fancy was awed with ſuch rude grandeur, an attempt was made to attract admiration by ſomething that bore the appearance of art: and the Druids endeavored to gain credit among the vulgar, for the extent of their mechanical powers, by pointing to objects which to a careleſs eye might appear an artificial ſtructure more than a natural maſs, the effect of deſign and not of chance. But thoſe rocks are, undoubtedly, natural; though ſome labor was employed, in a few inſtances, to make them look artificial. Nature, or ſome great convulſion in nature, left thoſe rocks in their preſent fantaſtic ſtate: or, if any art were applied to rock-idols, it was only to remove ſome earth, or ſome ſurrounding ſtones from the larger or more curious maſs: and then the whole would put on the tremendous appearance which it now bears. The whole army of Xerxes could not have raiſed, by force or ſkill, ſuch ledges of rock, piled up in the Valley of Stones, as if by human induſtry. The moſt remarkable rock-idol in this valley is the Cheeſewring. Lyttelton obſerves, that it greatly reſembles the Cheeſewring near Alternon. "Between Combmartin and Linton (ſays the Dean) and oppoſite to what you apprehend to be a Druid gorſeddau, is a karn of rocks, which they call the Cheeſewring. It is much like that at Alternon." Borlaſe diſcovers the traces of Saturn, Mars, and Mercury, in the names of ſeveral places, where his rock-idols are ſituated. Thus in *Bellever-torr* upon Dartmoor, we have the rock of *Bel* or *Belus*—in *Belſton*, at its northern extremity, *the town of Belus*—in *Miſtorr* the rock of *Miſor*—in *Heſſary-torr* the rock of *Heſus*. Thus *Hamſtorr*, alſo, was the rock of *Ham* or *Ammon*: and the numerous *Hams* in Devonſhire, all carry us to the ſame original. This much for the rock-idol.——The *Logan* or *Rocking-Stone* muſt alſo be noticed among the rude ſtone-monuments of the Druids. Pliny hath, evidently, the Logan-ſtone in view, when he tells us, that at Harpaſa, a town of Aſia, was a rock of a wonderful nature. "Lay one finger on it, and it will ſtir; but thruſt it with your whole body, and it will not move." There is another paſſage in Pliny's Natural Hiſtory, extremely appoſite to the preſent ſubject: yet I have never ſeen it quoted in any account of theſe natural or artificial wonders. "*Talis* (Coloſſus) *et Tarenti factus a Lyſippo XL. cubitorum. Mirum in eo, quod manu, ut ferunt, mobilis, ea ratione libramenti eſt, ut nullis convellatur procellis: id quod providiſſe et artifex dicitur, modico intervallo, unde maxime flatum opus erat frangi, oppoſita columna. Itaque propter magnitudinem difficultatemque movendi non attigit eum Fabius Verrucoſus, cum Herculem qui eſt in capitolio inde transferret.*" In Wales this ſtone is called *Y Maen Sigl*, that is, *the Shaking-ſtone*. But, "in Cornwall, we call this ſtone *Logan* (ſays Borlaſe) the meaning of which I do not underſtand." This is ſingular. In the language of the vulgar, to *logg* is *to move to and fro*: it is a frequent word both in Cornwall and Devon, at the preſent day: and it always implies this kind of vibratory motion. Toland ſeems to be of opinion, that the Logan-ſtone was placed in its preſent poſition by human art. But, in general, it is thus nicely balanced by the hand of nature. In the pariſh of Drewſteignton, under Piddledown, and in the channel of the Teign, is a druidical monument of this deſcription. The *Moving-rock* is thus poiſed upon another maſs of ſtone, which is deep-grounded in the bed of the river: it is unequally ſided, of great ſize, at ſome parts ſix, at others ſeven feet in height, and at the weſt end, ten. From its weſt to its eaſt points, it may be in length about eighteen feet.

feet. It is flattiſh on the top. It ſeems to touch the ſtone below in no leſs than three or four places; but, probably, it is the gravel which the floods have left between, that cauſes this appearance. I eaſily rocked it with one hand; but its quantity of motion did not exceed one inch, if ſo much. The equipoiſe, however, was more perceptible a few years ſince: and it was, probably, balanced with ſuch nicety in former times, as to move with the ſlighteſt touch. It is remarkable, that the ſurface of the lower ſtone is ſomewhat ſloping, ſo that it ſhould ſeem eaſy to ſhove off the upper ſtone; but the united efforts of a number of men, who endeavoured to diſplace it, had not the ſmalleſt effect. Both the ſtones are of granite; a ſubſtance which is thick ſtrewn in the channel of the river, and over all the adjacent country. It ſeems to have been the work of nature. Shall we ſuppoſe that it has ſubſiſted from the beginning; or that the upper ſtone fell from the rocks of the adjoining ſteep; or was left here by the deluge? On the brow of a hill, near the ſame river, at Holy-ſtreet, in the pariſh of Chagford, is another Logan-ſtone. It is not ſo large as that at Drewſteignton; is more eaſily moved, and rocks more. I thought I diſcovered a cavity in the centre of the ſurface of the lower ſtone, ſeeming to receive a correſponding part of the upper. That this Logan-ſtone is the work of art, copied by the Druids from ſimilar ones in nature, would not admit of a doubt, if the circumſtance of the mortice were aſcertained. The ſcenery around the Drewſteignton Logan-ſtone has an uncommon grandeur. The path that leads to it by the margin of the river Teign, winds along beneath the precipitous hill of Piddledown. This hill riſes majeſtically high, to the north: and, at the greateſt diſtance, is ſeen a channel, like a ſtreamwork, evidently formed by the floods, which have waſhed down, in many places, the natural ſoil into the river, and left it bare and rocky, or ſandy. On the other ſide of the Teign, and oppoſite to this hill, the richneſs of Whiddon park forms a beautiful contraſt with theſe craggy declivities. Such is this druidical ſcenery, which inſpires even the cultivated mind with a ſort of religious terror. We need not wonder then, that the ignorant multitude were ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at the fearful magnificence of every object, whether they turned their eyes up the ſteep where the rocks frowned over them, or whether they looked onward through the valley, where foamed the waters of the Teign; ſince, to the vulgar, every rock was a god, or the reſidence of ſome ſpiritual intelligence, and even the gloom it ſhed was ſacred—ſince the river was the habitation of genii, by whoſe agency its waters were reſtrained within its banks, or burſt forth to deluge the country. Amidſt ſuch a ſcene, therefore, the Logan-ſtone, which, doubtleſs, acquired a more than common degree of ſanctity from its poſition in the very channel of the river, muſt have been an admirable engine of prieſtcraft, and have operated on the multitude preciſely as the Druids wiſhed. In the pariſh of Withecombe, between Withecombe church and Rippen torr, there is a Logan-ſtone of a roundiſh form, meaſuring eleven feet in diameter. It is called the Nutcrackers; having been the reſort of the common people, during the nut ſeaſon, for the purpoſe of cracking their nuts. But in conſequence of its being thus frequented, the owner of the eſtate where it ſtood (if I was rightly informed) got it removed from its ancient poſition: ſo that it is, at preſent, motionleſs; though, before it was diſplaced, it was made to vibrate by a very little force. On Eaſt-down, in the pariſh of Manaton, is a Logan-ſtone, called in the neighbourhood, the *Whooping-rock*, from the noiſe which it uſed to make when ſet in motion by the winds. In ſtormy weather, it might be heard at the diſtance of at leaſt three miles, with the wind. A few years ago ſeveral perſons moved it by main force off its balance: ſo that it *loggs* no more. It is evidently a druidical Logan-ſtone—and has been venerated by the ſuperſtitious neighbourhood as an enchanted rock, from the time of the Druids to the preſent day: and the hands that wantonly diſplaced it from its primitive poſition, are execrated by the villagers around, as having profanely violated the ſpirit of the rock. Two ledges of ſtone run parallel to each other, with a conſiderable opening between them; or rather one large rock, diſparted by ſome violent convulſion. A ſtone was placed at the weſt end of the ſouth ledge, on one little point. This, then, was the Logan-ſtone, that moved at the ſlighteſt touch, whilſt it preſerved its equipoiſe. Near the Valley of Stones there is a Logan-ſtone on the top of a very high cliff. The upper ſtone is of a different quality from that on which it reſts. It is more ſolid and gritty: a large piece of rock is fallen on it.—The uſe of the Logan-ſtone is uncertain. According to Toland, "the Druids made the people believe that they alone could move theſe ſtones, and by a miracle only; by which pretended miracle, they condemned or acquitted the accuſed, and often brought criminals to confeſs, what could in no other way be extorted from them." And, ſurely, it is not improbable,

that

that the Druids diſcovering this uncommon property in the natural Logan-ſtones, ſoon learned to make uſe of it as an occaſional miracle, and that they conſecrated artificial Logan-rocks, where nature had not already prepared them. Spirits were then reported to inhabit theſe rocks: the vibratory motion I have deſcribed, was adduced in proof of this; and, to complete the whole, the Logan-ſtone became an idol. The two Druidical monuments which I have now repreſented, are both ſo rude, and of ſuch different ſizes, that to convey a juſt notion of their form is impoſſible. They are, indeed, in a great meaſure, natural. But it is their enormity, the ſingularity of their poſition, the curiouſneſs of their combination, and the groteſque appearance of ſurrounding objects, that ſuggeſt the idea of their druidical ſanctity. Yet the Rock-idol and the Logan-ſtone have frequently leſs dubious marks of Druidiſm. The *Rock-baſon*, which is often found on both, is a veſtige of the Druids, leſs equivocal. The *hollows* or *artificial baſons*, ſunk into the ſurface of the rocks, are monuments of a very ſingular kind. They are generally found on the higheſt hills, and on the tops of the moſt conſpicuous karnes. They are never ſeen on the ſide of rocks, but always on the top; their openings horizontally facing the heavens. Theſe baſons are not uniform in their ſhape: ſome are quite irregular, ſome oval, and ſome are exactly circular. Their ſize is from ſix feet to a few inches in diameter. Some have lips or outlets; others have none. The ſmaller baſons have often little falls into a larger baſon, which receives their tribute, and detains it, having no outlet. Other large baſons, intermixed with little ones, have paſſages from one to another, and by ſucceſſive falls uniting, tranſmit what they receive into one common baſon, which has a drain, that ſerves itſelf, and all the baſons above it. Dr. Borlaſe's remarks on Rock-baſons are to this purpoſe: and my own obſervations have confirmed the truth of them. Of the baſons on the Rock-idols, the following have fallen under my notice. On a rock at no great diſtance from the cataract in Chriſtow, is a baſon of this deſcription: and there are ſeveral Rock-baſons on the top of that vaſt pile of ſtone at the end of the druidical down in Drewſteignton. On *Wellingstone rock*, in Moretonhamſtead, are two *Rock-baſons*. *Keſtor rock*, on the eaſt ſide of Daatmoor, and *Hightorr* on the S. E. border of the foreſt on Aſhburton downs, are natural rocks, riſing out of the earth: but they have *ſmall baſons* hollowed out on their tops; of which ſome will hold four or five gallons, being two feet or more in diameter, and from ſix to ten inches deep. There is a flight of ſteps, regularly cut out, in Hightorr rock, by which the Druids might aſcend to the baſon on the top, and perform the accuſtomed ceremonies, whilſt the multitudes were aſſembled below. In Withecombe pariſh, *Miltorr* muſt have been a rock in high eſtimation with the Druid prieſthood. On the top ledge of ſtone (which is twelve feet by eight) there are four *baſons*. The largeſt baſon is two feet three quarters; the ſecond, one foot three quarters; the third, one foot and one quarter; the fourth, one foot. The firſt and fourth are placed ſouth, the ſecond due eaſt, the third north. Theſe Rock-baſons, have each of them, a lip; but they do not communicate, as is the caſe in ſome monuments of this kind. To one of theſe baſons there are little ducts, deſigned to lead the water from the inclined plane into the cavity. From this eminence of *Miltorr*, a wild collection of karnes are ſeen, at various diſtances, conſiſting of different ſpecies of granite, unmixed with any other ſtone—ſuch as Bel-torr, Benjie-torr, Yarter-torr, Quarnell-torr, Sharper-torr.—On Bel-torr are two very large Rock-baſons on one detached fragment of rock; and one Rock-baſon on another fragment of rock. They are all without lips; and on the very verge of the rocks—which is always, indeed, the caſe. The fragment (for ſuch I call it from its appearance) on which the two baſons appear, is at ſome diſtance from the other enormous maſſes of ſtone. Benjie-torr is a bare ſtone hill—Yarter-torr conſiſts of large ledges of rock, irregularly piled—Quarnell-torr will occur among the barrows. On Sharper-torr there is a baſon on the edge of the rock, with one lip. On Dartmoor, within the limits of the pariſh of Holne, there are various groteſque rocks, with baſons. On *Pentorr*, in Dartmoor, are *four baſons*, cut on the top ſtone, each about two feet in diameter. On the Logan-rock which I have deſcribed, in the channel of the Teign, is a baſon of an elliptical form. The above are the Rock-baſons which I have had an opportunity of noticing in Devon; and they correſpond with Borlaſe's deſcription of the Rock-baſons in Cornwall: but many of theſe baſons are mere natural hollows; and their formation is to be attributed to the water. The ſurface of the rocks was, at firſt, rugged: and rain-water, repeatedly falling, and naturally reſting in the little hollows, would wear them into deep hollows. Yet there are, ſurely, Rock-baſons that are not owing to ſuch attrition, particularly thoſe which have lips: moſt of the lip-hollows are, confeſ-

ſedly, artificial. With reſpect to the uſe of theſe baſons, I think we may eaſily conjecture, that they were contrived by the Druids, as receptacles of water, for the purpoſe of external purifications by waſhing and ſprinkling. Hitherto I have noticed only huge maſſes of miſhapen rock. I ſhall now proceed to mark the monuments of Druidiſm, which aſſume a leſs irregular appearance: ſuch are the ſtones of a columnar form, which, though ſufficiently rough, ſhew, in their poſition at leaſt, the hand of man. Firſt, for the *Single Stone erect*.—Longſtone, in the pariſh of Eaſt Worlington, is, perhaps, a druidical pillar. It is ſituated in a farm, called *Stone*, about a mile to the north of Drayford, at a little diſtance on the left hand from the turnpike road leading from Drayford to Southmolton. The farm, doubtleſs, derived its name from this monument. It is perfectly rough, as if cut out of the rock. Its elevation is about ſix feet; and it is thirteen inches ſquare. Though it inclines, at preſent, a little to the ſouth, yet at firſt it was erected perpendicularly. This inclination is ſaid to have been occaſioned by a man's digging under it, in hopes of hidden treaſure. But its depth below the ſurface of the ground is nearly equal, we are told, to its elevation. Stanborough-rock may be ſeen from the road between Morleigh and Harburton-ford. It has been called a druidical pillar: but it appears more like a natural rock. In this manner were pillars erected, *ſingly:* and *two, three,* or *more* columns were, alſo, aſſembled for various purpoſes.—With reſpect to the *two*-ſtone monuments, it is thought that they originated among the oriental nations, in honor of their two divinities, the *ſun* and the *moon*. And the graves of conſiderable perſons were often diſtinguiſhed by an erected ſtone at each end of the body interred. Of the *two ſtone* monuments, the moſt famous were the pillars of Hercules, erected at the ancient Gades, as terminations of his weſtern travels. They are called αμβροσιαι πιλραι. In the ſame manner two pillars are ſaid to have been erected in honor of *Hercules*, at *Hertland*-point, or the promontory of Hercules, in Devonſhire: and at *Start*-point there are ſtill the remains of columns, it is ſuppoſed in memory of the Phenician *Aſtarte*. Weſtcote has deſcribed *two* ſtone pillars near the village of Kenneford. Of *three* ſtones ſo placed as to conſtitute one monument, I know no inſtances in Devonſhire; though Wormius tells us, that Speed, in his deſcription of Devon, hath mentioned ſome ſtones on Exmoor, triangularly diſpoſed. "J. Speed *in deſcriptione Devon. ad Exmore* Saxa in Triangulum, *alia in orbem erecta (trophæ certe victoriarum quas Romani Saxones, vel Dani obtinuerunt) ac Danieis literis unum inſcribi refert.*" All this is deſultory. Their ſtones erect are Roman, Saxon, or Daniſh: and why not Britiſh?—Of an *indefinite number of pillars*, not in a circular direction, the down in Drewſteignton, near the Cromlech, furniſhes us with a ſtriking ſpecimen. Towards the weſt of the Cromlech, I remarked ſeveral conical pillars, about four feet high. On the ſouth ſide there are three, ſtanding in a direct line from eaſt to weſt. The diſtance from the more weſtern to the middle, was two hundred and twelve paces—from the middle to that on the eaſt, one hundred and ſix—juſt one half of the other; by which it ſhould ſeem that an intermediate pillar, at leaſt, had been removed. In a parallel line to the north, are two others remaining erect—the one from the other diſtant about fifty-two paces, nearly one-fourth of the greateſt ſpace on the oppoſite line. The area between, is ninety-three paces; in the midway of which, at the eaſtern extremity, ſtands the *Cromlech*. And I do not ſcruple to aſſert, that this *Druid way*, beginning on the environs of the Cromlech, was intended to inſpire thoſe who were approaching the monument from Dartmoor, with greater awe and reverence; where, probably, on a ſolemn anniverſary, the Druid prieſts might have met the attendant people, and commenced the proceſſion. With reſpect to *columns erected on a circular plan*, the number of ſtones erect are various. The diſtance of the pillars from each other is different in different circles, but is the ſame, or nearly ſo, in one and the ſame circle. The figure of the monuments is either exactly circular, elliptical, or ſemicircular. The columnar circles which have occurred to obſervation in this county, are the following; which I have diſtinguiſhed either by their ſituation, or their connexion with other druidical monuments—ſimple and detached circles on downs or plains—ſimple circles on artificial mounts—circles contiguous to each other—circles including kiſtvaens—circles encloſed by amphitheatrical heaps or walls of ſtone. On ſeveral parts both of Dartmoor and of Exmoor, there are ſmall circles of ſtone erect; ſimple in their conſtruction, and detached from each other: they are too trivial for particular deſcription. In the central part of the Valley of Stones, there are ſeveral plain circles, in diameter about forty feet. Riſdon ſays, that on Maddoc's Down, in the pariſh of Eaſtdown, there "ſtand certain ſtones circularwiſe, of more than the height of a man." And Weſtcote notices the

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curious ſtones on Exmoor and Maddoc's Down. There is a ſmall columnar circle, as I have been informed, on *Buckland Beacon*, in the pariſh of Buckland in the Moor. Somewhat ſouth of the Druid way or *via ſacra*, at Drewſteignton, are two curious *circles*, contiguous to each other, on the deſcent of the hill. The firſt circle is marked by a vallum, which on the outer part declines, and is about four feet high. Though the greater part of the ſtones which were erected on the top of the mound, are gone, and the ſtones that remain are deep ſunk in the ground; yet from theſe relics we can clearly trace out the whole round of the circle. The ſtones, compoſing its circumference, were placed at equal diſtances. The area is quite clear: and the diameter of this circle is ninety-three feet. Contiguous to this, is another circle, nearly of the ſame ſize. One vallum, in the point of approximation, ſerves for both. On Quarnell Down (between Quarnell Torr and Sharper Torr) there are a number of Druidical circles. One of theſe circles encloſes a *kiſtvaen*, or a ſtone ſepulchral cheſt. It originally conſiſted of eleven ſtones erect; nine of which are ſtanding, and two are fallen. It is of an elliptical figure; and the area of it meaſures ten feet by eight. In the centre of it is this kiſtvaen; which is a cavity, encloſed by ſide-ſtones pitched on end, meaſuring in the clear four feet by three, and covered by a capſtone. Theſe ſide-ſtones are placed at right angles, and have plane ſurfaces: and the covering-ſtone is five feet long, four feet wide, and three feet deep.—Within that curious amphitheatre, in the pariſh of Manaton, called Grimſpound, are no leſs than twenty circles; not one of which exceeds a land-yard in diameter. They all ſeem to have been formed by ſtones erect: but in each circle where the pillars are fallen or have diſappeared, the circumference is diſtinctly marked by heaps of ſmall ſtones. Some of the pillars which lie on the ground, plainly point out their original ſtation, and might eaſily be replaced. At preſent there are only two perfect circles; one of which conſiſts of thirty-five pillars —the other of twenty-ſeven. In both circles the pillars are placed at equal diſtances. And there are ſix circles (each about twelve feet in diameter) in contact with each other. The wall that encloſes theſe twenty circles, is ninety-ſix land-yards round. It was built with rough moorſtone, without cement. In ſeveral places where it is entire, it is about ſix feet in height, and of the ſame thickneſs. But it is, in general, in ruins, and a mere heap of ſtones. From the eaſt part of this circular mound, to the weſt, are twenty-two land-yards; and from the north to the ſouth, twenty-eight. There is an entrance on the eaſt-ſide of this amphitheatre, and another on the weſt-ſide of it: and at each entrance there is an appearance of a flat pavement. The north-ſide of this wall, which is waſhed by Grimſlake, is the boundary between North-Bovey and Manaton. As to the uſes of the circle, there is no doubt but theſe monuments in general, are of religious inſtitution, and deſigned originally for the rites of worſhip. The circles within the ſtone encloſure of Grimſpound, are the moſt remarkable in Devonſhire. It is probable that this ſpot was one of the principal temples of the Druids. I have, hitherto, noticed *plain* pillars only; but the Druids had alſo *inſcribed* pillars. Dr. Borlaſe is of opinion, that all our inſcribed pillars are poſterior to the Britiſh period; "becauſe the Druids were averſe from committing any thing to writing." But the Doctor is here miſtaken: and the error originates in his miſapprehenſion of the following paſſage in Cæſar: "Nonulli annos vicenos in diſciplina permanent: neque fas eſſe exiſtimant ea literis mandare; *quum in reliquis fere publicis privatiſque rationibus Græcis literis utantur*. Cæſar here plainly intimates, that though the Druids forbade their ſcholars to commit what they learnt to writing, yet that letters were uſed both on public and private occaſions. Cæſar remarks, that this prohibition was, probably, for two reaſons—*quod neque in vulgus diſciplina efferri velint; neque eos qui diſcunt, literis confiſos, minus memoriæ ſtudere.*" Borlaſe's inference, therefore, from the paſſage, is abſurd. Many of the pillars, which the Druids erected, were, I doubt not, inſcribed with their ſacred characters. The monuments of the Iriſh Druids are a ſufficient evidence of this fact. In Danmoninm, however, we have no inſcribed pillars, which we can with any degree of confidence attribute to the Druids. The few Danmonian columns with inſcriptions, are of a very doubtful nature. But there is a probability that they are very ancient. Several of theſe monuments, ſuppoſed to have been erected in the Britiſh period, are aſcribed to the Greeks. Badcock, in his notes on Chapple, mentions a *ſtone* near *Holywell*, on the borders of *Exmoor*, on which ſome large characters were engraved. "I have ſearched for this ſtone, ſays he, and employed others in the ſame purſuit. At laſt I was informed, to my great mortification, that about ten or twelve years ſince, it was made the foundation of a little bridge, on the rivulet where it originally ſtood. The man who erected this bridge, ſaid, "there were nearly

nearly twenty letters on it—that they had an indenting between them, and were not of the common figure; for many perſons, who examined them, pronounced them to be *Greek*." A rough moorſtone in the pariſh of Colebrook, is inſcribed with unknown characters. Prince tells us, "that this column, which is called *Copleſtone*, is about twelve feet high from the ſurface to the earth, and twenty inches broad, each ſquare, and that it is an entire ſtone, roughly carved with various flouriſhes, which ſome have taken for old Saxon characters:" And a correſpondent writes: "there ſeems to have been an inſcription on this ſtone; but, at preſent, the characters are illegible." There is a threſhold-ſtone at Luſtleigh church, with an inſcription boldly cut. And there is an upright ſtone, by a ſmith's ſhop, near the church-yard of Buckland-Monachorum, which is alſo inſcribed. It is a large unpoliſhed granite. The inſcription runs lengthways. From the top of the ſtone to the beginning of the inſcription, are two feet. From the end of the inſcription the ſtone is fixed in the ground, about fifteen inches broad where the inſcription is, and eleven deep. There is now lying in the pariſh of Yealmton, in the church-yard, a long ſtone, which grows gradually leſs towards the upper part; and the bottom part, for near a foot, is left in a very rough ſtate—as if it were intended to be ſet upright in the earth. This ſtone meaſures in length nine feet. It lies eaſt and weſt; and being ſomewhat ſunk in the earth by its weight, its thickneſs does not appear; but it muſt be from eight inches to a foot thick. On the ſide that is uppermoſt, about the middle of the ſtone, and lengthways, are ſome letters ſtrongly cut, which make the word TOREUS. One of my correſpondents ſays; "I ſhould gueſs the inſcription on this ſtone to be Greek; and I take the word *Toreus* to be an epithet of Hercules the navigator, from whom is named Hertland Point, or Herculis Promon. near Hertland Abbey. Not that there ever was ſuch a Hercules: but ancient navigators emigrated under the patronage or ſanction of that name, as a tutelary ſaint." There is certainly ſuch a word as Τορευς in the Greek; but I cannot diſcover its connexion with the navigator Hercules: nor does it appear that the epithet of *Toreus* was ever applied to Hercules. Another gentleman fancies that this word has ſome connexion with *Torini*—a people of ancient Scythia. But theſe are mere conjectures. There is no doubt but the word *Toreus* is on the ſtone: it is ſo boldly cut, that he who runs may read it. But I ſhould refer this monument to a later period; as well as the ſtones, perhaps, at Luſtleigh and Buckland-Monachorum. They have the ſame kind of characters, and are placed in ſimilar ſituations. With regard to the Exmoor and Colebrook pillars, we have no πε ϛησαι for conjecture; ſince the inſcription on the firſt is inacceſſible, and that on the ſecond, illegible. Thus concluding my account of the ruder and leſs ſhapely ſtones of the Druids, I proceed to a deſcription of the *Cromlech*, which has ſomething in its appearance more artificial than even the columnar circle; though conſiſting, indeed, of rough ſtones, and ſufficiently ſimple in its conſtruction. According to Borlaſe, "a Cromlech is a large gibbous ſtone, nearly in an horizontal poſition, ſupported by other flat ſtones, fixed on their edges and faſtened in the ground. The number of the ſupporters is ſeldom more than three. The ſupporters commonly mark out an area about ſix feet long and four feet wide, in the form of a ſtone-cheſt or cell. The Cromlech is either placed on the common level of the ground, or mounted on a barrow, or raiſed amidſt a circle of pillars. Its ſituation is generally on the ſummit of a hill." The Cromlech would often aſſume, perhaps, its proper form, by the mere removal of earth and looſe ſtones from the natural rocks. The ſupporting ſtones were found in their preſent poſition; or, if not, were moved into it, with very little exertion: and the top ſtone, ſuperimpending from the rocks, was brought down upon thoſe ſupporters with as little labor or contrivance. There are large maſſes of rock near Sticklepath, and, indeed, in ſeveral parts of the county, which are ſo grouped as very eaſily to admit of their being formed into a Cromlech, without calling in the aid of the mechanical powers. Though in the weſtern part of Danmonium, there occur ſeveral Cromlechs (for a deſcription of which I refer my readers to the Antiquities of Cornwall) yet, on this ſide of the Tamar, in a far more extenſive tract of country, we have only to exhibit one ſolitary Cromlech. It is true there are other places in Devonſhire that have laid claim to this diſtinction: but the claim has been allowed only by thoſe who, having an indiſtinct idea of druidical monuments, conceive *Cromlech* to be a general name for them all. On a down, in the pariſh of Shaugh, commonly called Shaugh-moor, there is, doubtleſs, ſome reſemblance of a Cromlech. Many repreſented it as really a Cromlech: others thought it nothing more than the rude natural rock. Curioſity, however, lately induced a gentleman to go to Shaugh-moor, purpoſely to look at this rock; and he returned "perfectly convinced

vinced that it was a Cromlech; and of the moſt durable kind, the top-ſtone *being ſupported on natural rocks*. The covering-ſtone was about fifteen feet long, and twelve feet broad." And this monument, it ſeems, was "*on the ſide of the hill.*" This account requires little or no comment. The gentleman who pronounces theſe rocks to be a Cromlech, diſcovers nothing that has the leaſt appearance of art, excepting in the poſition of the top-ſtone: but the poſition of this ſtone is ſurely accidental: it might eaſily have fallen from the hill above, on the rocks that ſupport it: and, as to the ſituation of this imaginary Cromlech, *the ſide of a hill* is not the uſual place for erecting ſuch a monument. The only *Cromlech* in this county (which is indiſputably ſuch) is ſituated in the pariſh of *Drewſteignton (the town of the Druids upon the Teign)* on a farm called *Shilſton:* and the word *Shilſton*, in ancient deeds *Shilfeſtan*, ſignifies the ſhelf-ſtone or ſhelving-ſtone. With reſpect to the original name of this Cromlech, it would be abſurd to conjecture: it is, at preſent, known in the neighbourhood by the name of the *Spinſter's-rock*. This Cromlech is of moor-ſtone: and Mr. Chapple informs us, "that like moſt others, it has only three ſupporters; flat, and irregular in their ſhape; their ſurfaces rough and unpoliſhed; and their poſition not directly upright but more or leſs leaning, (two to the northward, and the other to the ſouth-eaſt) and yet ſo as firmly to ſuſtain the very ponderous table-ſtone which covers them; the whole forming a kind of large irregular tripod, and of ſuch a height as if deſigned for the ſeat to the Queen of *Brobdingnag*'s dwarf, or the footſtool of *Gulliver*'s nurſe; its *upper* ſurface being, where higheſt, near nine feet and half from the ground, and the whole on an average at leaſt eight feet. The greateſt length of its table-ſtone between its two moſt diſtant angles, is about fifteen feet; but taken parallel to its ſides, about fourteen; and at a medium not above thirteen feet and half; its greateſt breadth is ten feet; and this, meaſured at right angles in that part where its two oppoſite ſides are nearly parallel, is at a medium but nine feet ten inches." The uſe of the Cromlech has been a ſubject of much conjecture. An ingenious writer ſays, that the Cromlech is the *Bith he ram* of the Canaanites; and that its name declares it to have been a temple dedicated to their god, *the Heavens*, under the attribute of the *projector*, or mover of things projected. Mr. Chapple was of opinion, that the Cromlech was deſigned for the apparatus of an aſtronomical obſervatory. So numerous were the ſcientific properties which he attributed to the Drewſteignton Cromlech, that he could have written volumes (as he often ſaid) in deſcribing them. The firſt thing he mentioned, was a moſt exact meridian line, made by the coincidence of the three ſupporters—that is, the outſide edges of two, and the inſide edge of the third, are ſo truly fixed on the meridian as could poſſibly be done by the moſt accurate aſtronomer. The next was the latitude of the place, which was ſhewn by ſome part of the Cromlech, even to the neareſt minute; as were the ſun's greateſt meridian altitude in ſummer, the leaſt in winter, and conſequently the obliquity of the ecliptic—which laſt article afforded a moſt curious circumſtance; for, by allowing the known diminution of the obliquity, he found that upwards of two thouſand two hundred years had elapſed ſince the Cromlech was erected. After deſcribing theſe, and many other aſtronomical properties, he ſaid he had laſtly diſcovered, that the cover-ſtone was inſcribable in an ellipſis. That the Cromlech ſerved alſo for gnomonical purpoſes, he had the moſt poſitive proof; for by its conſtruction he found that there was a certain point under the Cromlech, whence reflections ſhould be caſt; and, by removing the earth from that ſpot, he diſcovered a curious little triangular ſtone, which muſt have been placed there for that purpoſe. All this is wonderful indeed! But, though I have the higheſt opinion of Mr. Chapple's diligence and integrity, yet I am apt to believe that his curious hypotheſis, which might firſt be ſuggeſted by ſome fortuitous poſition of the ſtones, will not bear the teſt of cool and impartial examination. Were there any regular planes cut on the ſurface of theſe ſtones, we might ſuppoſe them deſigned to point out different phænomena of the ſun and planets: but as there is no mark of a tool on any of them (which, indeed, would profane them in the opinion of a Druid) I would as ſoon believe that the earth was formed by a concourſe of atoms, as that four rude and ſhapeleſs ſtones, to all appearance ſelected only for their magnitude, ſhould exhibit an exact correſpondence with every circle in the heavens. After all Mr. Chapple's diſquiſitions, I cannot but concur with Dr. Borlaſe in thinking, that the Cromlech was originally deſigned for a *ſepulchral monument*. Its general figure and the ſize of the area, ſeem to ſuggeſt the idea. Not that the covering-ſtone or the ſupporters were intended to ſecure the dead from violence. They are but ill calculated for protecting the dead from the inclemencies of the weather, or any other injury. There is ſomething of grandeur in the

conſtruction of the Cromlech, which was probably meant to do honor to the deceaſed: and the ſize of the area very well agrees with the dimenſions of the human body. In the mean time we ſhould recollect that the Kiſtvaen is but a Cromlech in miniature: and the Kiſtaen is a ſepulchral cheſt. Beſides, the relics of the interred have been frequently diſcovered in the area of the Cromlech. But the Cromlech was not a common burying-place: it was the ſepulchre of a chief Druid, or of ſome prince, the favourite of the Druid order. Hence the Cromlech acquired a peculiar degree of holineſs; whilſt ſacrifices were performed in view of it, to the manes of the dead. From the uſual ſituation of the Cromlech, we muſt doubtleſs perceive, that it is no ordinary monument of the Druids. At Drewſteignton, the Cromlech is placed on an elevated ſpot—overlooking a ſacred way, and two rows of pillars that mark out this proceſſional road of the Druids, and ſeveral columnar circles; whilſt at the end of the down there are rock-idols, that frown with more than uſual majeſty. Nor are the Logan-ſtones and Rock-baſons of Drewſteignton and Chagford at any conſiderable diſtance. Thus we have, even now, an opportunity of ſurveying in aſſemblage, almoſt all the monuments of Druidiſm, near the "*town of the Druids upon the Teign.*" And this Druidical ſcenery ſeems to have been included in a circuit of about twenty miles. From theſe obſervations on the relics of Druidiſm in Danmonium, it appears that we can boaſt no ſtructures like the temple of Stonehenge; though ſeveral, indeed, of the monuments before us, are marked by the ſame ſtyle of wild magnificence. Rude grandeur, not graceful elegance—gigantic maſſineſs, not beautiful proportion, was every where the character of the eaſtern architecture: and ſuch traits of the Aſiatic genius, are as obvious in the Cromlech of Danmonium, as in thoſe ruins, which

> Oft-times amaze the wandering traveller,
> By the pale moon diſcern'd on Sarum's plain.

The moſt perfect temple of the Druids hath been repreſented by ſome writers, as a deep receſs in the centre of an ancient wood: and this Druidical wood has been placed on an eminence. Tacitus deſcribes ſuch a wood as encloſed by a fence of palliſadoes: and, ſometimes, the whole mountainous wood was ſurrounded at the bottom by a vallum. The Druids had, certainly, no covered temples: but Stonehenge is a ſtriking ſpecimen of a Druidical temple, erected on a regular plan: and nothing is more probable than that ſuch a temple once exiſted at Drewſteignton. Not that I can trace at this moment, with an ingenious correſpondent, "the ruins of a very great temple at Sticklepath near Zeal-Monachorum, not far from Drewſteignton; the fragments of which (he ſays) are ſcattered through the village and over the ſides of the mountain on which it was probably erected." The ſame gentleman declares, that "the Valley of Stones is filled with the ſtupendous ruins of ſome Cuthite or Druid temple—where there was a *hanging-ſtone* (ſo characteriſtic of theſe ſtructures) till the wind blowing down a great maſs of the ruins, the end of one piece of rock fell againſt this ſtone; and it is now quite immoveable." There is one Britiſh monument in Danmonium ſtill remaining to be deſcribed, I mean the *Barrow* or *Burrow*, which I have reſerved for this place, as it was equally common in this country, to all the ſettlers before the Roman period; and afterwards to the Romans themſelves, to the Saxons, and to the Danes. In Danmonium there are numerous Barrows on the *Jugum Ocrinum*, and on each ſide of this chain of mountains. "They told me (ſays Dr. Stukeley) of a great Karne or heap of ſtones on *Black Down*, called *Lapper-ſtones*, probably a ſepulchral monument." On the northern extremity of Hemyock, towards Wellington, there is a large Barrow, compoſed of flints: it is called *Symonſborough*, as is the eſtate on which it ſtands, and the next eſtate adjoining to it. The common people have a notion that a king called *Symon* was buried there. The tradition of the country plainly ſhews, that it was the burial-place of ſome perſon or perſons of eminence. On the right ſide of the turnpike-road leading from *Columbton* to *Honiton*, over *Kentſmoor*, are two Barrows, contiguous to each other. There are Barrows alſo on Eaſt-hill, near the town of Ottery St. Mary. On Haldon there are a great number of Barrows, particularly on the Kenne ſide; formed, for the moſt part, of flinty ſtones; ſeveral of which are, at this time, the reputed boundaries between the Lords of the neighbouring lands: thus they have generally been conſidered as *Termini*, and neglected as ſepulchral monuments. On the 29th of May, 1773, ſome workmen upon Haldon diſcovered an urn in a large oblong ſtone heap, from the middle of which they had taken a conſiderable quantity of flints for repairing the road that leads over the down from

Kenneford

Kenneford to Newton-Buſhel. This *Tumulus* is ſituated near the Kenneford road, about thirty perch to the eaſtward of the eighth mile-ſtone from Exeter. The urn was four feet deep from the creſt of the *Tumulus*, and let into the ſolid earth beneath, to the depth of half a foot: it was covered with an irregular flat ſtone, about five inches thick. It conſiſted of earthenware, evidently baked. The workmen, fancying the urn to be a crock of money, inſtantly broke it with their ſhovels into ſeveral pieces: theſe pieces were in thickneſs about three-fourths of an inch. The interior diameter of the urn itſelf, taken in the moſt bulging part of its curvature, was at leaſt ten inches; and its height was about fourteen inches, as well as Mr. Chapple could judge from the fragments. The workmen eagerly graſped its contents in handfuls, but found themſelves only in poſſeſſion of a greaſy kind of aſhes, that ſmelt like ſoot. Among the aſhes were ſome ſmall fragments of bones. There was a yellowiſh tinge on the urn, and the flints above it, which the workmen poſitively aſſerted to be gold, diſſolved and evaporated through the veſſel. This was afterward found (by a microſcope) to be a diminutive moſs, bearing yellow flowers, with a few black and globular berries. On this large *Tumulus*, which meaſured twelve feet in length, and twenty-eight in breadth, a further ſearch was made the ſame year, on the 28th of June, when a ſecond and third urn were diſcovered. The ſecond urn was at the diſtance of fourteen feet from the ſpot where the firſt lay; and the third urn twelve feet diſtant from the ſecond. Theſe urns alſo contained a black and greaſy kind of aſhes, and in each of them about a handful of ſplintered bones. The interior diameter of the ſecond urn, as it ſtood in the ground, was full thirteen inches; its depth below the ſurface of the ground being nearly the ſame, and the whole height of the urn about eighteen inches: but this could not be exactly aſcertained, as its neck above the ſurface of the ground was ſo rotten, that it mouldered into duſt on the removal of the ſtones which ſurrounded and covered it. Of the third urn no dimenſions could be taken; for, on emptying it of the aſhes, it quickly fell to pieces. Theſe two urns ſeem not to have been ſo well manufactured as the firſt, which was ſo little decayed, that it might have been preſerved entire, but for the accident I have mentioned. This veſſel was compoſed of a dark greyiſh clay, found in ſome parts of Haldon, and afterwards dipt in a brighter brown compoſition, by way of glaze; and then ornamented with different figures, before it was burnt or baked. The latter part of the proceſs muſt have been done in ſome mould; the baſket-work towards the bottom being regular and diſtinct: and the like regularity appears in the other decorations. At a ſmall diſtance from this Tumulus, to the northward, is a large circular Tumulus, the diameter of which is ſixty feet. A continuation of flinty ſtones under the moſſy turf, ſhews that there was ſome connection between theſe Tumuli. This circular Tumulus might have been the burial-place of ſuperior officers. We may obſerve that the circular Tumuli on Haldon, are true circles, and the periphery of their baſes regularly footed up with ſtone. Not long after this, Mr. Tripe, late ſurgeon at Aſhburton, (whoſe ingenuity and various learning entitle him to a place among the literary characters of Devon) undertook to examine ſeveral of the Haldon-Barrows; into the centre of which he made ſections, and found them all to be uniform in their ſtructure: his hopes were, however, not gratified in this purſuit: for, though, in ſome of theſe Barrows, he found pieces of urns wrapt up in moſs, and particularly in one of them a ſhoulder-bone of a child, he met with nothing by which he might venture to decide upon their antiquity. A gentleman who accompanied Mr. Tripe on this expedition, thus proceeds with the narrative: "We reſolved upon renewing our purſuits, merely for a ſingle trial more; and the Barrow we pitched upon was one of the moſt apparent eminencies on the down; that which is the preſent reputed boundary between the pariſhes of Kenton and Kenne, not far from the head of *Holloway*-lane, leading from the down towards Oxton. We called together a regiment of labourers, and made a bold attack upon this Barrow, through which we made a wide opening, home to the centre; but meeting with nothing to reward our deſires, (except an exact uniformity of conſtruction with all the others we had before opened) we then agreed to give up our ſearches, and were nearly upon departing: but before we diſmiſſed our labourers, I happened to clean away the baſe of the Barrow, near the centre, and at laſt diſcerned a very large flat-headed ſtone, quite even with the ground upon which the Barrow was erected: I imparted this to my friend; and, on viewing it more nicely, we found ourſelves once more quickened in our hopes. Mr. Tripe then undertook to keep off all the labourers, except a couple to aſſiſt me in ſtarting and getting up this cap-ſtone: And under it I found an *urn*, compleat and uninjured, with its mouth downward, reſting upon another large flat ſtone. I took it very carefully up,

and

and delivered it to my friend: and under the urn we found the bones and aſhes of the deceaſed. Gratified as we were by this diſcovery, we had, however, the mortification ſtill to remain ignorant as to its antiquity; for it happened to be an *unbaked* urn, without any inſcription or other marks to aſſiſt us in deciding upon it. It was in ſhape, much like a Barnſtaple or Bideford butter-pot: and I left it with my friend Mr. Tripe." In a high field, called Caſtle-Park, in Hennock, I met with a ſmall earth-work, which is evidently ſepulchral. Its ſhape is elliptical: and its round is formed of ſmall ſtones. The clergyman of Hennock, a ſhort time afterwards, ſent me the following account of it. "We opened the hillock that you ſuſpected might be a Tumulus. After the ſmall acre-ſtones were taken away, we found earth and ſtones regularly laid on: the earth uſed was the vegetable ſoil. The ſtones were flat, and ſome of them of conſiderable ſize. We found the hillock thus formed, till we came four feet and half deep, when we perceived the ſtones to lie a contrary way; and we ſuſpected ſome pavement; but upon removing all the top, we found only three ſtones placed on edge, and let down about half their depth into the faſt. The two ſide ſtones were of the ſame ſize; their ends in a ſtraight line, and their upper ſurface level with the middle ſtone: they were placed, north and ſouth. When we came thus far, we heſitated whether we ſhould let them remain: we removed them, and ſunk into the faſt, but could find nothing. The two ſide ſtones were thirteen inches, the middle one three feet two inches." There are ſeveral circular ſtone-heaps in the neighbourhood of this earth-work. On the oppoſite hill to the eaſt is the old Beacon, about half a mile diſtant from the Caſtle-field. On opening one of the ſepulchral monuments a few years ſince, upon Maredown, in the pariſh of Moreton, were found *aſhes*, *burnt wood*, and *pieces of earthen veſſels*, the fragments of urns. The greater number of the Barrows which I have noticed, conſiſt chiefly of ſtone; which might have been collected, as convenience led, from the adjacent grounds, where the ſcantineſs of earth would have rendered the operation more laborious. On the wild downs of Withecombe, and the ſurrounding pariſhes, the Tumuli invariably conſiſt of moor-ſtone. There are ſeveral ſtone Barrows in the pariſh of Ilſington. But on *Quarnell-Down*, there is a moſt magnificent Barrow; ſuch as a numerous army might have been ſome time employed in raiſing. The circumference of the Barrow, is ninety-four paces. Here, probably, in the centre, were depoſited the remains of ſome great perſonage—perhaps a Britiſh prince; for the diſcovery of which we need not dig deep, as in the central part there is very ſhallow earth. There is a large circle of high heaped ſtones, looſely thrown around this Barrow; under which were buried, perhaps, the bodies of the Prince's relations; or of thoſe, poſſibly, who fell with him in battle. A vaſt deal of ſtone is ſcattered about the down, in the neighbourhood of this burial-place. There is another immenſe Barrow on Quarnell-down, conſiſting entirely of ſmall looſe ſtone. On Hazwell-down near Aſhburton, is a very large ſtone-heap. And on Dartmoor, and on Roborough-downs, near Plymouth, are a variety of karnes. On the north-ſide, alſo, of the *Jugum Ocrinum*, we might inveſtigate a great number of Barrows. There are large accumulations of ſtone, in various parts of the foreſt of Exmoor. The pariſh of Northmolton is ſeparated from Exmoor by ſtones ſet in the ground, along the ſummit of the hills. On theſe hills are a number of Barrows; ſeven of which are within or near the limits of Northmolton. They are confuſed heaps of earth and ſtone, overgrown with moſs. The people in the neighbourhood ſay, they were ſimply land-marks; but they were, doubtleſs, burying-places. Lyttelton diſcovered many Barrows in the north of Devon; though it does not appear, that either himſelf, or Milles, his brother antiquarian, made the ſlighteſt uſe of the diſcovery. "I met (ſays he) with two or three Barrows on *Bratton-down*, near Arlington; and ſo many large ones on *Berry-down*, that I ſuſpect they gave name to the place. The five hills, or rather the *hilly ridge with five ſwellings*, on the ſummit above the down of *Ilfordcombe*, is ſo ſingular a configuration of ground, that I would have given a good deal to have been able to draw it." Mr. Badcock takes notice of "a fine Barrow, immediately beyond the outer row of ſtones on Maddoc's-down: And my curioſity (ſays he) will lead me to open it." I do not find that he put his deſign into execution.—But to enumerate the Barrows in this county, would be endleſs.

If, in this ſection, I have indulged a little in conjecture, it ſhould be conſidered, that a few ſcattered facts, at ſo remote an æra, can never be rendered intereſting, unleſs they are mingled with probabilities.

SECTION

SECTION V.

PASTURAGE AND AGRICULTURE IN DANMONIUM.

AS the Danmonians had made ſome progreſs in architecture before the arrival of the Romans, it is natural to expect, that they were not deficient in other arts which contributed to the conveniencies and comforts of life. Even of a people juſt emerging from barbariſm, the firſt picture is that of ſhepherds and herdſmen: and the view of huſbandmen follows in quick ſucceſſion. With huſbandmen we connect the idea of the farm, and all its obvious appendages: nor from the neighbourhood of the farm-houſe, is it eaſy to detach the garden or the orchard. To the firſt people that landed in Danmonium, the face of the country was every where rough; the higher grounds were darkened by foreſt trees, or covered with coppice, brakes, and heath; and the low-lands were overgrown with wood or with the rankeſt herbs, where-ever the rivers, which muſt have run lawleſsly, obſtructed not the progreſs of vegetation. Amidſt ſuch luxuriance, the beaſts were furniſhed with coverts, the birds had built their neſts ſecurely, and the waters were repleniſhed with fiſh. To the Aborigines of Danmonium, therefore, the wild animals of the country muſt have afforded a ready ſuſtenance; whilſt the neceſſity of hunting, of fowling and of fiſhing, was inſtantly ſuggeſted. But theſe exertions for the ſupply of their immediate wants, were ſlight, in compariſon of the various labors impoſed on the firſt coloniſts. To clear the grounds, to fell trees, and to deſtroy wild beaſts, was a taſk preparatory to their ſettlement. And, among the animals which they hunted, for food or diverſion, or in order to the ſecurity of their perſons, they muſt have taken ſome, whoſe gentleneſs conciliated regard; and whoſe docility ſoon rendered the attempt ſucceſsful to domeſticate "the penſioners of nature," or confine the rovers within certain boundaries. To diſcuſs the point, whether the Danmonians thus ſubdued, by gradual means, thoſe animals which are ſo uſeful in ſubſervience to man; or whether they imported with them their dogs and their cattle, would here be impertinent or unneceſſary. Certain it is, that when Cæſar invaded the iſland, the riches of the Danmonians chiefly conſiſted in their cattle. It was their practice to keep large herds upon the uninhabited grounds that ſkirted the confines of their country. Yet I cannot conceive that ſo ingenious a people had been utterly inattentive to huſbandry. The Danmonians had, doubtleſs, adopted all thoſe modes of cultivating the ground, which ingenuity would dictate, or the practice of their neighbours would preſent to obſervation: and their attention ſeems to have been judiciouſly divided between paſturage and agriculture. Whilſt the Danmonians ſaw the neighbouring nations, ſome for the moſt part occupied by the former, and others by the latter; they reconciled both in themſelves. Of a Danmonian farm, therefore, a certain portion of ground was, probably, allotted to the feeding of cattle, notwithſtanding the extenſive range of the neighbouring downs or commons; though the greater part was tilled with corn, for the proviſion of the family. The farm-houſe of the Danmonians ſeems not to have been deficient in articles of convenience. If the Britons, as Mr. Whitaker informs us, had bee-hives near the manſions of their chiefs, and near their farm-houſes, we can hardly avoid giving them credit for every comfortable accommodation. Whilſt the houſe was guarded by the Britiſh maſtiff, the wild boar of the Danmonian woods had become a peaceful inhabitant of the farm-yard; the cow was ready with her ſupplies of milk; and the horſe had alſo paſſed into ſervitude. The Danmonian horſes, however, muſt have frequently run wild in the woods and mountains. They are expreſsly deſcribed by the Romans, as at once diminutive in their ſize, and ſwift in their motions: and the breed ſtill ſubſiſts in the little horſes of Exmoor and Dartmoor, as well as thoſe of Wales and Cornwall. After the partition of lands, the woods and coppices were conſidered as another part of the eſtate, and they were a valuable part of it. Though Danmonium abounded with woods, perhaps we had no great variety of foreſt trees: the number of our indigenous trees were few. Among the fruit-trees of Danmonium, the apple was, undoubtedly, Britiſh. In the Corniſh, the Iriſh, the Welch, and the Armorican, it is invariably denominated the *avall* or *aball:* and it ſeems to have been brought into Devonſhire by the firſt colonies. The *avallonia*, or the *apple-orchard* of the

Hædui (the preſent ſcite of Glaſtonbury) is mentioned by Richard. For other fruit-trees, it is difficult to ſay, whether they were indigenous or not. Though the Britiſh garden was chiefly compoſed of fruit-trees; yet the orchard, and the flower and kitchen garden were all united in one. And gardens near the Britiſh houſes, in the ſouthern counties, are remarked by Strabo.

Obſcure and unſatisfactory as theſe accounts of the Danmonian paſturage and agriculture are, we may be aſſured that this iſland was remarkable for its fertility in very ancient times. In ſome of the earlieſt notices of Britain by the Greeks, the iſland, or rather Danmonium, is celebrated as prolific of the fruits of the earth. Orpheus called this iſland *the royal court of Ceres*. In after times, Strabo and Diodorus Siculus, agreed in their reports of its fertility: and theſe authors drew their materials from Greek geographers and hiſtorians, who lived long before Cæſar. That Danmonium could have produced fruits in ſuch abundance, without human ingenuity and human labor, long and perſeveringly exerted in the cultivation of it, is impoſſible to be conceived. Its uncommon fertility, therefore, leads us to think, that it muſt have been very early known to the Oriental nations. The general principle of fertility in every country, is the application of man; by which the beneficial productions that naturally ſpring up, may be freed from every impediment to their growth, and removed into more genial ſituations, and by which the fruits of one country may be tranſplanted and cultivated with ſucceſs in another. If this were not the caſe, mankind could not have ſpread over the face of the earth: and the far greater part of the world would have remained in a ſtate of nature. The capacity of producing, when directed by ſkill and ſupported by labor, certainly extends the bounties of providence, and meliorates even the moſt ungrateful ſoils and climates. But theſe happy effects are produced only in a courſe of time. Danmonium was, at firſt, a *wilderneſs*. Nor did it become *the court of Ceres* till after the lapſe of ages.

SECTION VI.

MINING IN DANMONIUM.

WE have ſeen the Danmonians paſturing their cattle and cultivating their grounds—the moſt natural employment of man. But there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that their attention was not long confined to the vegetable productions of the earth. The Aborigines of this country poſſeſſed a ſpirit of reſearch, which led to new purſuits, and prompted new diſcoveries: and Danmonium was now to be explored for mineral treaſures. The uſe, indeed, of ſeveral kinds of ſtone, which met their eye, either ſcattered on the ſurface of the ground, or imbedded in the ſoil, or in various other ſituations, was as obvious as that of the timber which their woodlands ſupplied. The ſlate and the moor-ſtone, particularly the latter, were of this deſcription. Thus the working of a quarry was ſoon an unavoidable labor: and there was an eaſy tranſition from the quarry to the mine. To conduct, however, the Danmonians, ſtep by ſtep, to the mines, is needleſs: for, though the uſe of ſtone ſeems more obvious than that of metals, the latter were procured, perhaps, with as little trouble in Danmonium. This, at leaſt, ſeems to have been the caſe with the Danmonian tin and lead. The *Moina-Staine* or the Danmonian Tin-mines, were not deep mines, as at the preſent day. The greater part of the tin produced in Danmonium before the time of the Romans, was, probably, from *Shode* and *Stream*.

There are numberleſs ſtream-works on Dartmoor, and in its vicinities, which have lain forſaken for ages. In the pariſhes of Manaton, Kingſteignton, and Teigngrace, are many old Tin-works of this kind, which the inhabitants attribute to that period, when wolves and winged ſerpents were no ſtrangers to the hills or the vallies. The Bovey-Heathfield hath been worked in the ſame manner: and, indeed, all the vallies from the Heathfield to Dartmoor, bear the traces of ſhoding and ſtreaming; which, I doubt not, was either Britiſh or Phenician. Lead was, alſo, familiar to the weſtern Britons. That the Danmonians had *Iron*-works, is plain from Cæſar, who mentions the *exigua copia* of our iron in the maritime parts. The Iron-pits on Blackdown were, I conceive, originally Britiſh; and were afterwards worked by the Romans. That gold and ſilver (particularly the former) were diſcovered in

Danmonium

Danmonium before the arrival of Cæſar, is plain, I think, from Strabo and Tacitus. From the frequent diſcoveries of gold in particular, among the few ſtream-works of the preſent day, we ſhould conclude, that this metal muſt have been inevitably found by the Danmonians, who had no other works than thoſe of ſtream or ſhode, and who in the proſecution of their labors had, probably, broken up half the ſurface of Danmonium, before the Roman period.

In what manner the Danmonians prepared theſe metals for uſe, Polybius, perhaps, would have informed us, had not that valuable work which Strabo mentions, been loſt in the wreck of time. The Aborigines, probably, ſoon learnt the method of extracting metal from mineral ſubſtances: and it was eaſy to purify tin from its native droſs. The richneſs of the metal, and its ready fluxility in the fire, muſt have confirmed their conjectures; whilſt its beautiful color and innocent properties rendered it, perhaps, as valuable in their eſtimation as ſilver and gold, until, by great abundance, which renders all things cheap, it ſunk in the ſcale of comparative excellence. Polybius is ſaid to have deſcribed the ancient method of preparing tin for the furnace. And as Polybius was a very accurate writer, it is much to be regretted that his account of the proceſs hath not reached our times: all we can do, is to acquieſce in a few vague notices of Diodorus Siculus. The tinners, as Diodorus intimates, manufacture their tin by working the grounds which produce it, with great art. For though the land is rocky, it hath ſoft veins of earth running through it, in which the tinners find the treaſure, *extract*, *melt*, and *purify* it; then ſhaping it by moulds into a kind of *cubical figure*. With reſpect to other ores, I have nothing to add, as nothing remains on record. I might conjecture, that as the Romans had iron forges in Danmonium, the Britons might have been furniſhed with the ſame apparatus. And I might proceed in this manner, in regard to other metals. Here, however, I ſhall ſtop: to indulge often in theory, is to throw a romantic color over the truth of hiſtory.

SECTION VII.

THE MANUFACTURES OF DANMONIUM.

THE manufactures of Devon may properly be claſſed under two heads—the *neceſſary* and *ſecondary* arts.

Among the *neceſſary* arts, that of cloathing firſt preſents itſelf to notice. The more prevailing opinion is, that the firſt garments of the Britons were made of ſkins; and that the art of dreſſing wool, of ſpinning it into yarn, and of weaving it into cloth, was communicated to the Britons by the Belgic colonies. How this opinion can any way be reconciled with the hiſtory of the Druids, it is difficult to ſay. The Druids are deſcribed as wearing long white garments: and the inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall, and of the Scilly Iſles, are ſaid to have been cloathed in black—μελανχλαινοι is Strabo's expreſſion. That the inhabitants of Danmonium were unacquainted with the cloth-manufacture till the arrival of the Belgic colonies, is an opinion which our connexion with the Phenicians and the Greeks, would render improbable. The writers who entertain this notion of the weſtern Britons in general, affirm, that "if the Phenicians or Greeks imparted any knowlege of theſe arts to the Britons, *it was certainly very imperfect*, and communicated only to a few of the inhabitants of the Scilly Iſlands, with whom they chiefly traded." Here is all the heſitation that marks an extorted truth: nor is the paſſage free from abſurdity. That the knowlege of the cloth-manufacture was communicated by the Phenicians to the weſtern Britons, is allowed from the preſſing neceſſity of the caſe. Yet, as this conceſſion plainly contradicts the notion of the Belgæ long after introducing the cloth-manufacture into the iſland, it is inſtantly qualified by terms that ſeem almoſt to annihilate it: it is fettered with unauthorized reſtrictions. On what grounds do we preſume that the knowlege which the Phenicians imparted, was *certainly very imperfect*, or that it was communicated to a few inhabitants of the Scilly Iſles only, with whom they *chiefly* traded? The *chief* trade of the Phenicians was not with the inhabitants of the Scilly Iſles: their commerce was with Devonſhire and Cornwall and the Scilly Iſles. Why then ſhould we confine this communication within the narrow boundaries of the latter? Who ſhall prove that it was not

not coextenſive with the Phenician trade? That the art of dyeing cloth was familiar to the ancient Britons, before the Belgæ, we have every reaſon to infer, from the known fact of their painting and ſtaining their ſkin. And with the ſame color which they uſed in painting their ſkin, the Danmonians, probably, dyed their garments. Very poſſibly the purple dye of the Tyrians gained its high reputation among the ancients, from the uſe of our tin in the compoſition of the dye-ſtuff; as the tin trade was ſolely in their own management. That its uſe as one of the *non*-coloring retentive ingredients, was known to the Phenicians, will appear probable, when we conſider the unfadingneſs of their purple; which was a leading character in that celebrated color produced by the ſhell-fiſh purpura. It is not likely that the ſimple *blood* of a ſhell-fiſh, however beautiful at firſt, would have proved a *laſting* dye. The addition of ſome retentive ingredient muſt have been neceſſary to ſecure its brightneſs and preſerve its beauty. Tin, diſſolved in *aqua fortis*, is at preſent a neceſſary article in the new ſcarlet dye: and our fine cloths owe the permanence of their delicate colors to the retentiveneſs given by the fineſt grain tin: ſo that the Engliſh ſuperfine broad-cloths, dyed in grain by the help of this ingredient, are become famous in all markets of the known world.

After cloathing, there are arts of an inferior degree, which may be called the *ſecondary* arts. Of this kind, are the arts of working wood and metals. That the Britons were not uninſtructed in the buſineſs of the turner and carpenter, is evident from the formation of their ſhields either in circles or lozenges, from the tapering of the ſhafts of their ſpears and arrows, and from the rounding of the axles of their chariots. The arts of working wood were more obvious than thoſe of refining and working metals. The tin of Danmonium being collected in the ſand or glebe, was cleared from the earth with water, fuſed in the furnaces, and beaten into ſquares. Lead was another metal which the Danmonians uſed for different purpoſes, and which was one of the Phenician exports. And braſs was worked into various ſhapes by the Danmonians. The Danmonians had, certainly, braſs-founderies: and they had one braſs-foundery, at leaſt, in the cantred of Iſca, in order to ſupply the armoury of the principality. The armouries of the Britons were furniſhed with ſpears, daggers, ſwords, battle-axes, and bows, and with helmets and coats of mail, ſhields and chariots. The celt was the head of a light battle-axe. It was an aboriginal inſtrument, and it has been frequently found in Devon. A ſmall braſs celt was diſcovered ſome years ago at Place, in Chudleigh——lately in the poſſeſſion of John Hale, eſq. And another braſs celt was found at the ſame time and place, which had a hole in it, probably for a handle, and was given to a gentleman in Dorſetſhire. A celt was alſo dug up at Ingſdon, in the pariſh of Ilſington, a few years ſince: there was nothing remarkable in it. And Dean Milles has left us a draft of a braſs celt, which was found in the pariſh of Buckfaſtleigh, "under a wall (ſays he) lately pulled down. They ſuppoſe by the ſituation of the place, that the ground has not been broken there for at leaſt a century back." In ſeveral parts of the north of Devon, alſo, celts have been dug up: Mr. Badcock mentions one in particular, which was ſubmitted to his inſpection as a curioſity.* Iron utenſils and weapons were coeval, at leaſt, with thoſe of braſs. And, before the Roman arrival, the Britons are thought to have eſtabliſhed founderies for making iron, and forges for manufacturing arms, tools, and utenſils of all kinds. Near Beaford-moorhead, and ſeveral other places in this county, cinders have been dug up in conſiderable quantities, that ſeem to point out the iron-works either of the Britons or the Romans. At the place I have mentioned, the cinders lay between two and three feet deep. From the remains of old intrenchments here, I rather ſuſpect that theſe cinders are to be claſſed among Roman relics.—In the war-chariot, both wood and metals appear to have been combined with wonderful art. Of the mechanical abilities of the Britons, this vehicle is a ſufficient evidence. Its ingenious conſtruction was admired by the Romans. On one of the Britiſh coins we have an elegant picture of the war-chariot. That the Britons had neither diſcovered gold nor ſilver before the Romans, hath been aſſerted; though the contrary is an abſolute fact. To the Romans, gold and ſilver were the reward of victory—*pretium victoriæ*, ſays Tacitus: and a great number of gold chains were taken from Caractacus, and triumphantly carried to Rome. Hence it appears that the Britons were furniſhed

* "This celt was diſcovered (ſays Mr. Badcock) in the military road, which, branching off from the caſtle of Termolus, runs towards Barnſtaple, not by the preſent turnpike but in the bottom; and which, avoiding the hills, purſues its courſe in the track of the ancient road, and joins the preſent road near Landkey. I examined the celt, which is a perfect antique: and the girl who found it, pointed out the ſpot where it was diſcovered—immediately after ſome labourers had been digging for gravel on the right ſide of the road, to repair the road itſelf." *Badcock in a letter to Sir Geo. Yonge.*

niſhed with no ſmall quantity of gold, and that they were able to refine and work this metal in the time of Caractacus. Yet it is preſumed, from the ſilence of Cæſar, that at his arrival, the Britons were unacquainted with gold. But to the Britons of Danmonium, gold was, probably, familiar long before Cæſar. The golden hook of the Druids, with which they cut their miſletoe, proves that they had artificers who worked this precious metal.—Veſſels for containing and preſerving liquids, were a very early invention in all countries. And the Danmoniams, it is ſaid, were ſupplied with earthen veſſels by the Phenicians. But, as clay is found in various parts of Danmonium, and the formation of it into veſſels is ſo obvious and ſo ſimple an art, I have no doubt but pottery was known to the Danmonians before the exiſtence of the Phenician trade. Earthen veſſels have been often diſcovered in the Britiſh ſepulchres, both in Devonſhire and Cornwall—ſome unbaked, and others burnt in the kilns. Clay is eaſily moulded into form, and naturally hardens in the ſun, or by fire: but the vitrification of ſand, by the force of fire, was a diſcovery not ſo obvious: it was known, however, to the Phenician ſettlers, if not to the aboriginal Britons. Indeed, the firſt glaſs-houſes that hiſtory mentions, were erected at Tyre. In Danmonium, glaſs annulets and beads of glaſs have been often diſcovered: and, if ſuch ornaments were the production of our glaſs-makers, they, probably, applied their art to domeſtic uſes. Dr. Stukeley, giving an account of a *glaſs urn* diſcovered in the iſle of Ely in the year 1757, obſerves, that *the Britons were famous for glaſs manufactory*, which he looks upon as a ſtrong preſumptive proof that Britain was originally peopled from Tyre.

On the whole, we may be aſſured, that the Britons in general, and the Danmonians in particular, were more civilized and ingenious than they are commonly conſidered. This character appears on every view of them: nor is it obſcurely marked in theſe few ſimple notices of the mechanical arts in Danmonium.

SECTION VIII.

THE COMMERCE OF DANMONIUM.

IN treating of the commerce of this iſland, we naturally enquire what intercourſe was maintained between the different Britiſh ſtates, before we look abroad to their foreign connexions. But on this ſubject we have not a gleam of information that any way relates to Danmonium. Of our internal commerce, therefore, I ſhall ſay nothing.

The firſt *foreign* people with whom the Britons had any commercial dealings, were the *Phenicians*. This is a remarkable circumſtance. We ſhould naturally ſuppoſe that the Danmonians would have formed the firſt connexions with their neighbours on the continent: and this ſuppoſition is founded on the convenience of ſuch a connexion. But if thoſe Britons were no other than a colony from Gaul, we muſt neceſſarily imagine them acquainted with the productions of their original country, and carrying on ſome ſpecies of trade with their progenitors. The contrary, however, was the caſe—which furniſhes a preſumptive proof that Danmonium was not peopled from that continent.*

* How the Phenicians could have performed their long voyages from Aſia to Britain, may be a queſtion of difficulty: they were, doubtleſs, ſkilled in navigation. That their deſcendants, the Carthaginians, were ſkilful pilots, we have abundant proof: and if, as Strabo tells us, the captain of a Carthaginian veſſel ſeeing himſelf followed by a Roman fleet, *choſe to ſteer a falſe courſe*, and land upon another coaſt, rather than ſhew the Romans any way to Britain; they certainly *had the uſe of the compaſs*. And the uſe of the compaſs muſt have been derived to them from their progenitors the Tyrians. If it be objected, however, that the Carthaginians, had they poſſeſſed the knowlege of the compaſs, could not eaſily have concealed it from the Romans, and other nations with whom they were connected, I would remind the objector of the *commercial ſecrecy* of the ancient nations. The precaution, indeed, of the Carthaginians, to guard the compaſs from common obſervation, was, at length, the very means, perhaps, of their loſing the uſe of it themſelves. The knowlege of it was intruſted to a few: from theſe few, it was imperfectly tranſmitted to others: and the ſecret, thus feebly retained, ſunk gradually away with the poſſeſſors of it. But, whether the loſs of the compaſs were owing to this or any other cauſe, we need not here enquire. No perſon, who is not ignorant of the hiſtory of the arts, will doubt the exiſtence of an art in one period, becauſe it hath diſappeared in another. The ancient nations were unacquainted with various arts, which have expired, and, after the lapſe of ages, have revived. That the voyages of the Phenicians were not mere *coaſting* voyages, may be inferred, I think, from their *monopoly* of our trade for *ſeveral centuries*. For a long ſpace of time they carried on a regular trade with this iſland, to the excluſion of all other nations. Even our neighbours the Gauls were unacquainted with them. But if the Phenicians had been unſkilled voyagers, timidly purſuing the line of the coaſts, it is impoſſible that they could have kept their ſecret long. They would have frequently expoſed themſelves to the obſervation of the maritime people. And curioſity, once awakened, never acquieſces

Among the Phenician exports, the moſt plentiful commodity was, evidently, our tin. Lead was, alſo, an article of exportation. And not the leaſt valuable article was the ſkins of wild and tame animals—under which was, probably, comprehended the wool of the Britiſh ſheep—of great uſe to the Phenicians in their woollen manufactures. In return, the Britons received from the Phenicians, ſalt, braſs-ware, and pottery. Our earthen-ware was furniſhed, we ſee, by the Phenicians: and I have no doubt but that many of the earthen urns found in our barrows, were fabricated by that people; though, indeed, ſo eaſy a workmanſhip was ſoon imitated by the Britons.

How long the Phenicians enjoyed this trade excluſively, it is not eaſy to determine. Though the Greeks in the time of Herodotus, knew perfectly well that all the tin which they uſed, and which they received from the Phenicians, came originally from the Caſſiterides, or from Danmonium; yet they could ſcarcely gueſs, it ſeems, at our ſituation. The Phenician merchants could eaſily avoid inſtructing the Greeks in the courſe they ſteered: but the Greeks were acquainted with the names of the tin-countries, in the time of Herodotus. And from their love of novelty, and the reſtleſſneſs of their temper (the peculiar characteriſtic of the Greeks) it is very unlikely that they ſhould indolently ſit at home, indifferent about the commodities of Danmonium (though ſecondarily experiencing the bleſſings of thoſe commodities) when once they were inſtructed in the art of navigation. Who, however, were the *firſt Greeks* that came into this iſland, is uncertain. But, in proceſs of time, the Greeks of Marſeilles obtained a conſiderable ſhare of the Britiſh trade: and tin, lead, and ſkins, are ſaid to have been the commodities which the Greeks exported from Britain. And their imports were, poſſibly, the ſame as the Phenician. Notwithſtanding every precaution of the Phenicians, the *Romans*, as Strabo aſſures us, at length diſcovered the ſituation of the tin-countries. In conſequence of this, Publius Craſſus came hither with the diſcoverers, and made obſervations on the tin-mines, then of no great depth, and the diſpoſition of the people to peace, and their readineſs to give directions to voyagers. Who Publius Craſſus was, or when he made this expedition in queſt of our tin, we are not informed: but his voyage was certainly poſterior to the firſt Punic war, when the Romans were little acquainted with the ſeas.

From what places the primitive Phenicians exported our commodities, is little known: and there is the ſame dubiouſneſs in regard to the ports in Danmonium, which were frequented by the ſubſequent merchants. The channel through which the trade of Britain was at one time carried on, is obſcurely marked by Diodorus Siculus. The paſſage to which I allude, hath exerciſed much conjecture: it is as follows, together with the context. Νυν δε περι τε καλ' αυλην φυομενη κασσιτερε διεξιμεν. Της γαρ βρεττανικης κατα το ακρωτηριον το καλεμενον Βελεριον οι καλοικενλες φιλοξενοι τε διαφεροντως εισι, και δια την των ξενων εμπορων επιμιξιαν εξημερωμενοι τας αγωγας. ουτοι τον κασσιτερον καλασκευαζουσι, φιλοτεχνως εργαζομενοι την φερουσαν αυτον γην. Αυτη δε πετρωδης ουσα, διαφυας εχει γεωδεις, εν αις τον πορον κατεργαζομενοι και τηξαντες καθαιρουσιν. Αποτυπενλες δ' εις ασφαγαλων ρυθμους, κομιζουσιν εις την νησον προκειμενην μεν της βρεττανικης, ονομαζομενην δε Ικλιν. Κατα γαρ τας αμπωτεις, αναξηραινομενε τε μεταξυ τοπε, ταις αμαξαις εις ταυτην κομιζουσι δαψιλη τον κασσιτερον. Ιδιον δε τι συμβαινει περι τας πλησιον νησους, τας μεταξυ κειμενας της τε Ευρωπης και της βρεττανικης. Κατα μεν τας πλημμυριδας τε μεταξυ πορε πληρουμενε νησοι φαινονται. Καλα δε τας αμπωτεις απορρεουσης της θαλασσης, και πολυν τοπον αναξηραινουσης, θεωρουνται χερρονησοι. ενθευθοι δ' οι εμποροι παρα των εγχωριων ωνενται, και διακομιζουσιν εις την Γαλατιαν. Το δε τελευταιον πεζη δια της Γαλατιας πορευθεντες ημερας ως τριακοντα, καταγουσιν επι των ιππων τα φορτια προς την εκβολην τε Ροδανε ποταμε. Here our hiſtorian is generally conceived to inform us, among other particulars, that "the people who inhabited the *extreme parts of Cornwall*, after they have prepared their tin for exportation, carry it in waggons to the *Iſle of Wight*." According to the interpretation of others, Ικλις is ſuppoſed to mean one of the *Iſles of Scilly*, or the *Black-rock of Falmouth*. Dr. Henry, who is one of the advocates for the Iſle of Wight, is ſufficiently accurate in his tranſlation of this paſſage from Diodorus. It is, therefore, very extraordinary, that whilſt he introduces the Britons of the *Land's-end* carrying their tin into an *adjacent iſland* (νησον προκειμενην) he ſhould at the ſame inſtant determine this iſland to be the *Iſle of Wight* lying off the coaſt of *Hampſhire!* According to this writer, the Corniſh could paſs with their waggons, from the Land's-end to the Iſle of Wight, whenever they thought proper. It was but a ſtep: and they could go over dryſhod with all imaginable eaſe! By ſome ſtrange magic, indeed, the Iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire, uſed, in the days of Diodorus, to be directly oppoſite and almoſt adjoining to the Land's-end in Cornwall. That the inhabitants of the Land's-end ſhould convey their tin in carts near two hundred miles, when they

acquieſces in ignorance. Their periodical return would have been expected and eagerly watched; and their whole ſcheme of navigation would have been unavoidably detected. Such a diſcovery would naturally have taken place; even if, by a ſingular good fortune, they had eſcaped the dangers of the ſea for hundreds of years, nor ever ſuffered ſhipwreck on the coaſts, ſo as to expoſe their cargo to the eye of the jealous merchant or of the ſavage plunderer, and, in either caſe, lay open their deſtination.

they had as good ports on their own ſhores as on the Iſle of Wight, ſeems to me an incredible ſuppoſition. Not that Diodorus meant to confine this buſineſs to the Danmonii of the Land's-end. But the remoteneſs of the Iſle of Wight, even from the people who lived on the banks of the Tamar, would be a ſufficient objection to it. I am willing to allow, that the Iſle of Wight was alternately an iſland and a peninſula in the days of Diodorus. Since thoſe days our coaſts have undergone various changes. But, to carry on their tin-trade in this manner, muſt have been extremely inconvenient to the Danmonii. And it is improbable that they ſhould lay themſelves under obligations to the people of Hampſhire, without a motive—that they ſhould prefer a reſtricted and uncertain commerce in a diſtant territory, to an unembarraſſed and unprecarious trade at home; though, at the ſame time, the ports of Devon and Cornwall were equal, if not ſuperior, to thoſe of Hampſhire. But let us diſmiſs the Iſle of Wight. One of the Scilly Iſles, called *Mictis*, has, in the opinion of Borlaſe, the principal claim to our attention. Yet it deſerves a momentary attention only. At this advanced ſtage of the Danmonian tin-trade, to have recourſe to the Scilly Iſles, would be ridiculous. Borlaſe allows that Devonſhire had a principal ſhare in the trade: and would he bring down our Dartmoor-tin to one of the Scilly Iſles, to be imported thence to the continent of Gaul? Beſides, he reſts his hypotheſis upon an unwarrantable aſſumption; not ſcrupling to aſſert, that "Diodorus *confounds* the tin-trade of the Land's-end with that of the Scilly Iſles. As to the ſituation of the Scilly Iſles, they lay, according to old writers, between Europe and Britain." This, it ſeems, was all the ancients knew. Here, then, it ſuits our author's purpoſe to expoſe the geographical inaccuracy of the ancients, and, particularly, their indiſtinct notion of the Scilly Iſles. Let us proceed. The Ictis of Diodorus is diſcovered to be the Mictis of Pliny: but, unfortunately, the Mictis of Pliny was ſix days ſail from Britain. Thus, at the moment of its appearance, it vaniſhes: and we have ſeen it only to regret its loſs! Vainly would the Doctor tell us, that "when the ancients reckoned this place ſix days ſail, they did not mean from the neareſt part of Britain, but from that part of Britain neareſt to Gaul, from which to the Scilly Iſlands the diſtance was, indeed, ſix days uſual ſail in the early times of navigation." If this be admitted as a ſolution of the difficulty, it brings an argument in favor of the accuracy of the ancients. Thus, at one time, the geography of the ancients is dark as Erebus; at another, as clear as the ſun. But when we ſay, that an iſland lying off the coaſt of Britain, is ſix days ſail from it, are we not underſtood to mean that part of Britain neareſt to the iſland? Any other interpretation ſeems forced. Grant, however, for the ſake of argument, that Mictis was ſix days ſail from that "part of Britain neareſt to and in ſight of Gaul." Does this conceſſion bring us nearer to the point in queſtion? Hath Mictis any new pretenſions to our notice, as the Ictis of Diodorus? By adopting Borlaſe's opinion, we deſtroy at once the authority of Diodorus—we daſh to atoms the very paſſage which is the groundwork of all our theories. If *Ictis* be *Mictis*, it muſt either be *the iſle to which tin was conveyed from the ſurrounding iſlets of Scilly*; or it muſt be *the iſle to which tin was conveyed from the Land's-end*—in both caſes *previouſly to the exportation of this metal into Gaul*. In the *firſt* caſe (which Borlaſe ſuppoſes to be true) Diodorus talks abſolute nonſenſe: and Borlaſe obliges him to inform us, in the ſelf-ſame words,* "that the people of the Land's-end convey their tin in carts to an adjacent iſland, whence it is ſhipped off for Gaul—and that the people of Scilly convey their tin in carts from all their iſlets, to one common iſland, whence it is ſhipped off for Gaul." This is all in one breath! It is like the ſatyr blowing hot and cold! Thus is our poor hiſtorian preſſed into the ſervice of conjecturiſts. Thus cruelly is he tortured, and forced to mutter falſhood, as he writhes upon the wheel of the executioner. In the *ſecond* caſe, Diodorus leads our merchants to their journey's end, by a route moſt unconſcionably circuitous. When the Corniſh would go eaſtward, the Greek, in mere wantonneſs, turns their faces to the weſt. Not to inſiſt on the expedition of the Devonſhire miners from the hills of Dartmoor to the Scilly Iſles, to have their goods ſhipped off for France, let us look only to the hard lot of the inhabitants of the Bolerium. With the view of conveying their tin to Gaul, Diodorus orders them to ſet off—for the Iſles of Scilly. The Scilly Iſles lie about nine leagues weſt of the Land's-end: and over nine leagues were the Danmonii doomed to drive their waggons. Having accompliſhed, however, this more than Herculean labor, they had, I ſuppoſe, to felicitate themſelves on the progreſs of their tin towards the Gallic coaſt. But a truce to badinage. Borlaſe was clearly miſled by ſounds, when he ſubſtituted *Mictis* for *Ictis*. In his

* "It is all the ſame in the Greek"—to *literalize* a vulgar proverb.

his Natural Hiſtory of Cornwall, he ſays: "Where this Ictis was, I really cannot inform the reader." Yet, in his ancient and preſent ſtate of the Iſles of Scilly, he "does not at all doubt but that by Ictis, Diodorus Siculus meant Mictis"—whence we might almoſt infer, that in the theory which I have been examining, he was occupied by the delirium of the moment. Next comes the *Black-rock* conjecture; which, though it was thrown out at random by Halſe, who underſtood neither Greek nor Latin, and hath been ſupported by Pryce, who was confeſſedly ignorant of Greek, and whoſe knowlege of the Latin was equivocal—is yet ſpecious; and I will venture to ſay, ingenious. Such it appears, when we conſider the periodical peninſularity of the Black-rock in former times, the name of *Ickta* correſponding with ικτις, and the ſituation of Falmouth harbour leſs objectionable than that of the Iſle of Wight, or of the Scilly Iſles. But ſeveral iſlands on our coaſts were temporary peninſulas: ſo that the caſe of the Black-rock is not ſingular. As to the name of *Ickta* (or *Ick)* it is commonly applied to *creeks* in Cornwall:* and the ſituation of the Black-rock (though comparatively good) was not the moſt eligible for the Danmonii eaſt of the Tamar. In ſhort, as it is the caſual name of Ickta which wings us to the harbour of Falmouth, I can by no means alight on the Black-rock as the νησον προκειμενην of Diodorus. Here, then, we hover in vain: and though we have long fluttered over the world of waters, we have found no reſting-place. To raiſe objections in this manner, againſt the theories of others, is eaſy; but to form a new theory, is difficult. Perhaps, in the preſent caſe, no conjecture can be thrown out that may boldly claim univerſal attention. It is not, therefore, with an air of triumph that I propoſe my own opinions. With a view of exciting antiquarians to this enquiry, I have only to intimate, that I have often looked to the *Iſland of* ST. NICHOLAS, as the Ictis of Diodorus. In this light, St. Nicholas ſeems to be entitled to a moment's conſideration. It is ſituated in *Plymouth-ſound*; "the firſt promontory on the weſt-ſide of which, (ſays Carew) is *Rame-head*. From thence trending *Penlee-point*, you diſcover *King-ſand* and *Cauſam-bay*. In the mouth of the harbour lyeth St. Nicholas Iſland, in faſhion lozengy, in quantity about 3. acres, ſtrongly fortifyed, carefully guarded, and ſubject to the commaunder of *Plymouth* fort. *From this iſland a range of rocks reacheth over to the ſouth-weſt ſhore, diſcovered at the low water of ſpring tides, & leaving onely a narrow entrance in the midſt called the Yate, for ſhips to paſſe thorow, whereto they are directed by certaine markes at land.*"† From the correſpondence of this deſcription with that of Diodorus Siculus—from the appellation of *Ictis*—from the ſcite of St. Nicholas at the mouth of the Tamar—from its central poſition in regard to Devon and Cornwall—from the actual conventions of the Devonſhire and Corniſh miners, in its vicinity—from the ancient mines both to the eaſt and weſt of it, particularly the tin-works of Dartmoor—from its ſituation in reference to Gaul—and from the probable exiſtence of a Grecian factory at the Ramhead, near which it lies, as connected with the Greeks of Marſeilles, I confeſs, I have a ſtrong ſuſpicion that this little iſle might have been the identical ικτις. *The correſpondence of this deſcription with that of Diodorus Siculus*, muſt be evident at a glance. Diodorus deſcribes a certain iſle adjacent to the ſhores of Britain—νησον προκειμενην. Such is St. Nicholas. And this iſle (he intimates) is ſituate between Britain and the continent: ſo is St. Nicholas. The name of this iſle, he ſays, is *Ictis:* and *Ictis* we ſhall ſee, (which is Cornu-britiſh) was probably the firſt name of St. Nicholas. The ſpace between Ictis and the main land (he adds) becomes an iſthmus at the reflux of the tide. Such, even now, may almoſt be ſaid of St. Nicholas; ſince "from this iſland, a range of rocks reacheth over to the ſouth-weſt ſhore, diſcovered at the low water of ſpring tides." It is remarkable that this range of rocks is called the *Bridge*. Nor have I a doubt but that in the time of our hiſtorian this bridge was paſſable: and great quantities of tin from the weſt, were probably carried over it in Corniſh waggons. Diodorus alſo informs us, that the iſles in general, between Britain and the continent, were, in this manner, alternately iſlands and peninſulas—the truth of which is abundantly proved by the Britiſh hiſtory, and tradition, and the obſervations of the naturaliſt. "But the Ictis of Diodorus, may the objector ſay, muſt have been a larger iſle than that of St. Nicholas." Doubtleſs it was a larger iſle than St. Nicholas appears at preſent. Let us recollect,

* "*Ick*—a common termination of creeks in Cornwall; as Pordin*ick*, Pradn*ick*, Portyſ*ick*." Borlaſe's Vocabulary.

† Carew's Survey, p. 99. Riſdon's deſcription of this harbour and of the iſland, is as follows: "Between Tamer and Plym, is ſituate that town ſometime called *Sutton*, of its ſoutherly ſcite.—In the Saxons heptarchy, this harbour was called *Tamerworth* (as is to be read in the life of St. Indractus) if St. NICHOLAS Iſland be not meant thereby. For *Weorth*, in Saxon, is a river-iſland.—Juſt before the harbour's mouth lieth St. NICHOLAS's iſland, for form lozengee, by eſtimation three acres of land, ſtrengthened by art as well as nature, and is ſubject to the command of the captain of Plimouth fort." Leland ſays, that "*Walterus de Valle torta* gave to Plymton-Priorie the Iſle of S. NICOLAS *cum cuniculis*, conteyning a 2. acres of ground, or more, and lying at the mouthes of Tamar & Plym ryvers." Itinerary, vol. 2. p. 45.

lect, however, the vaſt changes that have taken place on all the coaſts of Britain and its neighbouring iſles, ſince the time of Diodorus: let us look only to the alterations in the Scilly Iſles. That they have been greatly reduced from their original ſize, is evident: and very poſſibly St. Nicholas has been reduced in the ſame proportion. All the ſouth-weſt coaſts and adjacent iſlands have ſuffered, more or leſs, by the force of the elements, particularly by the depredations of the ſea. Why then ſhould we except St. Nicholas from the wreck? Thoſe, however, who are acquainted with the preſent appearance of St. Nicholas, will make no ſuch exception. From its ſhelving coaſts towards the ſea, there are rocks that run out to a great length: at low water their ſurfaces are viſible; and they are evidently very extenſive. When we conſider, then, the defalcation of the ſhore, from ſubſidences of earth and other cauſes, it ſeems reaſonable to ſuppoſe that theſe ledges of rock towards the ſea, were once covered with ſtrata of gravel and ſand and earth, forming a part of the Iſle of St. Nicholas; but that theſe different layers were removed in a courſe of time from their foundation of rock, fretted away by the gradual fluctuation of the ſea, diſturbed and tumbled into the deep from the mining of ſubterraneous waters, divulſed and daſhed to atoms amidſt earthquakes and the violence of the tempeſt. In ſhort, ſailors have made preciſely the ſame obſervations on the rocks contiguous to St. Nicholas, as on thoſe between the Scilly Iſles and the Corniſh coaſt. Excepting towards Mount-Edgcumbe and the ſea, no rocks are diſcoverable adjoining to this iſland. The other parts of its coaſts are waſhed by deep water. Towards the ſea, however, the water is extremely ſhallow, and large beds of rock are very apparent—whence I conclude that a great part of the iſland hath diſappeared: nor is it unlikely, that in the age of our hiſtorian, St. Nicholas was even in point of ſize, as eligible an emporium as the Iſle of Wight.* —With reſpect to *the name of Ictis*, *Ick* is undoubtedly a Corniſh word, ſignifying a *creek*. It is preſerved in the names of various places in the neighbourhood of the Tamar, and the Plym: and all the land near the mouths of theſe rivers is full of creeks. In his deſcription of the courſe of the Tamar, Borlaſe tells us,† "that the Tamar receiving the Tavy on the eaſt, and having made a creek into the pariſhes of Botsflemming and Landulph on the weſt, becomes a ſpacious harbour; and waſhing the foot of the ancient borough of Saltaſh within half a mile, is joined by the Lynher creek and river; then paſſing ſtraight forward, forms the noble harbour of Hamoze,‡ called formerly Tamerworth;§ where making two large *creeks*, one called St. John's, the other Millbrook, at the weſt, and Stonehouſe *creek* at the eaſt (after a courſe of about forty miles, nearly ſouth) the Tamar paſſes into the ſea, having Mount Edgcumbe for its weſtern, and the lands of Stonehouſe and St. Nicholas Iſland, in Plymouth ſound, for its eaſtern boundary." The νησον of Diodorus, then, had received a *Corniſh* name, in the days of the hiſtorian. On the coaſts of Hampſhire we are acquainted with no ſuch term as *Ick* or *Ickta*, or Ικτις, as ſynonimous with *creek*. And the Corniſh would naturally give this name to an iſland on their own ſhores, not to the Iſle of Wight. Ικτις was a Corniſh iſland, on the Corniſh coaſt, known by a Corniſh name, and ſo denominated by the people of Cornwall. In the mean time, the name of Ictis may, with as much reaſon, be appropriated to the Iſle of St. Nicholas as to the Black Rock: yet it was chiefly the name which led Halſe and Pryce to exalt their Black Rock into the νησον of the Greek hiſtorian. The preſent appellation of our iſland, is evidently modern. In the Saxon Period, its name is ſuppoſed to have been *Tamerworth, an iſland at the mouth of the Tamar*. But Ικτις is a term more peculiarly deſcriptive of it—*the iſland of creeks*, or *the creek-iſland.—From its ſituation at the mouth of ſuch a fine navigable river as the Tamar*, St. Nicholas was well calculated for the purpoſes of merchandize. And the Tamar was, undoubtedly, navigated by the Phenicians and Greeks. As it was entered, in a ſubſequent period, by the Danes, whence they committed their depredations both on the Devonſhire and Corniſh ſides of it, ſo was it frequented by the earlieſt inhabitants of Danmonium, who, with their freights of tin, ſailed down to the Iſle of St. Nicholas.—*The central ſituation of St. Nicholas, with regard*

* Let me repeat, that I do not here acquieſce in probabilities. Mr. Scawen tells us, in his MS. that "THERE WAS A VALLEY BETWEEN RAMHEAD AND LOOE." And in a clear day, he ſays, "there is to be ſeen *at the bottom of the ſea*, a league from the ſhore, *a wood of timber*."

† Nat. Hiſt. p. 37, 38.—"Scant a mile lower lyith Liner *Creke*, goyng up onto S. Germane's. Then brekith a litle *Creke*, out caullid John's or Antony. And at the mouth about S. NICOLAS brekith in a *Creek* goying up to Milbrok 2. miles up in land from the mayn haven." Leland's Itin. vol. 2, p. 41.

‡ Saxon name Ham-oze; that is, the wet oozy habitation, circuit, or incloſure.

§ Camden, p. 26.

regard both to Devonſhire and Cornwall, will afford us alſo, juſt grounds for ſuppoſing it to have been the general depoſitory of the tin raiſed both to the eaſt and weſt. The Phenician navigators are thought to have come up the Tamar, very ſoon after their acquaintance with Danmonium.* They muſt have diſcovered, therefore, the Iſle of St. Nicholas, before they had eſtabliſhed any factories in this county. But, in the preſent advanced ſtate of the Britiſh commerce, St. Nicholas was ſurely familiar to the different ſettlers, who availed themſelves, I doubt not, of its advantageous ſituation. Whilſt the coloniſts of the north of Devon conveyed their tin to the banks of the Tamar, whence it might have been ſhipped off and brought down the river to this iſland, and whilſt the inhabitants of Dartmoor and all the country bordering upon the Tamar, freighted their veſſels in the ſame manner, and unloaded them, alſo, at St. Nicholas; the Corniſh even from the Land's-end (as Diodorus intimates) were driving their waggons towards the ſame common depoſitory to which they might eaſily paſs at low water.—That our idea of the convenience of ſuch a central ſpot to the tin traders of Devon and Cornwall, is perfectly juſt, ſeems evinced in the ſtrongeſt manner, *by the actual meetings of the Devonſhire and Corniſh miners on* † *Hengſton-down, at no great diſtance from our iſland*, for the purpoſe of renewing the remembrance of their unwritten laws (their traditional obſervances of high antiquity) and of ſettling various points, in which both parties were intereſted, either as tin-manufacturers or merchants. Periodical aſſociations of this kind were natural. And ſuch periodical aſſociations took place in the vicinity of St. Nicholas from time immemorial, many ages before the exiſtence of any written ſtannary laws, and probably in the Britiſh Period. If, then, the Devonſhire and Corniſh miners were in the habit of conſulting their mutual convenience, by ſuch meetings at a central ſpot, is it not fair to conclude, that they had a regard alſo to the common advantage, in the actual exportation of their tin, and that they conveyed this metal to ſome port of traffick, equally commodious to both parties? This port was ſome iſland on their coaſts: and where can an iſland be found more acceſſible to both parties, than that of St. Nicholas? If St. Nicholas were in thoſe days ſufficiently large for ſuch a general port of traffick, (and I doubt not but it was) its ſituation, more eligible than that of any other iſland on the ſouth-weſt ſhores, would inſtantly determine its pretenſions to the rank I have given it in the commercial world.—Let us add to this, *the veſtiges of ancient tin-works in its vicinity*. We are informed, from *records*, that "all the old mines on Dartmoor, are on its weſtern ſide towards the Tamar." This is a curious circumſtance. And there is no doubt but the *traces* of old tin-works are chiefly on the weſt ſide of the foreſt. Here are ſtrong marks both of ſhode and ſtream-works. The boldeſt veſtiges alſo, of our ancient Corniſh mines, are very near the Tamar.‡ It is natural, therefore, to conjecture, that the greater abundance of tin on the banks of Tamar, would give a proportionate conſequence to the adventurers of the neighbourhood; and that the weight of intereſt thus irreſiſtibly acquired, would render their own diſtrict the principal ſeat of commerce. Others, indeed, reaſoning differently, may imagine that the frequentation of the Tamar by our tin-merchants, or the eſtabliſhment of an emporium on the Iſle of St. Nicholas, was itſelf the occaſion of multiplying the tin-works in the neighbouring country; ſince the expences of carriage or conveyance muſt have decreaſed in proportion to the nearneſs of the commodity to the place of exportation; not to mention other advantages which would accrue from raiſing and preparing the tin, amidſt the confluence of merchants and the fervor of commerce.—In the mean time, *the ſituation of St. Nicholas in reſpect to Gaul*, is ſurely preferable either to that of the Scilly Iſles or of the Black-rock. To the Iſle of Wight I ſhall not recur; as the trade in queſtion was not with Hampſhire but with Devonſhire and Cornwall. But on this point, as ſingly taken, I lay no ſtreſs; though it may be adduced, with others, in favor of my hypotheſis.—My laſt argument was drawn from *the probable exiſtence of a Greek factory at the Ramhead* (near which St. Nicholas lies) *as connected with the Greeks of Marſeilles.*

* Mr. Pinkerton is certainly correct in this idea, that the Caſſiterides did not mean, excluſively, the Scilly Iſles, but alſo Great Britain and Ireland.

† "From Plymouth Haven, paſſing farther into the countrie, *Hengsten downe* preſenteth his waſte head and ſides to our ſight. This name it borroweth of *Hengiſt*, which in the Saxon ſignifieth a *horſe*, & to ſuch leaſt daintie beaſts it yeeldeth fitteſt paſture. The countrie people have a by word that

Hengſten-downe, well ywrought,
Is worth London towne, deare abought.

Which grewe from the ſtore of tynne, in former times, there digged up: But this gainfull plentie is now fallen to a ſcant ſaving ſcarcitie." Carew's Survey, p. 115.

‡ "By the ryver of *Tamar* from the hedde north north eſt yſſuyng owt towarde the ſowthe, the contrey being hilly, ys fertile of corne & greſſe with ſum *tynne warkes* wrougth by *violens of water*. *Hengiſton* beyng a hy hylle, and *nere Tamar*, yn the eaſt part, baryn of his ſelf, yet is fertile by *yelding of tynne* both *be water* & dry warkes." Leland's Itin. vol. 4, p. 113. (Oxford edit. 1769.)

Marſeilles. The Greeks had called this promontory κερια μιλωπον; and they had given the name of ταμαρος* to the river, at the mouth of which our iſland is ſituated. The communication of the Danmonii with foreign merchants through the port of Ictis, was *indiſputably* with the *Greeks of Marſeilles:* this is an hiſtorical fact, not an hypothetical poſition. The port of Ictis, therefore, was probably at the Iſle of St. Nicholas.—On the whole, I think, theſe concurring circumſtances give a plauſible air, at leaſt, to my hypotheſis: and I have ſtated my ideas merely as theoretical. At all events, I conceive my readers will agree with me in opinion, that St. Nicholas hath as fair a claim to the commercial pre-eminence of Ικτις, as either the Iſle of Wight, or one of the Scilly Iſles, or the Black-rock of Falmouth.

At this advanced ſtage of the Britiſh commerce, there were, doubtleſs, other marts of trade on the ſouth-coaſt of Danmonium. Such was the caſe, alſo, on the north ſhore; whilſt commercial ſettlements were formed on the *Jugum Ocrinum*, communicating with the country on either ſide of it. Among other ports was the *Oſtium Iſcæ fluvii*, immediately connected with the capital: and at *Helenis Promontorium*, *Ocrinum Promontorium*, and *Promontorium Antiveſtæum*, inferior factories, poſſibly, were eſtabliſhed.† And, in the north of Devon, the Phenicians, we doubt not, were carrying on a trade of ſome conſequence at *Hertland-Point*; whilſt *Okehamton*, on the *Ocrinum Jugum*, was the principal link in the great commercial chain.

Who theſe foreign merchants were, that purchaſed the tin from the Danmonians in this iſland, and tranſported it to the coaſt of Gaul, and thence overland to Marſeilles, the hiſtorian hath not informed us. Probably the Greeks of Marſeilles, at firſt, ſent agents of their own to Ictis, to negociate this buſineſs, but afterwards received the Britiſh tin, and other commodities, from the hands of the Gauls; ſince the conduct of ſuch a trade over the continent of Gaul, required the aſſiſtance of its inhabitants. The Greeks of Marſeilles, after they had begun to trade in this manner, could not expect to confine the Britiſh commerce to themſelves. They had ſeen rivals in the Gauls, particularly the merchants of *Narbonne*, a rich and flouriſhing city on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, not far from the mouth of the Rhone. After the diviſion of the Britiſh trade between Marſeilles and Narbonne, the merchants of Gaul opened ſeveral new routs for conveying their goods from Britain over the continent of Gaul to theſe two great cities. They brought their goods from Britain up the river Seine, as far as it was navigable, and thence conveyed them on horſes, overland, to the Rhone, on which they again embarked them; and, falling down that river to the Mediterranean, landed them either at Marſeilles or Narbonne. On their return, they brought goods for the Danmonian market from theſe cities up the Rhone, as far as it was navigable, thence overland to the Seine, and down the river, and acroſs the channel to Ictis, and other parts of Britain. But becauſe ſo long a navigation up ſo rapid a river as the Rhone, was attended with great difficulties, they ſometimes landed their goods at Vienne or Lyons, carried them overland to the Loire, and down that river to Vennes, and other cities on the coaſt of Brittany, and thence embarked them for Britain. The trade, by this ſecond route, was carried on by the Veneti, the beſt navigators of the ancient Gauls. A third route was from Britain to the mouth of the Garonne, up that river as far as it was navigable, and thence overland to Narbonne. The trade of Britain, however, was not long confined to Danmonium, after it came into the hands of the Gauliſh merchants. It gradually extended to all the coaſts oppoſite to Gaul: and the Belgæ and other nations, who poſſeſſed theſe coaſts, kept up a conſtant intercourſe with the continent whence they came.

In what manner the commodities I have noticed, were conveyed from one diſtrict, or from one country to another, we may have caſually obſerved: but it is a point, worthy a diſtinct examination. We have already ſeen, that the ancient Britons were not unacquainted with the moſt perfect method of land-carriage yet diſcovered, long before they were invaded by the Romans; ſince the Danmonians, after they had refined their tin, and caſt it into ſquare blocks, carried it to Ictis in carts or waggons. As to their ſhips, the Britons are commonly repreſented as uſing veſſels or boats, made of the flexible branches

* Ταμαρος from πολαμος.

† Dr. Stukeley ſeems to inſinuate, that there was a Greek ſettlement or factory at Seaton. "Juſt by the preſent haven wall, at *Seaton*, (ſays Stukeley) is a long pier or wall jutting out into the ſea—made of great rocks piled together, to the breadth of ſix yards. They told me it was built many years ago by one Courd, once a poor ſailor; who being ſomewhere in the Mediterranean, *was told by a certain Greek*, that much treaſure was hid upon Hogſdon-hill near here, and that *this memorial was tranſmitted to him by his anceſtors*. Courd, upon his return, digging there, found the golden mine—and at his own expence built this wall, with an intention to reſtore the harbour. The people heareabouts firmly believe the ſtory; and many have dug in the place with like hopes." This tradition reminds me of the old Greek pilot, who referred Mr. Anſon to the days of his anceſtors—pointing with conſcious pride to the iſle of Tenedos, and exclaiming—"there *our* fleets lay" during the ſiege of Troy.

branches of trees, interwoven as closely as possible, and lined with hides. And, according to Pliny, Timæus described the boats of the Britons (in a history which is now lost) as a kind of wattle-work, covered with skins: nor are those boats unnoticed by Cæsar, and other ancient writers. That the Danmonians were in possession of vessels of this description, I entertain not a doubt. The construction of these boats was oriental. And "a kind of boats, formed of slender rods joined together in the manner of hurdles and covered with skins," are still used on the Red Sea. That the Danmonians, however, were unacquainted with the use of larger vessels, before Cæsar, is a position to which I can never assent. Their connexion with the Phenicians for many successive ages before Cæsar, must render this position at least improbable. The Phenicians, I need not repeat, were, of all the ancient nations, the most skilful navigators: they were famed both for the structure and for the management of their vessels. Is it at all likely, therefore, that the Danmonians, so long conversant with the Phenicians, should have indolently rested in their little osier boats, whilst the lofty ships of the Phenicians were continually at anchor in their harbours? Is it possible that they should have acquiesced from generation to generation, in a rude fishing vessel, when they might have ascended, whenever they pleased, the Phenician ship, and have thoroughly examined its construction? Can we conceive, that, exposed as the Danmonians were, in their frail barks, to the dangers of the sea, they could have been satisfied with such vehicles, even if none of a better construction had been ever presented to their observation? Gratified, however, as they were, with a full view of ships, both safe and commodious, do we imagine them so senseless as to stare only, with stupid wonder, at those ships? Had they wondered, their wonder would soon cease: astonishment is a transitory passion: it does not last for ages. When the novelty, therefore, of the object was over, would not the Danmonians naturally begin to consider the Phenician ships as excellent models for imitation? And would they not proceed to construct vessels for themselves, after these models? That they were not unskilled in the mechanical arts, their chariot is a sufficient proof: On this point we cannot hesitate. The application, therefore, of their talents to ship-building, was easy, and, I will add, unavoidable. Cæsar, it is true, has noticed the osier boats only, of the Britons: and Cæsar's authority, as far as it goes, is valid. But Cæsar was not acquainted with Danmonium. The vessels he saw, he described: what he had no opportunity of observing, or of having satisfactorily attested, he left unnoticed. And so distant was Danmonium from the scene of his victories, that he probably met with no creditable people, who could answer his enquiries relating to the genius or customs of the western Britons. It is a certain fact, that many of the Danmonians embarked for Ireland at the time of the Belgic invasion,—that such a body of people crossed the seas as to form a colony on the Irish coast, and that this emigration was made with the greatest dispatch, whilst the Belgæ were overrunning the country. Not to notice the embarkation of troops from Danmonium on other occasions, this single expedition, I think (more than three centuries before Cæsar) should leave on our minds no mean impression of the Danmonian navy. That great numbers of people, furnished not only with voyaging stores, but with every thing necessary for an establishment in another country, should set sail from Danmonium, on the alarm of a hostile invasion, and consequently without time for much preparation, and that they should be conveyed in safety across the seas, and actually form a new colony on a foreign coast, is scarcely possible, unless we give them credit for having been good ship-builders as well as skilful navigators. They must have had capacious vessels in their docks: a colony, with all its provisions, in little osier boats, is ridiculous. With respect to the ship-building and navigation of the Greeks, who successively followed the Phenicians in trading to this part of the island, there are certain facts on record, which cannot be disputed. We have it on the authority of Athenæus, that about two hundred years before Cæsar, the Greeks had made a rapid progress in ship-building and navigation. That famous ship which was built at Syracuse under the direction of Archimedes, is at once a proof of the proficiency of the Greeks in the maritime arts, and of their connexion with Britain. According to Athenæus, this ship had three masts, of which the second and third were easily procured; but it was long before a tree for the main-mast could be found. At length a proper tree was discovered in the *mountains of Britain*; and brought down to the sea-coast by machines invented by a famous mechanic Phileas Tauromenites. This is a curious fact. And the mountains of Britain, I conceive, were the mountains of Danmonium. In other parts of the island, the Greeks had very slight connexions. It was with Danmonium that they traded: it was here they had probably established their factory: but whether the timber for the main-

mast

maſt of this Grecian ſhip were diſcovered in Danmonium or any other part of the iſland, it is probable from this circumſtance, that the art of ſhip-building had been communicated to the Britons. As we advance in the argument, the proofs become more convincing. That the Britons were acquainted with ſhip-building and navigation before the time of Cæſar, appears, I think, from the following circumſtances. Though the Veneti of Britany confeſſedly excelled all the continental nations in their knowlege of maritime affairs, and in the number and ſtrength of their ſhips; yet, when they were preparing to fight a deciſive battle againſt the Romans by ſea, they aſked and obtained auxiliaries from Britain. And this they certainly would not have done, if the Britons could have aſſiſted them only with a few wicker-boats. The Britons, therefore, had, probably, ſhips nearly of the ſame form and conſtruction with thoſe of their friends and allies the Veneti. And the ſhips of the Veneti are deſcribed by Cæſar, as large, lofty, and ſtrong, built entirely of thick planks of oak, and ſo ſolid, that the beaks of the Roman ſhips could make no impreſſion on them. In that famous ſea-fight off the coaſts of Armorica, the combined fleets of the Veneti and the Britons conſiſted of two hundred and twenty of theſe large and ſtrong ſhips.

After this deduction of the Britiſh commerce, from the earlieſt times down to the Roman period, it is natural to enquire, whether this commerce was carried on by way of barter (the exchange of one commodity for another) or whether certain metals, as gold, ſilver, and braſs, the great medium of commerce in almoſt every age, were adopted as the repreſentatives of different commodities. The primitive mode of commerce was the exchanging of one commodity for another: but the great inconveniencies experienced by thoſe who carried on their trade in the way of barter, ſoon occaſioned the invention of *money*. It ſhould ſeem from a few ſcattered paſſages in ancient authors, that the Britons were unacquainted with money, or with its mercantile uſes. Yet, that the Britons had the knowlege of money, and that they uſed braſs money, is evident from this paſſage in Cæſar: *Utuntur aut æreo aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo.* But Cæſar is here ſpeaking of the Britons on the ſea-coaſts, particularly thoſe of Kent, who imported their braſs from the continent. With the Danmonians, Cæſar had, at this time, little or no acquaintance. I only quote, therefore, his authority to prove one ſimple fact, that the Britons knew the uſe of money before the time of Cæſar. For it is not probable, that the money in circulation among the people of Kent, ſhould be confined to their own diſtrict. The principal trading towns in the iſland were, doubtleſs, acquainted with money. Nor could the merchants of Exeter, in particular, be ignorant of its uſe. That money coined at Britiſh mints had been long circulated through the iſland, is plain from the Roman edict ſuppreſſing all ſuch coins, and prohibiting the uſe of any money in Britain, but what was ſtamped with the image of Cæſar. In the mean time we are not to imagine that the Britons uſed braſs and iron money only; to the excluſion of thoſe metals which were ſo obviouſly preferable for the mint. In our Danmonian mines were produced no ſmall quantities of gold and ſilver. And that the Danmonians had gold coins, is plain from thoſe of Karnbre, which Borlaſe has exhibited in his Antiquities and in his Natural Hiſtory of Cornwall.

Thus have I preſented my readers with a deſcription of the Danmonian commerce, ſhipping, and coins, from the very earlieſt times to the period of Cæſar's invaſion. In ſome inſtances, perhaps, I have entered too much into detail; in others, have been too much on the wing. But whilſt I have endeavoured, in every inſtance, to exhibit clear views, I have ſeldom detained my readers long, except where the points were curious; or rapidly led them from one topic to another, except where there was little matter for entertainment.

SECTION IX.

LANGUAGE AND LEARNING OF THE DANMONIANS.

THE Danmonians have been repreſented by ſome authors, as a rude people, yet poſſeſſing minds, like other ſavages, lively and vigorous, and capable of cultivation. But, whilſt we are aſſured that a very large body of men were maintained at the public expence, in conſiderable ſplendor, for the purpoſe of diſſeminating knowlege, we ſhall not, perhaps, be diſpoſed to credit all the accounts of Danmonian ignorance and barbarity.

The *language* of Danmonium ſeems to be the firſt object for conſideration. That the *Britiſh*, the *Iriſh*, and the *Erſe*, are to be traced to one fountain, is univerſally allowed. In truth, they are known to be dialects of the ſame language. This is a fact which has never been diſputed. If, then, we can clearly deduce either the *Iriſh* or the *Erſe* from the eaſt, we ſhall eſtabliſh the ORIENTAL ORIGIN of the Britiſh or *Danmonian* language. That there was an eaſtern colony in *Ireland*, is evinced by the great affinity of the old *Iriſh* with the language of Hindoſtan, which is derived from the Chaldaic. Sir William Jones, and Colonel Vallancey, have preſented us with long liſts of correſponding words, from the Hindoſtanic and the Iriſh languages. Sir William deſcribes an eaſtern empire by the name of IRAN: and EIRAN is the ancient name of Ireland. And "unleſs (ſays Colonel Vallancey) there had been the cloſeſt connexion between the original inhabitants of *Eirin* or Ireland, and thoſe of ancient *Iran*, it would have been impoſſible, that ſo great an affinity could exiſt between the languages of the old Iriſh and the *Sanſcrit*." In the mean time, the *Erſe* tongue differs ſo little from the *Iriſh*, that their common origin is plain: they are both equally derived from the eaſt. That the *Britiſh* language, therefore, from its allowed affinity to both, is alſo oriental, ſeems to be a fair induction.—There are many who repreſent the ancient language of Danmonium as no other than *Phenician*. On this idea they proceed to derive from the Phenicians the name of the iſland itſelf, of this weſtern tract in particular, of its rivers, its mountains, its vallies, and its towns, together with its natural and artificial productions. Sammes, in his deſcription of Britain, intimates, "that its name was given to it by the Phenician navigators, ſignifying the *Land or Iſland of Tin—Bratanac*, or *Baratanac*; that *Cornwall* is ſo named from *kern*, a Phenician word for a point of land like a *horn*; and that Danmonium, including Cornwall and Devonſhire, comes from *dan* or *dun*, a Phenician word for *a hill*, and *moina* ſignifying *mines*, in the Phenician, or minerals, that is to ſay, the *country of mines*." It is to the *Phenician* age, that moſt of our antiquaries recur, in ſettling the etymology of Britiſh words. But the names of our rivers were certainly prior to the Phenicians—names which many preſerve to the preſent hour; "ſtill, as they flow, referring us to that remarkable era in our hiſtory, when the Britiſh ſtag took ſhelter in their ſtreams from the chace, or the Britiſh warriors were muſtered on their banks for fight." From the Phenicians are deduced alſo, the names of our towns. Sammes and others derive *Caeriſk* and other names of Exeter from the Phenician, and *Hartavia* or *Hertland*, from the Phenician Hercules. In trade, the Phenicians were the firſt to give names. Obſerving our *tin* in its native bed, they called it *ſtean* or the *mud*. And it is aſſerted, that the Britiſh manner of fighting, the names of their war-chariots, and of their weapons of war, were all of Phenician origin—ſuch as *Covin*, *Eſſeda*, *Rheda*. This much for the *Britiſh-Phenician* of Danmonium, or the *ſecond ſtage* of the Britiſh language.—The *third ſtage* of the Danmonian language may be ſaid to commence with the *Greeks*. As the Greeks extremely plumed themſelves on their language, and were ſtudious to diſſeminate the knowlege of it, there are many who think, that even as a mercantile people, they left the more cultivated Danmonians in poſſeſſion at leaſt of the rudiments of their tongue. The name of the *Caſſiterides*, and of ſeveral promontories and rivers in Danmonium, as well as towns and villages, are attributed to the Greeks. But the *numerous* Greek words in the Danmonian language, very *little altered* by their tranſplantation into it, would be ſufficient to throw an air of probability over the ſuppoſition of a Greek factory at the χρυσὸν μέταλλον, had we no other teſtimony to ſupport the fact. It does not appear that half ſo many words in our language are derived from the Latin as from the Greek. Yet the Romans traverſed almoſt every part of Danmonium, and long after the Greeks. If, then, the Greeks were trading voyagers only, is not this a very ſingular circumſtance? Should we not

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ſuppoſe in this caſe, that the *few* Greek expreſſions, accidentally adopted from the converſation of merchants, would have been ſoon loſt amidſt the Roman conqueſts and ſettlements? And ſhould we not expect to meet with a much greater number of Latin than of Greek words? Even if the Greeks had been poſterior to the Romans, merely as traders to Danmonium, we ſhould have looked for more of the Latin than of the Greek in our language; whilſt we conſidered the eſtabliſhment of the Romans in this iſland for centuries. It is not the *number* of the Greek words, but the *little alteration* they have undergone, in general, in conſequence of their inſertion into our language, which ſeems to point out a Grecian colony. Many of theſe words are pure Greek, retaining their original ſounds, without the ſlighteſt variation. There is another argument in favor of this colony, from the *quality* of the Greek words. Had the Grecians only been *traders* to this iſland, the words they might have ſcattered here, would have been chiefly of a mercantile complexion. But ſuch words occur as could not have been caſually dropt into the language by a few merchants: they relate to the *ordinary affairs* of life. They carry conviction of a familiar intercourſe between the Greeks and Danmonians.—The *fourth* and laſt *ſtage* of the Danmonian language muſt be fixed at the time of the Belgic and other European ſettlements on our iſland.—The *dialect* of Danmonium, then, as blended with the Phenician, the Greek, and the Gauliſh, may be termed the CORNU-BRITISH or the CORNISH tongue.

How far the *ſciences* and the *arts* were cultivated at this period, in Devonſhire, can only be learnt from our obſervation of the Druids, who applied themſelves to aſtronomy and geography, who were at once our phyſicians and our prieſts; who attended greatly to phyſiology, and were verſed both in painting and poetry. And ſome engravings on the Britiſh coins are unequivocal teſtimonies of the taſte of the Britons for engraving.

For the inſtruction of the Danmonians in thoſe parts of their knowlege which they thought proper to communicate, the Druids inſtituted ſeminaries of learning, and were themſelves the teachers of the Britiſh youth. To enquire into the perſonal hiſtory of any learned men among the Danmonians, during this obſcure period, would be idle and abſurd. It is ſatisfactory enough, at this early ſtage of literature, to ſhew that the language of the Danmonians, in general, was reſpectable; and that their knowlege was by no means contemptible.

SECTION X.

THE PERSONS AND POPULATION OF THE DANMONIANS.

IT ſeems to have been the opinion of Tacitus, that among the great variety of contingencies, which act both upon the body and the mind of man, the climate hath no ſlight influence. Agreeably to this notion, an analogy hath frequently been formed between the air and ſoil of a country, and the bodily and mental conſtitution of its inhabitants. The Britons, in particular, have been repreſented wild as the winds that howled around them—and rough as their native hills. But this is, for the moſt part, a picture from fancy. Whether, however, this connexion between the climate of Britain and its inhabitants be admitted or rejected, we would wiſh to be acquainted with the real character of both. Yet, here, ancient authors are again at variance. Whilſt Diodorus intimates, that the air of this iſland is cold, Cæſar talks of the milder temperature of Britain as compared with Gaul, and Tacitus particularly notices the ſoftneſs of our climate. With reſpect to the firſt Britons, Diodorus calls them αὐτοχθονας γενη; and Tacitus ſays: "BRITANNIAM QUI MORTALES INITIO COLUERINT, *indigenæ advecti*, ut inter barbaros, parum compertum." For the perſons of the Britons, Cæſar's report is, that "thoſe who lived neareſt Gaul, were very like the Gauls; probably owing to their being deſcended from the *ſame original ſtock*, and their dwelling almoſt in the ſame climate." Here Cæſar eſtabliſhes a clear diſtinction between the maritime Britons and the Aborigines. He attributes the likeneſs of the maritime Britons to the Gauls, to their having ſprung from the ſame ſtock: whence we may infer his opinion, that the inland Britons or Aborigines, not reſembling the Gauls, points out a very different origin. Though not decided as to their real origin; yet Cæſar clearly ſaw that the Aborigines could never have come

come from Gaul. And this was evidently the ſenſe of all his contemporaries. The caſe was ſo plain, that to aſſert expreſsly, that the Aborigines were not derived from Gaul, would have ſtruck Cæſar as an abſurdity. The direct affirmation of an obvious truth, which has never been doubted, is always ridiculous. The Aborigines were a different race of beings from the Gauliſh coaſters. They were remarkably *large* and *tall*. "The Britons (ſays Strabo) exceed the Gauls in ſtature; of which I had ocular demonſtration. For I ſaw ſome young Britons at Rome, who were half a foot taller than the talleſt men." If we turn our views to Ireland and the Highlands, we ſhall diſcover a ſtriking likeneſs in the inhabitants of both, to the firſt Danmonians, or the original race of South-Britain. The Iriſh and the North-Britons were remarkable for their large limbs and high ſtature. The Danmonians were no leſs celebrated for their *bodily ſtrength* than for their gigantic ſize. And the Iriſh and the Highlanders were wonderfully vigorous. Wreſtling is an exerciſe well calculated for the diſplay of bodily ſtrength: and the Danmonians, the Iriſh, and the Highlanders, excelled all the Europeans in wreſtling. It appears that the firſt Danmonians had, in general, *fair complexions*, and *yellow*, or *red hair*: ſuch was the caſe with the Caledonians. The hair of the Danmonians was, alſo, ſoft and curling: ſo was that of the Highlanders. "Was he white as the ſnow of Ardven—blooming as the bow of the ſhower? Was his hair like the miſt of the hill, ſoft and curling in the day of the ſun? Was he like the thunder of heaven in battle? Fleet as the roe of the deſart?" With reſpect to the females of Danmonium, they were diſtinguiſhed for their beauty—if they reſembled the Caledonians, in the blue radiance of their eyes, and in fairneſs, and the ſoftneſs of their perſons. The boſom of one of the Caledonian ladies is compared by Oſſian, to the down of the ſwan, "when ſlow ſhe ſails the lake, and ſidelong winds are blowing." By the intermixture of the Phenicians, Greeks, and Gallic tribes, with the Danmonians, great alterations in their original ſtature, ſtrength and beauty, muſt have gradually taken place: but to diſcriminate theſe changes, would be impoſſible. From their ſwarthy complexions and curled hair, Tacitus conjectured that the inhabitants of the ſouth-weſt coaſt had come from Spain. And the Phenicians, undoubtedly, formed ſettlements in Spain; and, probably, in Danmonium. To enquire further into theſe particulars, would be fruitleſs. To what age the Danmonians commonly lived, is a queſtion to which an anſwer cannot be reaſonably expected: yet the longevity of the Britons is memorized by Plutarch, who ſays, that they lived to the age of one hundred and twenty. And Plutarch's intelligence (with that of the ancients in general) ſeems to have been derived from merchants trading to Danmonium. With reſpect to *population*, Diodorus and Cæſar agree in their reports, that the iſland was well ſtored with inhabitants. The number of towns, indeed, on the ſouth-weſt ſhore, which (according to Suetonius) were ſubdued by the Romans, ſufficiently prove the populouſneſs of this part of the iſland, about the cloſe of the Britiſh period.

SECTION XI.

CHARACTER, MANNERS, AND USAGES OF THE DANMONIANS.

HISTORY preſents us with few ſubjects more curious or pleaſing, than the manners of nations. But the æra of the Danmonians is much too remote to furniſh us with any ſatisfactory views in this line of ſpeculation.

Of the Danmonians the hiſtorian has drawn the following picture: Καὶ οἰκειν δε φασιν την Βρεττανικην ΑΥΤΟΧΘΟΝΑ ΓΕΝΗ, και τον παλαιον βιον ταις αγωγαις διατηρειν. αρμασι μεν γαρ καὶ τοις πολεμοις χρωνται, καθαπερ οι παλαιοι των Ελληνων ηρωες εν τω Τρωικω πολεμω, κεχρησθαι παραδεδονται. Και τας οικησεις ευτελεις εχουσιν, εκ των καλαμων η ξυλων καὶ το πλειστον ουγκειμενας. Την δε συναγωγην των σιτικων καρπων ποιουνται, τους γαχυς αὐθις αποτεμνοντες και θησαυριζοντες εις τας καθ' ημεραν τιλλειν, και κατεργαζομενος εχειν την τροφην. Τοις δε ηθεσιν απλως ειναι, και πολυ κεχωρισμενος της των νυν ανθρωπων αγχινοιας και πονηριας. Τας τε διαιτας ευτελεις εχειν, και της εκ της πλουτου γινομενης τρυφης πολυ διαλλαττοντας. Ειναι δε και πολυανθρωπον την νησον, και την του αερος εχειν διαθεσιν παντελως καθεψυγμενην, ως αν υπ' αὐθην την αρκτον κειμενην. Βασιλεις τε και δυναστας πολλους χειν, και προς αλληλους καὶ το πλειστον ειρηνικως διακεισθαι.

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Της γαρ Βρεττανικης καὶ το ακρωτηριον το καλουμενον Βελερίον οι καθοικουντες φιλοξενοι τε διαφερόντως εισι, και δια την των ξενων εμπορων επιμιξιαν εξημερωμενοι τας αγωγας. In diſcriminating the character of a nation as of an individual, there are vices which muſt

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ever be oppoſed to virtues. But Diodorus has not aſcribed to the Danmonians a ſingle vice: his portrait of the ancient Britons is too luminous to be juſt. It is imperfect: we want the relief of ſhadow to finiſh it. The truth is, that the Danmonians, like other nations, not arrived at the acme of civilization, were *reſentful*, and too frequently *cruel*. Their *reſentment* was chiefly diſcoverable in their family feuds, which were frequently tranſmitted from generation to generation. The Highlanders and Arabs cheriſh the ſame animoſities: and, among the latter, the war of tribes is often entailed, in all its horrors, on a long poſterity. The *cruelty* of the Danmonians might be inſtanced in ſeveral circumſtances: but it was moſt conſpicuous in their treatment of the ſhip-wrecked mariner. The people of Devonſhire and Cornwall have been addicted from the earlieſt days to a ſpecies of plunder, little accordant and apparently incompatible with their hoſpitality to ſtrangers. If a veſſel be wrecked on their coaſts, they conſider it as marked by providence for their own, ſeize it as heaven's bleſſing, and ſometimes, in the frenzy of rapaciouſneſs, commit the moſt inhuman outrages on thoſe, whoſe ſufferings loudly call for pity and protection. The ſame evil genius of plunder hath ever prevailed among the Arabs.

With reſpect to the cuſtoms or faſhions of the Danmonians, in common life, we can ſay very little with certainty. In regard to *matrimonial connexions*, it appears that the lover addreſſed himſelf firſt to the father of the maid, and requeſted his daughter in marriage: and the father, if he agreed to the overture, "opened the hall of the maid," the apartment in which ſhe generally ſat *retired from the men* of the family—and introduced the ſuitor to his daughter. The period of this courtſhip was very ſhort—reſembling that deſcribed in Geneſis: it was, in every reſpect indeed, patriarchal. Though a man married but one woman, whom he regarded as his wife, yet a certain ſociety of brethren or friends were accuſtomed to communicate their wives to one another, for their reciprocal enjoyment. This *community of wives* was no way ſimilar to the marriages of the Gauls, or any other weſtern nation. Strabo deſcribes the *dreſs* of the Danmonians as of a flowing robe down to the feet, and long ſleeves made faſt at the wriſts. And the hiſtorians terms this robe μιλαγχλαινη—which is deſcriptive of the color, as well as the materials of which it was compoſed. The veſture of the Druids ſeems to correſpond with that of the prieſts of Iran, or the preſent Sufi of India, who are clad in woollen garments or mantles. The *ſeats* of our chiefs (like thoſe of the Highlanders) were ſurrounded with hills and hanging woods, and thus ſheltered from the inclemency of the weather. The woods were ſtocked with wild-fowl, and the downs and mountains behind them were the natural ſeat of the red deer. Of our indigenous birds, for the proviſion of the Danmonian tables, the cock of the wood was known in the foreſt of Dartmoor; but, as our woods diminiſhed, it retreated from the ſouth-weſt, and gradually from South Britain, into the Highlands of Scotland, and into Ireland—where it is now rare, and, probably, will be ſoon extinct. The providing of bread for every family among the Danmonians, was the province of the women: and the bread was *baked upon ſtones*, which the Welſh denominate *Greidiols*, and we *Gredles*. In the ſame manner, we find in ſcripture mention of bread baked among the aſhes. Sarah made cakes upon the hearth, when the three men came to ſee Abraham. This cuſtom is retained by the Arabs. The Danmonians made curds and butter of their milk from the earlieſt times—*denſantes in acorem jucundum et pingue butyrum*, ſays Pliny. And, indeed, the art of making curds and butter was not an European art: the Romans, we ſhall ſee, were ignorant of it. As Pliny deſcribes the *Danmonians*, ſo Herodotus deſcribes the *Scythians* as famous for their curds and butter: and it is remarkable that the *ſour-curd* (or the *acor jucundus*) is familiar only at the preſent day, to the *Tartars* and the *Corniſh* and a few of the *Devonians*. Cyder, poſſibly, was drank by the firſt Danmonians; ſince the orchards of Devonſhire were very ancient. The principal *ſports* of the Danmonians ſeem to have been hunting, fowling, the baiting of wild beaſts, and wreſtling and hurling. When the ſegh inhabited the foreſts of Devon, the ſegh-dog employed in the purſuit of this enormous animal, was the favorite companion of the Danmonian hunter. Of the birds that furniſhed amuſement to the Danmonian ſportſman, perhaps the eagle was not unfrequently purſued from height to height. Whilſt our woods were deep and extenſive enough to afford covert to the eagle, this bird was, undoubtedly, an inhabitant of Devonſhire and Cornwall. It hath left its name, indeed, in *Killigrew*, the *grove of eagles*: whence we may preſume, that it was once an inmate of the place. The eagle was ſhot, I ſuppoſe, with arrows. But the Danmonians were principally fond of hawking and falconry. Every Britiſh chieftain maintained a

number of birds for the ſport. Oſſian mentions "a hundred hawks with fluttering wing, that fly acroſs the ſky." There is a curious paſſage in Pliny, where this diverſion is deſcribed. "*In Thraciæ parte ſuper Amphipolin, homines atque accipitres ſocietate quadam aucupantur: hi ex ſylvis et harundinetis excitant aves; illi, ſupervolantes, deprimunt; rurſus captas aucupes dividunt cum iis. Traditum eſt, miſſas in ſublime ſibi excipere eos; et, cum tempus ſit capturæ, clangore et volatus genere invitare ad occaſionem.*"* The Thracians and the Britons, according to Mr. Whitaker's account, *were the only followers of the ſport.* Among the former, it is purſued merely in a particular diſtrict of the country: but, with the latter, it ſeems to have been univerſal among the barons. And hawking remained the favorite recreation of our gentlemen for many years. It exiſts, at preſent, only in the Highlands. In the mean time, the Gauls knew nothing of hawking; they had, probably, never heard of it: nor was it a ſport of the European nations. The Aſiatics, however, were univerſally fond of this diverſion. Hawking is often deſcribed by the eaſtern writers. The Arabians, to this day, hunt the rock-goat with the falcon. Falconry, then, of which the Europeans in general, had not an idea, was familiar to the Aſiatics: and it was the favorite amuſement of the Danmonians. Among the ſports of Danmonium, I have mentioned the baitings of wild animals—a diverſion that well accords with the temper of a people juſt emerged from barbariſm: and the amphitheatres of Danmonium ſeem to have been occaſionally uſed for this purpoſe. But wreſtling and hurling were the ſports that more peculiarly characterized the Danmonians. The fable of Corinæus wreſtling with Gogmagog, ſeems to have been founded on the reputation of the people of this country for wreſtling. "Certain it is, ſays Borlaſe, the Grecians, who traded hither for tin, and hither only, had the higheſt eſteem for this exerciſe. Whether the Danmonians borrowed this cuſtom from the Grecians, or whatever elſe was the cauſe, we hardly any where meet with a party of boys who will not readily entertain us with a ſpecimen of their ſkill in wreſtling." Hurling was a trial of ſkill and activity between two parties of twenty, forty, or any intermediate number. It is ſo termed from throwing or *hurling* a ball, which is a round piece of timber, (about three inches diameter) covered with plated ſilver, ſometimes gilt. It has uſually a motto in the Corniſh tongue alluding to the paſtime, as *Guare wheag, yw Guare teag*, that is, *fair play is good play.* Succeſs depends upon catching this ball dexterouſly when it is *dealt*, and carrying it off expeditiouſly, notwithſtanding all the oppoſition of the adverſe party.—On the field of battle the Danmonian foot are repreſented as remakably ſwift, and never encumbered with armour: and the Britons, in general, were famous for their ſkill in horſemanſhip. In their war-chariots the Danmonians diſplayed a wonderful dexterity The Britiſh chariots had their wheels frequently furniſhed with ſcythes, were always drawn by two horſes, and carried ſometimes two perſons, the driver and the warrior, and ſometimes only one. And the Britiſh manner of fighting was totally different from that of the continent; and ſo new to the Romans, as to terrify Cæſar's army, and occaſion his defeat. Herodotus tells us, that in the army of Ninus, there were two hundred thouſand horſes, and of *ſcythed chariots* above ten thouſand. So that the ſcythed chariots of war were uſed in the firſt ages after the flood: and the *Phenicians* muſt have been acquainted with the chariot of war before they diſcovered our iſland. "Now Joſhua was old and ſtricken in years; and the Lord ſaid unto him, there remaineth yet very much to be poſſeſt—from the ſouth all the land of the *Canaanites*—and all the *Sidonians*—them will I drive out from before the children of Iſrael. And the children of Iſrael ſaid; the hill is not enough for us: and all the *Canaanites* that dwell in the land of the valley, have CHARIOTS OF IRON." That the Greeks uſed the war-chariot, very anciently, is plain from Diodorus; who tells us, that the Britons lived after the manner of the *old world*; and that they uſed *chariots* in fight, like the *ancient Greeks* at the *Trojan war*. With reſpect to our *Belgic* coloniſts, if they really uſed the military car, they clearly borrowed it from the Aborigines. "The celt and the *military chariot*, ſays Mr. Whitaker, were introduced into the iſland with the firſt inhabiters of it. At the arrival of Cæſar, the uſe of the chariot was *univerſal in Britain*, and formed one of the diſcriminating marks in the national character of the natives." "At the arrival of Cæſar, alſo, (Mr. Whitaker confeſſes) a *few Gauliſh tribes only* uſed the military car." This is a curious point; which is worth examining for a few moments. From Mr. Whitaker's ſtatement of the caſe, then, which is exactly agreeable to the truth of hiſtory, are we to conclude that the celt and the car were derived from the Gauls to the Britons, or from the Britons to the Gauls? Mr. Whitaker aſſerts the firſt; intimating, "that

* See an Eſſay on FALCONRY among "Eſſays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter."

"that the *uſe* of them in Gaul *was gradually worn out.*" But if the celt and the car had been originally uſed by all the inhabitants of Gaul, why ſhould they have almoſt diſappeared on the continent, in Cæſar's time, and have remained common in this country? The celt was frequent long after Cæſar, in Danmonium, in Scotland, and in Ireland: and I need not remind my readers of Cuthullin's car. Mr. Whitaker brings the firſt colony from Gaul into Britain, about one thouſand years before Cæſar. At this juncture the continental Gauls muſt have uſed the war-chariot univerſally: otherwiſe Mr. Whitaker's colony, the iſland Gauls, who are ſuppoſed to have emigrated from different parts of the continent, could not have been all alike acquainted with the car, and have introduced it wherever they ſettled, whether in Danmonium, or Ireland or the Highlands. Notwithſtanding, however, this univerſality of the car in Gaul, this vehicle was almoſt unknown there, after the lapſe of a thouſand years. But at the end of the ſame period, it was as common in Britain as at firſt. How can we ſatisfactorily account for this great difference? Surely the car was introduced from this iſland into Gaul; and not long before the time of Cæſar. The following obſervations, I think, may form a clue to guide us through the intricacies of the queſtion. Where *declining* cuſtoms have prevailed *univerſally*, the *remains* of them will as *univerſally* appear. We ſhall detect them in various places and ſituations. Wherever we go, their evaneſcent colors will momentarily catch the eye: and theſe colors will be *ſcattered* and *feeble*. This is the caſe with every declining cuſtom that has once been general. But, where cuſtoms or faſhions are *juſt beginning* to be imitated by one people from another, the imitators, betrayed into extravagance by their fondneſs for novelties, inſtead of faintly copying the original, repreſent it ſtrongly, though not perhaps juſtly. If this idea may be illuſtrated by a familiar example, I ſhould inſtance the conduct of a little country town—which invariably exhibits a new faſhion juſt introduced from the metropolis, in all the glare of tawdrineſs of which it is capable; and rather than ſuffer it to fall ſhort of its fancied ſplendor, caricatures it in colors the moſt ridiculous. Let us apply theſe obſervations to the point of the military car. If the Gauls, as Mr. Whitaker ſuppoſes, at firſt "uſed the war-chariot *univerſally*," and if the "uſe of this vehicle were *beginning to wear out*," we ſhould, doubtleſs, find, where-ever the uſage exiſted, the *relics* of it *ſcattered* and *faint*. But if the chariot were *juſt introduced into Gaul*, we ſhould diſcover it among a *few tribes*, who had recently imported it from our iſland, and we ſhould detect it, perhaps, on the continent in *ſituations abſolutely new*, whilſt other uſes would be ſuperadded to its original deſign. Now, we find, from ſeveral ancient writers, that a *few Gauliſh tribes only*, uſed the car. It was not caſually obſerved, here and there, in different and diſtant parts of Gaul: the uſe of it was not ſcattered or promiſcuous; but a *few tribes* of Gaul uſed the war-chariot, in contradiſtinction to the other numerous tribes, who did not uſe it at all. Neither Cæſar nor his ſoldiers, though they had traverſed a very large part of Gaul, had ever ſeen in Gaul a military car. They were ſtartled at the appearance of the Britiſh car. If they had ſeen one car only in Gaul, they could not have been ſtruck with terror or aſtoniſhment at the re-appearance of the ſame kind of vehicle in Britain. As to the few Gauliſh tribes who uſed the car, let me add another circumſtance, which coincides moſt happily with the general poſition: "thoſe tribes (we are told) uſed the car *equally for the journey* and the fight." They were not content with the original uſe of this car. The Britons, from whom they had borrowed it, ſtill appropriated it to military purpoſes. But this was not enough for the imitators. Captivated by its novelty, they applied it to other purpoſes; they uſed it in peace as well as in war—on the road, as travellers, as well as in the field, as ſoldiers. Theſe are facts; to the truth of which Mr. Whitaker aſſents. Have we not here, then, a deciſive proof, that the uſe of the car in Gaul, was a faſhion juſt imported? If it had ever been univerſal, and was now beginning to be dropt, is there not reaſon to wonder, that thoſe tribes, who are ſuppoſed to retain the cuſtom, ſhould retain it with an obſtinacy ſo ſtrong, the very moment when their countrymen had totally abandoned it? In what manner ſhall we account for this ſtrange—this ſingular contraſt? State it as a new faſhion—and all difficulties will be done away—all doubts will inſtantly vaniſh: it was looked on as an innovation by the Gauliſh tribes in general: it was regarded as yet with a jealous eye. But ſtate it as an antiquated cuſtom; and I again aſk, is there a circumſtance in the whole volume of hiſtory more extraordinary—is there any thing in fable more incredible, than that the *greater part* of the Gauls ſhould have *loſt* every veſtige, even the *fainteſt trace* of a uſage tranſmitted immemorially, from age to age; whilſt the *remaining part* ſhould have graſped it, with a tenaciouſneſs ſo perſevering? Can we believe, that mouldered as

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it was all around them into atoms, thoſe few tribes could have diſplayed it freſh and vigorous?——The laſt particular which I ſhall notice, is the mode of burying the dead, or the rites of ſepulture in Danmonium. The primitive mode of burial was that of conſigning the body entire to the ground: in this manner were the heroes of Oſſian buried. But, to reduce the body to aſhes, and then interr it, ſeems to have been, very ſoon, the practice in Danmonium. Under both forms, the body was either depoſited in a cavity, or laid upon the ſurface of the ground; when a barrow was conſtructed over it. The aſhes, however, of burnt bodies, and the bones in particular, were uſually collected and put into urns: and, in various parts of Devonſhire, both the barrow and the urn ſtill detain for a moment the curious eye.

Thus have I inſpected a few leading traits in the character of the Danmonians, chiefly as illuſtrated by their manners and cuſtoms.

And thus, on the whole, have I exhibited our Britiſh fathers, in ſeveral diſtinct views, which, with all diffidence, "I offer to conſideration and correction."*

* For notes on the Britiſh Periods, I refer my readers to the "*Hiſtorical Views*," which the Monthly Reviewers have criticiſed with a candour and liberality that demand my grateful acknowlegement. Had I received ſimilar encouragement from other quarters, *a ſecond volume* of "*the Hiſtorical Views*" and the THREE VOLUMES of FOLIO HISTORY, (for which my papers have been more than five years prepared) would have been long ago in the hands of my ſubſcribers.—In regard to the ſubject before us, the Monthly Reviewers obſerve, that, "far more is offered to attention, than on a topic ſo remote and ſo involved in darkneſs could be reaſonably expected."—"It is almoſt wonderful, that ſo much ſhould be written."—"We cannot but admire the induſtry, the acuteneſs, and ſagacity, which the collections and remarks, well founded or not, will be allowed to diſcover."—"The ſection on *Commerce* is of great length, and affords curious and intereſting particulars.—Mr. P. maintains, that the Ictis of Diodorus was the Iſland of St. Nicholas," with ingenuity and plauſibility."—"From the few ſpecimens which have been inſerted, our readers will, perhaps, diſcover ſome ſymptoms of that poetic vein which the author has more amply manifeſted on other occaſions: He is not deſtitute of reſpectable names to aſſiſt and ſupport him," particularly that of "Sir William Jones." But "the danger is not ſmall in ſuch a line of enquiry of running into fiction and fancy."—Yet "we cannot think ourſelves at liberty to load the author with heavy and ſevere cenſures, whatever may have been his miſtakes. His learning, his ingenuity, and his application, place him above this kind of treatment. Every man has an equal right to form and communicate his ſentiments. If, indeed, this be done with a magiſterial tone, or be the mere reſult of ignorance and inattention, or of oſtentation, conceit, and folly, ſuch a writer will deſervedly meet with chaſtiſement and contempt:—But who will aſſign ſuch a rank to Mr. P———? If he has allowed his imagination to range too freely, it muſt be admitted, that he is not deſtitute of plauſible argument." See *Monthly Review*, Vol. XVIII. N. S. p. p. 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288.



THE

THE HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE.

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

THE ROMAN-BRITISH PERIOD;

From the Arrival of JULIUS CÆSAR, to the Time of VORTIGERN.

CHAPTER II. — SECTION I.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TRANSACTIONS.

HISTORIANS have ſeldom carried their views above the preſent period. It is with the invaſion of Julius Cæſar that their reſearches have generally commenced: and the primitive Britiſh memorials have been regularly interwoven with the Roman ſtory. Thus, at the very firſt glance, we are perplexed by a confuſion of objects: nor have we an opportunity of ſurveying the Britons in their true light, detached from a promiſcuous groupe of Europeans. The arts and the manners of the Aboriginal iſlanders have been blended with thoſe of their invaders: and the genuine Britiſh character has been eclipſed by the falſe ſplendor of the Roman. I have endeavoured to ſeparate the one from the other. In the firſt period, therefore, I repreſented the Danmonians ſimply as they were: in the preſent, I muſt neceſſarily bring them forward, though not mingled, yet in the ſame piece with their conquerors.—— Before, however, I enter upon my narrative of the Roman tranſactions in Danmonium, it may be proper to enumerate the Danmonian princes of this period, as chronicled in our Britiſh hiſtories; tho' few, indeed, of the perſonages I have to mention, will recur to notice.

At the arrival of Julius Cæſar, *Caſſibelan* or *Caſſibelinus* was King of the Britons; and * *Theomantius*, it is ſaid, Duke of Danmonium—the ſecond ſon of Caſſibelan. *Cymbeline* or *Cunobelin*, *Guiderius*, the eldeſt ſon of Canobelin, and *Agreſtes* or *Arviragus*, *Murius*, or *Maarius*, *Coylus* or *Cœlus*, *Lucius*, *Baſſianus Caracalla*, *Carence* or *Carauſius*, *Alector* or *Alectus*, *Conſtantius Chlorus Cæſar*, *Octavius*, *Solomon*, *Caradocus*, *Maximus*, *Dionotus*, *Conſtantine* and *Conſtans*, are the unintereſting names of moſt of our Britiſh or Danmonian princes in this period—princes, whoſe deeds are involved in fabulous abſurdities, or cruelly conſigned to oblivion! To a few, indeed, ſuch as *Cunobelin* and *Arviragus*, we annex ſome ideas of character. To *Conſtans* ſucceeded *Vortigern*, who was Earl of Danmonium, and thence elected King of Britain, and who called in the Saxons to the aid of the Britons. With him, therefore, commences the *Saxo-Daniſh* period.

In the mean time the Roman tranſactions in Danmonium may be marked on *three ſeparate ſcenes*—the *firſt ſcene* opening with the invaſion of Julius Cæſar and cloſing with the conqueſts of Veſpaſian—the *ſecond*, though comparatively quieſcent, yet ſomewhat diſturbed by hoſtilities from the coaſts of Ireland —the *third*, greatly agitated; from the appearance of Saxon pirates, to the departure of the Romans.

The *firſt* was one continual ſcene of apprehenſion and war. And here conjecture hath been variouſly tortured as to the time when Danmonium ſubmitted to Rome, and as to the manner in which the Romans purſued their conqueſts in the weſt.——There are ſome who maintain, that the Danmonians were acquainted with the armies of Julius Cæſar.†——Others have an idea that Danmonium was little more than a ſpectator of the Roman progreſs in Britain, even to the time of *Agricola's* fifth campaign.—— But the moſt probable opinion ſeems to be, that the conqueſt of the weſt of Britain was completed by

* Borlaſe's Antiquities, p. 369. † See Diodor. Sicul. Weſſeling. Tom. I. p. 346.

Veſpaſian.——For the firſt notion—That *Exeter* was known to the Romans under the title of *Iſca Danmoniorum* not long after their acquaintance with thoſe parts of the iſland which were firſt viſited by Julius Cæſar, and that *Lidford* had the honor of entertaining the emperor and his whole army at his ſecond invaſion, is a poſition too abſurd to gain credit. It is to be found among the fables of our annaliſts: and if it hath any ſhew of ſupport from the ancient hiſtories, perhaps a paſſage in Strabo may afford this ſpecious aſſiſtance. Strabo tells us, that the Weſtern Britons united with the Armorici againſt Julius Cæſar—which was his pretence for invading the iſland. We may be allowed then, to ſuppoſe, that Cæſar did not long defer his viſit to the weſt of Britain, the inhabitants of which were the very occaſion of his firſt expedition. But this is merely conjecture, not upheld by any collateral evidence.——To place, however, the reduction of Danmonium ſo late as *Agricola*, ſeems to be equally remote from probability. Dr. Borlaſe is the beſt advocate for this opinion. Let us conſider his arguments. Mr. Lhuyd tells us, that the Danmonian and other Southern Britons being, on account of their ſituations, earlier conquered, were conſequently more converſant with the Romans than the people of Wales. Now the Welſh were conquered (ſays Borlaſe) partly before Agricola's coming, and in his firſt ſummer: according to Mr. Lhuyd, therefore, the Danmonians muſt have been conquered before Agricola. This the Doctor does not chuſe to admit, though it be certainly a fair concluſion. The paſſage in Strabo, to which I referred above, will warrant us in thinking, that the Danmonians were early ſubdued by the Romans, though we ought not to infer from it, that they were ſubdued by Julius Cæſar. And their ſituation (as Mr. Lhuyd intimates) makes it likely, that they were earlier conquered than the Welſh—not to mention their circumſtances as a mercantile people, which ſeems a ſtriking argument for their early acquaintance with the Romans. But Dr. Borlaſe's hypotheſis is worth conſideration: it is founded on this paſſage in Tacitus:—*Quinto expeditionum anno, nave primâ tranſgreſſus, ignotas ad idtempus gentes crebris ſimul ac proſperis prœliis dormuit eamque partem Britanniæ quæ Hiberniam aſpicit copiis inſtruxit in ſpem, magis quam ob formidinem.*" In the fifth year of his campaigns, Agricola coaſted about on the ſea, and himſelf leading the way in the firſt ſhip, ſubdued nations *before unknown* to the Romans, and erected forts in that part of Britain which is over-againſt Ireland, with a view of returning, when proper occaſion ſerved, to make an attack upon that iſland. "The queſtion is (ſays Borlaſe) who were theſe *unknown nations?*" Dr. Muſgrave's conjecture we will not examine, as I agree with Borlaſe, that it is extremely improbable: but Horſeley ſeems to be founded in his ſuppoſition that theſe unknown nations were the *Epedii*, *Cerones*, and *Carnonacæ*, the original inhabitants of *Cantyre*, *Argyleſhire*, *Lorn*, and *Lockabar*. On examining this opinion, "is it likely (ſays the Doctor) that theſe nations ſhould be unknown to Agricola, when they lay ſo near him in his marches, the ſecond, third, and fourth ſummers?" Yes—Agricola was ſo fully employed in ſecuring his conqueſts as he proceeded, that we may well imagine him to have been unacquainted with the neighbouring diſtricts. We found him diſcovering and paſſing through ſeveral nations before unknown to him or his army; and in his gradual progreſs into the north of Britain, erecting a great number of ſtrong holds and garriſons. He had no leiſure for the gratification of his curioſity in philoſophizing on the manners of a hoſtile people around him; much leſs for enquiries into the faſhions or uſages of their neighbours, or for the exerciſe of his fancy in painting a people whom he had never ſeen. Theſe people were not known to the Romans till Agricola invaded their territories; which was the caſe with all the different nations that he ſubdued in his progreſs through the north. The next difficulty that ſtands in the Doctor's way, will admit of a very eaſy ſolution. "Is it likely (ſays he) that Agricola, ſo knowing in matters of war, would make his ſhips to ſail ſo long and dangerous a voyage on purpoſe to conquer or attend the conqueſt of what was ſo near at hand, and as it were contiguous to the Roman garriſons, which he had placed on the iſthmus in his third and fourth ſummers?" But the Roman fleet did not circumnavigate Britain. The navigation of the fleet was in concert with the march of the troops. Tacitus is deſcribing Agricola's progreſs into the north. The conqueſt of the north was his ſole object. A general "ſo knowing in matters of war," would not ſuffer his attention to be divided between "conqueſt and new diſcoveries." The Roman army was near the Frith of Clyde: and Agricola paſſed *over*, not "*round*," in the firſt ſhip, as the Doctor fancies. To come, however, to the point. Dr. B. again aſks, "is it poſſible that the Roman fleet ſhould paſs idly by the many promontories and harbours of the *weſtern coaſt*, in a climate much more tempting than the north, with the

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general and ſoldiers on board, without the leaſt attempt on ſo great a ſcope of ſhores, till they arrived at the Frith of Clyde?—"No, ſurely," (ſays he, in anſwer to himſelf) and inſtantly draws his concluſion. —"In the weſt, therefore, were the *ignotæ gentes*." But this is taking it for granted, that the weſtern coaſt was before unknown to the Romans. They were unknown to the Romans: therefore they were the *ignotæ gentes*. We muſt pre-ſuppoſe that the coaſts of Devon and Cornwall had never been viſited by the Romans, before we can think with the Doctor that the Romans muſt be incurious in paſſing them by. "In his tour round Britain (ſays he) Agricola could not paſs by unobſerved ſome of the nobleſt harbours in the world, ſuch as Falmouth, Hamoaze, and ſuch ſecure ſtations, as Fowey, Helford, and ſome others of that kind. Nor would a general, ſo curious, ſo diligent to improve incidents, and turn every diſcovery to the benefit of his country and the glory of his government, neglect to diſpatch proper guards to ſeize upon and make uſe of ſuch havens as theſe." But the weſtern coaſts, I conceive, had been long before explored by the Romans, and were already in their poſſeſſion. Beſides, Agricola's was not a fleet of obſervation. Is it probable that, in the very midſt of his northern career, he would have been diverted from his victories, by the genial climate of the weſt of Britain? It is plain, from his former and his ſubſequent campaigns, that a deſcent on the Devonſhire or Corniſh ſhores was no part of his military ſyſtem. Danmonium had been long before occupied by the Romans; and ſeems to have been the moſt peaceful diſtrict among the provinces. "The Belgæ (continues Borlaſe) were probably ſubdued by Veſpaſian, of whom Suetonius ſays, "that he fought thirty battles, conquered here two powerful nations, above twenty towns, and the Iſle of Wight." Theſe two powerful nations ſeem to have been the Belgæ and Durotriges, which both lay contiguous to his other conqueſts, but the Danmonii farther to the weſt." Richard, of Cirenceſter, however, expreſsly tells us, that theſe two nations were the Belgæ and the Danmonii. This at once overturns Dr. Borlaſe's hypotheſis. According to the Doctor's own way of arguing, we cannot imagine that the Danmonii could have remained unknown to the Romans ſo late as the age of Agricola. Is it likely, ſays Dr. B. that theſe northern nations ſhould be unknown to Agricola, when they lay ſo near him? We may aſk, with a much greater ſhew of reaſon, is it likely that the Danmonii ſhould be unknown to Veſpaſian or his immediate followers, after the total reduction of all their neighbours? As to the remainder of this paſſage in Tacitus, we ſhall wave all ſpeculation on Borlaſe's conſtruction of it. "According to the geography of the Romans, (ſays Borlaſe) nothing could be better ſituated for carrying on their purpoſes againſt Ireland than Danmonium." But not to inſiſt on the erroneouſneſs of the geography, the maritime parts of Cantyre and Argyleſhire are much better ſituated for the purpoſe. In the mean time, we have a paſſage in Tacitus, from which, I think, we may fairly conclude that Danmonium was a Roman province before Agricola.—"*Fert Britannia aurum at argentum at alia metalla pretium victoriæ.*" Here the elegant hiſtorian very evidently points out the motives that led the Romans to this iſland. Our mines were the objects they had conſtantly in view: our ſubterraneous treaſures were the ſpoils to crown their victories. If it be allowed then, (what no perſon will diſpute) that Devonſhire, Cornwall, and the Scilly Iſles, were the moſt productive of thoſe treaſures, can we ſuppoſe that the Romans, who were even drawn to this iſland by the hopes of poſſeſſing them, and who purſued their victories in conſequence of having realized their hopes, could poſſibly have been ignorant of Danmonium, even when they had reduced the greater part of the iſland? Would it not be more reaſonable to imagine, that they penetrated into the heart of Danmonium, without delay—nor ſuſpended their ardent curioſity, till the gradual reduction of the intermediate provinces? Gulgacus has theſe words in his celebrated ſpeech: "*Neque ſunt nobis arva, aut metalla, aut Portus, quibus exercendis reſervemur—Hic dux et exercitus, ibi tributa et metalla, at ceteræ ſervientium pœnæ.*" The paſtures, the metals, and the harbours, in other parts of the iſland, were ſo many baits to the avarice of the Romans. "Here (ſays he) are only a general and an army, and as yet freedom; there riches and ſlavery." Beſide, the Danmonii, as a mercantile people, were too well known to the Romans before Agricola, to be called *ignotæ gentes*. They had been noticed, from the earlieſt antiquity: and commodities of their country had been deſcribed by the oldeſt writers; whilſt the tribes of the north had been involved for ages in the darkeſt obſcurity, and even when ſubdued by Agricola, were thought unworthy of being ſpecified by the hiſtorian of his life.——The real ſtate of the caſe ſeems to be, that the conqueſt of Danmonium was effected by Veſpaſian. The Roman hiſtorian briefly informs us, that Veſpaſian fought thirty-two battles with the enemy, and that he ſubdued

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two valiant nations, and added twenty towns and the Iſle of Wight to the Roman empire. And it appears from Tacitus, that this was his firſt introduction to the empire of Rome. In confirmation of Suetonius, Richard of Cirenceſter tells us, that Veſpaſian ſubdued the Danmonii, the inhabitants of Cornwall, Devon, and part of Somerſet. And Geoffry of Monmouth, in Ponticus Virumnius, writes to the ſame purpoſe. From theſe teſtimonies, I think, the ſubduction of the weſt of Britain may be ſafely attributed to Veſpaſian: but if we would wiſh to enter farther into the ſubject, and trace the mode of the Roman operations in Danmonium, we muſt not confine ourſelves to theſe teſtimonies: we muſt look to other ſources of information.——As to the manner in which Veſpaſian purſued his conqueſts in the weſt, we have had ſeveral opinions.—1. It is aſſerted by ſome, that the Danmonians were vanquiſhed without having made the ſlighteſt reſiſtance.—2. Others maintain, that they fought many obſtinate battles in different parts, before they ſubmitted to the Romans.—3. Whilſt it is thought by thoſe who have inveſtigated the ſubject more deeply, that their oppoſition to the Romans was for ſome time reſolute, but that they were beat on the frontiers, and then reſigned themſelves, after a very ſhort ſtruggle, to the Roman yoke.——1. Thoſe who entertain the *firſt* idea, draw their concluſions chiefly from the ſilence of the Roman hiſtorians on this ſubject. One of the moſt ſingular circumſtances in hiſtory, is the apparent ſilence of the Roman hiſtorians on the ſubject of the Roman power and poſſeſſeſſions in the weſt of Britain. It is certain that the Romans poſſeſſed Exeter for a very conſiderable ſpace of time. Yet we know very little of the civil or military tranſactions of this people in Exeter or in Devonſhire. The common way of accounting for this obſcurity, is the ſuppoſition that the Romans met with no reſiſtance in the weſtern counties, and that they immediately occupied our towns, and planted their garriſons wherever they pleaſed in Devonſhire and Cornwall, with the concurrence of the inhabitants. They fought no battles: their hiſtorians, therefore, had no battles to record. Having conquered the greater part of the iſland, they found the Danmonians an eaſy prey; either intimidated by the approach of their armies, or pre-poſſeſt in favor of the Roman people by ſome previous connexion. The Danmonians, it is imagined, had known the Romans long before the invaſion of Cæſar; and this acquaintance was pacific. The Danmonians had been diſtinguiſhed as a mercantile people; they had traded for ages in the Mediterranean. Our merchants had been long familiar to the Greeks. The Romans, therefore, it is preſumed, muſt have been acquainted with the commercial character of the Weſtern Britons: and deeming it their intereſt to meet theſe Britons as friends, they opened a communication with the weſt of the iſland, by negociating matters to the advantage of both parties, by mildneſs and couteſy, rather than menaces and inſults; by the ſmiles of the merchant, rather than the frowns of the ſoldier. The Romans were too wiſe and politic a people to overlook the character and diſpoſition of thoſe with whom they were connected either in peace or war. The Danmonians, in the mean time, peculiarly flattered by the civility of the conquerors, were ready to accept thoſe propoſals that wore an aſpect of mutual accommodation, and to receive, on certain conditions into their towns, thoſe triumphant armies which they might perhaps have reſiſted in vain. Pre-diſpoſed to pacific meaſures, they found it their intereſt to eſtabliſh an intercourſe with the Romans, from which they might reap advantage in commerce and the arts. If all this be admitted, it accounts at once for the ſilence of the Roman hiſtorians on the ſubject; as theſe writers have preſented us with little elſe than a detail of the military atchievements of their countrymen: they have given us a deſcription of fortreſſes, not marts—a hiſtory of war, and not of peace. In anſwer to this, it may be alleged (with every appearance of truth) that the ſilence of the Roman hiſtorians in regard to the Roman poſſeſſions in Britain, ariſes from the ſame principle that has maimed the hiſtory of man in ſo many of its parts. The books were once written, but are now loſt. A curious deſcription of Britain, at a time when the Romans knew it ſo thoroughly, was once in A. Marcellinus: but it is vaniſhed. In truth we know not, at preſent, one regular account of their advances into the iſland, except Cæſar's. Tacitus is almoſt ever on the wing; ſuperficial, vague, and fugitive. And Dio is ſtill more ſo. Yet we ſhould naturally expect, that the hiſtory of the Roman reduction of Britain, ſhould be much more perfect than that of the Roman poſſeſſions. And our expectation would not have been diſappointed, but for the ravages of time. Richard's little work, which is certainly authentic, ſhews us our loſs in the acquiſition of himſelf; when a monk of the fourteenth century has told us more concerning the Britons and Romans, than all the works we had before, put together.———As to the *ſecond* idea that a number of obſtinate battles were fought in the heart of Danmonium,

Danmonium, it ſeems to be founded on the ſtatement of Suetonius, that Veſpaſian fought many battles, and took many towns. But theſe battles were fought by the Belgæ and Danmonii in conjunction; and thirty towns, with the Iſle of Wight, fell into his hands, in conſequence of theſe battles. From a general view of this paſſage, I have no heſitation in declaring, that I conſider Veſpaſian's conqueſt of Danmonium, as having been accompliſhed ſomewhere on its frontiers, after many ſevere conflicts with the natives, who, joining their forces, had met the Roman general in Hampſhire and other counties to the eaſt. It will appear, in the fourth Section, that we have no veſtiges of Roman encampments in Danmonium, large enough for an enemy in full force. I conclude, therefore, that there was no neceſſity for ſuch encampments: Danmonium was already vanquiſhed. But though there are no remains of very ſpacious camps; yet a great number of our ſmaller entrenchments were, probably, Veſpaſian's.

After Danmonium had thus fallen into the hands of the Romans, it enjoyed, we may conceive, ſome degree of tranquillity: if it were diſturbed, it muſt have been by Iriſh invaders—by the Danmonii, who had eſcaped from the Romans into Ireland. This gave riſe to what I term the *ſecond ſcene* of military action. To protect Danmonium, therefore, from Ireland, we muſt endeavour to trace entrenchments nearly oppoſite to the Iriſh coaſt. Theſe we ſhall find conſtructed in the moſt ſimple manner.

The next foe to the Danmonians, were the Saxons; who, at the decline of the Roman power, made frequent deſcents upon our iſland. We are to look, then, for various camps along the ſouthern coaſts of Danmonium, of a leſs ſimple conſtruction than the former, which may be called the *third ſcene* of military action.

SECTION II.

CIVIL and MILITARY CONSTITUTION.

IT appears from Richard, that when Britain was divided into provinces, it was diſtinguiſhed by the names of Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, Flavia Maxima, Valentia, and Veſpaſiana; Danmonium formed a very conſiderable part of Britannia Prima; and the principal Roman ſtations in Danmonium were Iſca and Moridunum. Though, upon the whole, Danmonium ſeems to have acquieſced in this ſtate of ſubjection; yet after the Romans became their undiſputed maſters, many of the natives emigrated at firſt to the coaſt of Ireland; and afterwards to Armorica. In the mean time, the Danmonians held their property ſecure: and the chieftain, who accommodated himſelf to Roman regulations, yet retained his hereditary lands.

With reſpect to the government of Danmonium in general, as a part of Britannia Prima, or the regulation of its towns in particular; we can only conjecture, that as the Romans had a great averſion to the Druid Prieſthood, they permitted this order of men to interfere no longer in affairs of ſtate; that, as they were indiſputably concerned in the working of the mines, they framed, perhaps, the firſt outlines of our Stannary Laws; and that as Exeter and Moridunum, (or Seaton) are noticed by Richard as ſtipendiary towns, they were governed, probably, by Deputy-Prætors.

SECTION III.

RELIGION.

WITHIN the compaſs of the *Roman-Britiſh* period, we have an opportunity of contemplating the oppoſite characters of three different religions, as exiſting in Danmonium;—thoſe of *Druidiſm*, *Claſſic Polytheiſm*, and *Chriſtianity*. Of Druidiſm we have only to mark, indeed, the decline and fall. The Romans had ſcarcely ſecured the poſſeſſion of this iſland, before they began to perſecute the Druids.

They diſcovered their averſion from Druidiſm under every ſhape, and they enacted particular laws againſt the human ſacrifice. Auguſtus prohibited the celebration of the Druidical Rites among his own countrymen; and Tiberius attempted the abolition of the Druid Order in general. Nor was Claudius leſs zealous on the ſubject; whilſt he condemned to death a Roman Knight, for carrying the Anguinum in his boſom. But Druidiſm, in ſpite of all oppoſition, retained its authority among the Britons till the reign of king Lucius, near 180 years after Chriſt, and long after this time, among the Danmonians. Though, from the time of Lucius, it faded away before the true religion; yet we cannot ſuppoſe it to have been eaſily extinguiſhed in ſo ignorant an age. It did not expire till after many a deſperate ſtruggle: and, when its animated form appeared no more, it left a variety of traces behind it, as memorials of its exiſtence. Though the Druid Prieſts were no longer ſuffered to officiate, and ſtripped of all their dignity, were baniſhed from ſociety, or loſt in the general maſs of mankind; many of their cuſtoms ſtill remained, and even now remain amongſt us. And many of their temples, their altars, their gorſeddas, and their ſepulchres, were deſtined (as we have abundantly proved) to ſurvive the fate of their ſuperſtition. That Lucius, our firſt Chriſtian King, had, at this moment, influence enough to change the religion of the iſland, governed as it was by a number of Pagan princes, who were all ſubjected to the controul of the Romans, is, ſurely, an incredible propoſition. The prince of Danmonium, if at all connected with the Britiſh kings, might have eaſily reſiſted their authority, from the peculiar remoteneſs of his ſituation. The more retired parts of the iſland, indeed, were long inſenſible to the light of the goſpel: and even biſhoprics were eſtabliſhed, and monaſteries erected in Britain, before chriſtianity had reached its weſtern extremity, or even paſſed the limits of the Tamar. The honor of ſettling the eccleſiaſtical government of the iſland, hath even been attributed to Lucius. But, before chriſtianity had univerſally obtained, though long after Lucius, Britain was divided into the three Archbiſhoprics of *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon*. And Danmonium was ſubject to London; though its diſtance from the metropolitan See, precluded, in a great meaſure, the advantages of religious inſtruction.

SECTION IV.

CIVIL, MILITARY, ann RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE.

BEFORE I proceed to the inveſtigation of the Roman roads and ſtations in Danmonium, I muſt obſerve, that the more prevailing notion of entrenchments and earthworks, is certainly erroneous. In Devonſhire, the idea of Daniſh caſtles ſeems greatly to obtain: but almoſt all our camps were Roman. And, it is a miſtaken opinion, too favourable to the Daniſh Hypotheſis, that the Romans adhered to one form in their encampments.

I ſhall now exhibit the Roman architecture and caſtramentation in Devonſhire, according to my theory of its reduction; to which I ſhall add a few obſervations on the religious ſtructures of this period. With a view to the operations of Veſpaſian, I ſhall mark ſeveral Roman roads in Devonſhire; and the *fortified towns* on thoſe roads or in their vicinity. The great *Foſſeway*, ſo called from being *foſſis munita*, evidently points from Somerſetſhire towards Seaton. From Seaton it proceeds to Hembury Ford; and from Hembury Ford, thro the pariſhes of Hembury, Fenniton, Talaton, and Whimple, along the old Taunton road to Exeter, by Layhill, Colſtocks, Tale-water, Talaton-common, and Lackbere, till it falls into the *Ikenild-Street*, at the top of Streetway Head, nine miles from Exeter. The *Ikenild-Street* falls into the London road, near the turnpike-gate at *Axminſter*; runs from *Axminſter* acroſs *Kilmington* and *Shute-hill*; and turning away along Dalwood-down, keeps the ridge till it gradually deſcends to Honiton; whence it runs viſibly for ſixteen miles in a ſtraight line to Exeter: the courſe of this road from Exeter into the weſt is not exactly aſcertained; but it was certainly continued on to Totnes, and thence to the ſides of the Tamar. From the high antiquity of ſeveral towns in the north of Devonſhire, it is probable that a Roman road of ſome conſequence exiſted there; and, perhaps, its courſe is diſcoverable between Dulverton, Molland, and Hertland.

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Of the towns in the eaſt of Devon, that are ſituated on the *Foſs-dyke* or the *Ikenild-Street*; *Honiton*, *Hembury-Ford*, and *Seaton*, are the moſt diſtinguiſhed. Though no ruins of temples or baths, or any other Roman ſtructures have been diſcovered at Honiton; yet ſome of our antiquaries have obſerved, that its broad ſtreet running from eaſt to weſt, hath an air of Roman antiquity. *Hembury-Ford* (or *the old Fort*) lies on the ſummit of a high hill, with a double rampart. It conſiſts of two parts; one ſuppoſed for the horſe; the other for the foot. The two Prætoria are ſtill viſible in both. In the eaſtern parts, are the foundations of an old wall, running from weſt to eaſt. This fort commands the vale of the river Otter. *Seaton* was, probably, the ancient Moridunum. In the pariſh of Seaton is an overland called *Harepath*; which is ſaid to imply *the ſoldier's-path*; *here* ſignifying in Saxon, *exercitus*, *legio*. But this etymology appears to me frivolous. The place, where the river is croſſed, in Antonine's Iter from Iſca to Moridunum, ſeems to be *Harford*—probably derived from the Britiſh *uar fordh trajectus aquæ*, which I prefer to *Here-ford, via militaris*.* We are now conducted by the Ikenild-Street to the metropolis of Danmonium. There are, doubtleſs, very few remains of the Romans† in Exeter, which is conceived to be chiefly owing to the depredations of the Danes: But, ſurely, ſuch veſtiges are not to be expected in a ſtipendiary city. Exeter, before the Roman invaſion, was the large and flouriſhing metropolis of Danmonium. That the Romans did not build it, has been allowed on all hands, ſince the diſcovery of Richard's Itinerary. And tho' repaired by Athelſtan, it was not built by the

* "*Moridunum* (ſays Sir George Yonge) cannot be *Seaton*. Neither the diſtance from *Exeter* nor *Dorcheſter* admit of it. *Seaton* is 27 Miles from *Exeter*, and the like from *Dorcheſter*, very different from 36 and 15. Nor are there any Roman traces there. The Roman road is viſibly directed to *Honiton*, and turning off at the back of the inn, as you come from Exeter, goes ſtraight up the hill, where the encloſures have deſtroyed it. *Hembury-Fort*, an entrenchment little inferior to Dorcheſter, exactly anſwers the diſtance; but it is two miles out of the way north of *Honiton*. Yet the way to it, is ſtill called the *Street*, and the grounds under it are called *Aggerton-Fields*. The moſt likely ſpot is an entrenchment near Sutton, if *Hembury* be not the *Moridunum*. I have little doubt, however, but that *Hembury Fort* is the true Moridunum. Its being a little out of the ſtraight line of the *Roman way*, is no great objection; ſince the ſame may be obſerved of *Dorcheſter*, of *Badbury*, near Wimbourn, and other places; and its very conſpicuous magnitude ſufficiently denotes its importance. But, beſides this, the well-known *Roman Foſs-way* from Somerſet, leads directly into this fort over *Blackdown*; and from *Hembury Fort* branches off to *Streetway-Head*, where it unites with the *Icenian-Way* leading to Exeter. *Another Roman road* meets the Foſs-way alſo, at *Streetway-Head*, coming from *Woodbury Caſtle*, called by the Romans *Alauna Sylva*." General *Simcoe* places *Moridunum* at *Seaton*. "Yet I have ſome doubts (ſays the General) about its ſituation. If it be clearly proved, that Richard of Cirenceſter had no communication with Antoninus's Itinerary; the concordance of diſtance which they give to Moridunum between Dorcheſter and Exeter, is a very ſtrong argument againſt the claims of Seaton to be that place. If Richard took his diſtances from Antonine's Itinerary, we have the ſole authority of his Itinerary, which in other places is frequently defective in regard to diſtances, to oppoſe to univerſal tradition and every appearance that indicates Seaton to have been Moridunum. The Foſs-road evidently points to this place. A road from *Taunton*, which I take to be the Alauna Sylva of Ravennas, meets it at a third road paſſing under Hembury Ford, where it has the name of Cockenay-ſtreet, and ſeems to proceed towards the ſame termination. There is a way that ſeems to croſs from the Severn Bay thro' Bamton, Dulverton, by Uffculm common, where it takes the name of the *Portway*.‡ There are the remains of a camp on a high cliff between *Otterton* and *Sidmouth*, the greater part of which has fallen into the ſea. I ſhould be rather inclined, as the diſtances nearly agree, to ſuppoſe the place to be Moridunum, than the two which have been mentioned. But the ſtream of tradition, and the evident pointing of the Foſſe-road from the hills beyond Chard to Seaton Gap, and the other roads that ſeem to tend to the ſame point, make me rather believe the numbers to be adulterated in the journals, than that any other place but *Seaton* is Moridunum." I am clearly of opinion, that the Roman roads pointing towards *Seaton*, confirm its pretenſions to the rank I have aſſigned it. There ſeems to have been a regular chain of encampments from *Dorcheſter* to *Seaton*. Dorcheſter was undoubtedly a winter-ſtation. But the road that paſſes from Taunton to *Seaton*, by the name of *Morwood's Cauſeway*, brings conſequence to this place. In the pariſh of Yartcombe, bordering upon Otterford in Somerſet, we have the boldeſt veſtige of it, about a quarter of a mile in length. A gentleman, well ſkilled in the antiquities of this country, thus ſpeaks to the point:—"I ſhould long ſince have returned you an anſwer to your very obliging as well as intereſting letter, if I could poſſibly have cleared up any of the difficulties which you wiſh to have explained about the Etymologies of Moridunum, or of Cockenhay, or Silver Streets. I think, however, that in caſe the *firſt* had been named from the Morini, it would have *never* been *Mori*dunum, but *Morinodunum*, as this ſeems to have been the method of the Romans forming their plural: for the *ſecond* and *third* I can form no conjecture; without the *laſt* ſhould be found pointing towards Briſtol, or any port in Wales, when it may have been taken from a corruption of the via ad *Silures*. The road you mention as Roman, coming from Cullompton by Hembury Fort to Culliton, may it not have been a *communication* with the great *Britiſh* (or perhaps Roman) road which comes along the north of Cornwall, and entering Devon at *Stratton*, proceeds thro' a fort or camp, called (I believe) Conteſbury, in the north of the county *between Linton and Porlock*, and which is called *Roman* when it enters Somerſetſhire?—If it ſhould be ſo, would it not be a confirmation of Seaton's being Moridunum, if another road ſhould alſo be found, *raiſed, coming from Taunton*, towards Axminſter, by the name of *Morwood's* Cauſeway,? which Dr. Maſon has inſerted in his manuſcripts from the information of a Mr. Davies, and ſuppoſes to be a corruption of *via ad Moridunum*. Could *this laſt* be proved, I think the meeting of four ſuch roads as the *Portway from Saliſbury*, the *Foſs from Bath*, your *road from Cullumpton*, and *this laſt from Taunton*, are more than ſufficient to counter-balance any objections which might be made to its not being exactly according to the numbers of *that* Itinerary of Antonine, *which has before* left out the names as well as the diſtances of two ſtations between Saliſbury and Dorcheſter.—But as theſe are merely conjectures of my own, I leave them with great deference to your better judgment, wiſhing, however, that amongſt your acquaintance you could enquire if there really exiſts ſuch a cauſeway *as that from Taunton*, becauſe I have ſuch an opinion of Dr. Maſon's judgment in matters of this kind, that I do not think he would have inſerted it in his manuſcripts, without having had ſome reaſon to rely on the authority of his informer." In a letter "from the Rev. Mr. *Boſwell*, of Taunton, to *Walter Oke*, Eſq. at Whitland,"‖ we are informed, that the diſtance of *fifteen* miles between *Seaton* and *Exeter*, as mentioned in Antonine's Itinerary, is the real diſtance; allowing for the difference between the old and preſent miles.—*Palkian MSS*, *No.* 31, *p.* 4, 5, 6.—That Camden ſupports the common opinion, is, I ſuppoſe, well known.—See *Gibſon's Camden*, *p.* 33.

†The forms of the Roman camps, &c. are various: But a favourite form was the oblong, with the corners taken off: And this is now the *figure of Exeter*, which hath induced ſome perſons to believe the whole of the city of Exeter, or its preſent Scite, was a Roman ſtation."—*From letter to the author.*

‡ Immediately under *Uffculm-Down*, there is a ſpacious gravelly road, that bears the name of the *Portway*. This road is a part of the great public road, which leads from Somerſet to Exeter and Tiverton. Beginning at *South-Appledore* it extends to *Lenard Moor*. It is directly weſt from *Culmſtock*, and diſtant about three miles from the town. The *Portway* is now turnpike, and in ſo good a ſtate that very little of it has been altered or mended ſince it became turnpike. There are two places called Silver Street, in the ſame direction.

‖ "The original whereof (ſays *Chapple*) being a MS. ſtitched in quarto, was lent me by the Rev. Mr. *Mallock*, in 1773."

the Saxons or the Danes. To the Britons, then, we muſt neceſſarily attribute the architecture of Exeter, as deſcribed by the old hiſtorians. I have already attempted to give ſome idea of the ſcite and extent of Exeter, as a Britiſh city.* That it was a *walled* city in the time of the firſt Britons, I have little or no doubt. Yet the walls of Exeter are commonly conſidered as the works of the Romans or the Saxons. The hiſtorian tells us, that Athelſtan *repaired* the city-walls: This proves their exiſtence before Athelſtan. Our antiquaries, then, have recourſe to the Romans; ſince the uninformed natives, it ſeems, were unequal to ſuch works of art.† The city-wall towards the river, is ſaid to have an appearance of Roman architecture.‡ And, cloſe to the circus, a part of the city-wall, if not Britiſh, is indiſputably Roman. At the time of the building of the circus, this part of the wall was broken down; and the foundation of it, thus diſcovered, was evidently more ancient than the ſuperſtructure, and a different kind of building. It ſtill remains for the inſpection of the curious; and ſeems to be a ſort of diaper-work. It conſiſts of Thorverton ſtone, and that cement for which the Aſiatic architects were famous: The cement ſeems to be bitumen.‖ This curious piece of antiquity riſes at leaſt ſix feet above the ground: And there are ſeveral layers of ſtone upon it, which are leſs compact, and unqueſtionably of a later date.§ In the *gates* of the city, there ſeems to be a Roman, if not a Britiſh air; particularly in Southgate, where there is an arch of the Portland or Beer ſtone, which is in a different ſtyle of building from the reſt of the gateway. This arch is perfectly round. It was certainly anterior to the Saxons: And many a Roman, I think, paſſed under it, whilſt the Danmonians mingled with their conquerors. Of the *public buildings* at Exeter or Iſca, hiſtory gives us a very imperfect account; and conjecture would vainly interpoſe to determine their claims to a place among Britiſh or Roman antiquities. It is aſſerted in Grafton's Chronicle, that Rougemont Caſtle¶ was built 50 years before Chriſt, by *Julius Cæſar*. And Dr. Stukeley inclines to the opinion that this caſtle was Roman.‖‡ "In the wall of *Rugemont* Caſtle, (ſays Dr. Stukeley) which is of a ſquariſh nature, environed with a high wall and deep ditch, is a *narrow cavity*, quite round; perhaps for the conveyance of ſound from turret to turret. Dr. Holland ſuppoſes this to have been a *Roman* work originally; and 'tis not unlikely that it was their *Prætorium*, or garriſon." On the ſcite of the Eaſtern Gate where now ſtands the houſe of Mr. Kendall, a ſtrong archway was a ſhort time ſince diſcovered in digging the foundation, about 5 feet below the preſent level of the ſtreet, 3 feet in width, and about 7 feet in height. The ſide walls were built with large aſhler-ſtones, ſtrongly arched over, but in a rough ſtile. The arch appeared ſemicircular. This maſonry continued only about twelve feet, paſſing by the foundation of the gate to the outſide of the tower. The termination was blocked up with rubbiſh. The paſſage ran in an oblique direction, under the preſent entrance; pointing ſouthward towards the Grammar-School and northward through the Briſtol Inn, towards the Caſtle. And this, I conceive, was a ſecret paſſage or ſally-port from the city into the moat or ditch on the outſide of the walls. Dr. Stukeley talks alſo of a *Roman Forum* at Exeter; and he wiſhes to fix it in St. Peter's Church-yard; where a coin of Claudius Cæſar was dug up ſome years ſince. The *great Conduit* at Exeter, is conjectured to have been, originally, a Roman work. The Romans were remarkably ingenious in the contrivance of their aqueducts, to ſupply their towns with water; though they were ignorant of its aſcending to a level with its ſpring-head. For the *private houſes* at Exeter, had we any grounds for ſpeculation on the Roman architecture, we ſhould, doubtleſs, ſeize them with avidity; as nothing is more amuſing than this ſpecies of antiquarian reſearch. I have intimated, that the form of the modern Exeter was, probably, its original form. Yet I would by no means be underſtood to aſſert, that even its moſt venerable private houſes of the preſent day, were exiſting in the times of the very firſt Britons. The Britiſh dwellings mouldered into ruins; and others were raiſed upon the ſcite of them. But theſe rows of houſes, I think, were ſucceſſively built by the Britons. The houſes in the Cloſe are ſaid to have a Roman air: They have, unqueſtionably, an air of high antiquity. The only dwelling-houſe

* Weſtcote's is a curious deſcription of Exeter, p. 73, 74, 75, (Portledge MS.)

† Dr. Stukeley ſays deciſively, that the walls of the city are, for the moſt part, upon the Roman foundation.

‡ Outſide Snail-tower, Bartholomew-yard, there are ſome veſtiges of military works, which have been judged to be Roman.

‖ This foundation is ſaid to have been cemented with hot lime, thrown into the interſtices of the ſtones. The whole, both ſtone and cement, are at preſent one ſolid maſs.

§ Cloſe to the north ſide of the Cemetery, are placed (ſays Leland) in the *town-walls*, two fragments of Roman antiquities.

¶ See Weſtcote's account, (Portledge MS. p. 75, 76.)

‖‡ That I am diſpoſed to refer the original of this caſtle to the Britiſh Period, hath appeared in the preceding chapter. The red ground on which the caſtle was raiſed, was once, probably, a burning mountain: But its commotions being over, the Danmonians might have ſeized it as a commanding height, and have employed the volcanic matter ſtrewn around it, in the erection of its walls, as well as the walls of the city. A coin of Domitian, dug up in the verge of the caſtle, has induced ſome to think that it was originally *Roman*.

houſe in Exeter, which I can particularize as a Britiſh or a Roman ſtructure, is a houſe in St. Paul's-ſtreet. In St. Paul's-ſtreet, formerly called Fiſh-ſtreet and Corry-lane, and nearly oppoſite St. Paul's church, ſtand ſome few remains of a building which has been particularly noticed by Dr. Stukeley. This celebrated antiquary ſuppoſes it to have been originally a Roman building, but that later works were added to the doors and windows. It has been immemorially called Athelſtan Houſe, or Athelſtan's, and is confidently reported to have been the palace of that king, during his reſidence in Exeter, on his return from an expedition againſt the Weſtern Britons, whom he had driven beyond the Tamar* into Cornwall. The building and curtilage extends from the front in the ſtreet, which is part of the original edifice, to the barbican or townwall, in length about 162 feet, in breadth about 32 feet; and the buildings, which about twenty years ſince conſiſted of three tenements, were compoſed of Heavitree or Exminſter hewn ſtone, and the timbers were entirely of oak.† Stukeley deſcribes the old doors to have had circular arches, and notices the vacant ſtone niche of neat Gothick workmanſhip over the gateway, lately pulled down; from which he concludes that it had been converted into a religious houſe. He alſo ſpeaks of a winding ſtone ſtaircaſe which he found there: in fact, there were two, and one of them led to a ſpacious apartment of which the timbers of the roof were arched in the manner of churches, and the remains of ſome curious paintings were diſcernable on the walls.‡ With regard to the *ſtreets* of Exeter, there is no doubt but that they are now greatly raiſed above the level of the ancient pavement. The ſally-port or ſecret paſſage in the north eaſt part of the city, runs under the ſcite of Eaſt-gate, five feet below the preſent level of the ſtreet. The Penates found at Mr. Upham's, lay conſiderably, as we ſhall ſee, below the ſtreet. And almoſt every relic of antiquity diſcovered in Exeter, has been buried in adventitious earth, (not at leaſt the natural ſoil) much lower than the foundations of the preſent houſes in general.§ In digging behind the Guildhall, in Pancras-lane, the workmen found *a great Roman pavement*, of little white ſquare ſtones, eight feet deep. And a Roman floor of teſſelated pavement, was diſcovered in ſinking a cellar in Fore-ſtreet, directly oppoſite to the great gate of the Cloſe. In the environs of this metropolis, we might naturally look around for Roman monuments: And there are ſome, which may appear in the courſe of our enquiries, ſuch as the camp on Stoke-hill; and a veſtige or two of military roads.‖ As we quit the walls of Exeter, there is one circumſtrance which forcibly ſtrikes me—I mean the concurrence of thoſe ancient monuments, few as they are, to prove the *extenſiveneſs* of the Danmonian metropolis. We have ſeen the cleareſt veſtiges of architecture, anterior to the *Saxo-Daniſh Period*, in every quarter of the city. At the Caſtle, and at the ſcite of Eaſt-gate, and at South-gate, in the walls, and in the centre of the city, we have traced the Danmonians or their Roman maſters. This is a remarkable fact. It ſhews, that the ancient Exeter ſtood on the ſame ground as the preſent: And it adds

* Of whom it is ſaid, by William of Malmeſbury, that "illos quoque impigue adorſus ab Exceſtrâ, quam ad id temporis æquo cum Anglis jure inhabitarant, cedere compulit terminum provinciæ ſuæ citra Tamaram flu: conſtituens ſicut aquitonalibus Britannis Walam amnem limitem poſuerat. Urbem igitur illam, quam contaminatæ gentis repurgio defaecaverat, turribus munivit: muro è quadratis lapidibus cinxit." There can be no doubt but that Athelſtan continued, for ſome length of time, in Exeter, for Hoveden, upon the authority of ſome ancient hiſtorian, relates that Athelſtan "conciliorum decreta ſanxivit Exoniæ, Faureſtram et Wunresfeld," and this is ſtill confirmed by a monaſtick chronicle which ſays, "Athelſtanus rex leges quater edidit, quarum partem apud Greatleiæ, partem Exoniæ in Devoniâ ſancſivit, partim apud Yundresfeldium." The laws of Athelſtan were publiſhed by Lambard, in his Archaionomia; and in the preamble to ſome of theſe laws, there is this memorable paſſage, "Nuper vero cum feſto natalis domini Exoniæ ſapientibus ſtipatus commorarer, etc."—See Leland's Collect. Vol. I. p. 215, Vol. II. p. 213.—Lambard Arch. 53.

† See Stukeley's Itin. Curios. p. 150.

‡ This tenement had been for many years in the poſſeſſion of the Southcote family, and was purchaſed by Mr. Thomas Jones, of John Henry Southcote, of Buckland, Eſq. about the year 1770. It has ſince been purchaſed by Meſſrs. Granger, Prowſe and Granger, who have excavated the large court yard, and built extenſive wine vaults thereon.

§ The workmen employed in pulling down Bedford-Houſe, and preparing the ſcite of it for the building of the Circus, on clearing the ground towards the ſouth eaſt part of the garden, found a walled grave, with a ſtone coffin. It appeared to have been opened before, as the bones were laid by the ſide of the coffin, and the cover was removed; but the bottom and ſides were left entire. The coffin was laid nearly eaſt and weſt. Within three or four inches of this grave, were fouud the reliques of an ancient pavement, conſiſting of flat earthen tiles, which were decorated with various figures, in clear colors: And a fine gloſs ſeems to have ſecured the painting from obliteration. This is ſuppoſed to have been Roman; as the earth above it was certainly an adventitious earth, of various compoſition: When Lord Ruſſel made this place his ſeat, on the diſſolution of the Priory, the ſcite muſt have been raiſed at leaſt five feet higher by the rubbiſh of the old buildings.

‖ The *Hollow-way*¶ without *South-gate*; and the *Cauſeway* dug up at *Cowick*, may be Roman: And I ſuſpect that about Heavitree, there are ſome Roman remains. Brice, noticing the gallows at the common place of execution, for malefactors in the county of Devon, ſays: "That he well remembers ancient people of Exeter diſtinguiſhing this place of deadly puniſhment by the name of *Forges*; and that he imagines it to have been but a corruption of *Furcas*; the gallow-tree or trees there having probably been as was of old common, ſhaped like a fork." But I ſhould rather ſuppoſe, that *Forges* is a corruption of *Fauces*, meaning the *collium fauces*. The cauſeway between Exeter and Cowley-Bridge was paved by a prieſt, in 1471. On the ridge or bank of this road which led from North-gate up St. David's-hill, to a ford thro' the Exe, lower and a little ſhort of the ſpot where Cowley-bridge was in aftertimes built, the Roman road ſeems to have gone ſtraight on towards Raddon top.—*Chapple's MSS.*

¶ 1390,—"The *deep way* between the hospitals of the Wynard's and St. Mary Magdalene's, without the South-gate, was filled up and paved."—Izacke.—"*Holloway* without South-gate was well repaired, and the ground levelled, 1606."—Izacke, p. 144.

great force to my ſuppoſition that the original Exeter is repreſented in a coin of Danmonium.* *Totnes*, ſtanding in the direction of the great Roman road, was well known, we may ſuſpect, to the Romans. But its traits of antiquity are too dubious, to warrant any deciſive opinion on the ſubject.

There are ſome towns in the north of Devon, which, I doubt not, exiſted in very early times, connected by Roman ways; ſuch as *Molland*, the *Termolum* of Richard, and the *Termonin* of the anonymous Ravennas; and *Hertland*, the *Artavia* of Richard, where the high northern road is ſuppoſed to terminate.

For the *ſecond ſcene* of military operations which I have ſuppoſed in the firſt ſection, we muſt direct our views to the north and north-weſt coaſts of Devon, where we ſhall find fortreſſes and encampments, intended probably to guard this part of the Roman province againſt the incurſions of the Iriſh. Of this deſcription, I conſider *Bamton*,† *Huntſham*, *Molland*, the encampments between Molland and Southmolton, at Roborough near Barnſtaple, and on Bratton-down: ſuch are Shorſbury, South Stock Holwells, and Stock-caſtles; Hollyborough near Counteſbury, the caſtle near Braunton, Hennaborough and Godborough, the camp at Daddon, the Dichen-works, the camp at Hertland, Broadbury-caſtle, Romſdon-caſtle, Brent-Torr, and a camp near Okehamton. Moſt of the camps, indeed, which have the appearance of ſummer ſtations, in the neighbourhood of our ſtationary towns, belong to this criſis. Let us conclude our ſurvey as we approach the capital. On §*Stokehill* and *Duryard (the heights above the river)* were probably the Æſtiva of the garriſon of *Iſca Danmoniorum*.‖

* For the principal objection to this hypotheſis, is the improbability that during ſo many ages, Exeter ſhould not have been extended beyond its original limits.

† *Bamton* had, probably, its fort; whilſt the earthwork at *Hunſham* was a ſummer ſtation to the town. And the caſtle of *Molland*, with its *Æſtiva*, were ſurely not unneceſſary to the general arrangement. At this place we have bold remains of a Roman camp, in the form of a paralellogram, two hundred paces in length, by ninety-ſix in breadth.—Between *Molland* and *Southmolton* there is a very beautiful encampment, which is clearly Roman, from its name, its form, its direction, and its vicinity. It is called *the Caſtle*; and tradition ſays, that it was the ſeat of a great prince. Juſt under it, by the river, is a place called *Galliford*: And the road led from the *Vallum* to this paſſage over the river. Tradition gives to this place alſo, great eminence and antiquity. From *Barnſtaple* we have a regular chain of encampments running to the north eaſt, the date of which cannot certainly be fixed, though they ſprung up, I ſuſpect, at this conjuncture.—About a mile and a half *north of Barnſtaple*, there is a very perfect encampment called *Roborough*.‡ On *Bratton-down* is a camp about eight miles north eaſt from Barnſtaple; and about two miles eaſt of the camp on *Bratton-down*, is an entrenchment called *Shorſberry-Caſtle*, which, on account of its true Roman ſquare, our Daniſh theoriſts have not included in their liſt of caſtles. Riſdon notices this encampment, p. 258. A correſpondent calls this caſtle *Shrewſberry*. "*Shrewſberry-caſtle* and Sittaborough, in the neighbourhood of Exmoor." At no great diſtance from Shorſberry is an encampment called *South Stock Holwell caſtle*, in the pariſh of *Parracombe*, with very long entrenchments. *Stock-caſtle*, in *Linton-Pariſh*, a mile diſtant from South Stock Holwell caſtle, and about the ſame diſtance from the foreſt of Exmoor, is a ſimilar encampment. Nor ſhould we omit the ſquare encampment at Counteſbury, called *Hollyborough* or *Oldborough*, probably *Roman*, ſays Dean Lyttelton. This ſeems to have been a ſtrong line of entrenchment.—All theſe camps are connected either by a ſmaller *Out-poſt*, or by a *Beacon*: And there is an appearance of an *uniform ſyſtem* in them, that marks them to be of the ſame claſs, and raiſed by the ſame people.—Many other ſmall encampments might be mentioned, in the north eaſt of Devon. Dean Milles takes notice of "*a ſemicircular vallum, with a ſlight foſſee* flung up on *Mokham-down*, in the pariſh of *Charles*." At the diſtance of half a mile from the town of *Braunton*, in the vale, there is a high hill which commands a very extenſive view both of ſea and land; particularly *Bideford*, *Appledore*, and the meeting of the *Taw* and *Torridge*, and the whole bay. Here are viſible the remains of an encampment, ſteep of aſcent on every ſide, except to the north: The top of the hill, ſurrounded by a large bank of earth, containing about four acres, always went by the name of the *Caſtle*. The two entrenchments of *Hennaborough* and *Godborough*, near Appledore might from their names, and perhaps other circumſtances, be claſſed among the military works of the Saxo-Daniſh Period. But all the ground was ſurely familiar to the Romans. And theſe heights could not have been left unoccupied. Beſides, to connect the northern line of entrenchments with the *Dichen-Hills* at Clovelly, which were ſtrongly fortified by the Romans, theſe heights would naturally be ſeized. The military works of Hennaborough and Godborough are, at this moment, ſtrongly marked.—See Riſdon, p. 236.—Hennaborough is about two furlongs diſtant from Godborough, north weſt by weſt, and almoſt a mile from Cornborough-hill, which lies to the north-weſt. With reſpect to the area of the two camps, (within the ditches) that of Hennaborough is two thirds larger than that of Godborough; though the trench of the latter is much deeper and more determined. The moſt acceſſible part of Hennaborough lies to the eaſt. Near Mr. Buck's, at Daddon, are the remains of a Roman encampment. But the *Dichen-hills* retain a noble impreſſion of Roman caſtrametation. The Dichen entrenchments are bold and extenſive: They are, deciſively, in the Roman manner. At the village of *Eaſt-Dyke*, at *Highford* and at *Hallaford*, we catch the military ſpirit of Rome: And we mingle with the Britiſh and the Roman ſoldiers, who ſeem ready to repel the invaders from the coaſts of Ireland; whilſt in the haven of *Bude*, (once deep and capacious) we fancy a Roman or Danmonian fleet at anchor, ſupporting the land-forces that are encamped upon the heights. This camp near Clovelly, is a fortification with triple entrenchments and other out-works. If from Clovelly we look to *Hertland* Point, we ſhall there find a Roman ſtation, at no great diſtance from the Abbey, the Æſtiva of the garriſon of Artavia. At this criſis Stratton had probably its ſummer-ſtation, communicating alſo with the fleets. And *Holſworthy*, I conceive, was not without its camp. To the ſouth eaſt of Holſworthy lies *Broadbury-caſtle*; the ſimplicity of which inclines me to place it to the account of theſe times. *Broadbury-caſtle* lies about three miles to the weſtward of Bratton-church. The caſtle, as Dean Milles deſcribed it, in 1755, is a rectangular oblong ſquare, encompaſſed with *a ſingle vallum* and *foſſe*. The *foſſe* is about 25 feet broad at the top. The *area* within the vallum, from north to ſouth, is 225 feet; from eaſt to weſt, 186 feet. It has four gates or entrances into it. The ſimplicity of *Romſdon* alſo, near Kelly, ſhews its early conſtruction. It is an entrenchment which ſeems to have been formed at the time when a ſingle ditch marked the energy and ſuperiority of the Roman diſcipline; which rendered their leaders leſs anxious for thoſe ſtrong ſituations and great works, ſo frequent at the cloſe of the preſent period. This ſmall camp has the appearance of great antiquity. It lies on the ſouthern part of Romſdown; of an oval form, meaſuring about 400 feet in length, by 234 in breadth, environed with a mound or rampart of earth. It is called the caſtle. *Brent-Torr* is ſimply fortified; but is ſtronger in its poſition than *Romſdon*. Perhaps it was a ſummer-ſtation to the town of Lidford.—And near *Okehamton* we may trace a ſummer-ſtation.

§ At *Marl* or Marypool head, about a mile and half to the north eaſt of Exeter, is a large circumvallation. It lies directly oppoſite to Pynes, and overlooks all the hills in the neighbourhood. A camp at Killerton is ſaid to be the remains of a ſummer-ſtation to Iſca.

‖ The remains of the Roman works on theſe heights are, in the imagination of ſome conjecturiſts, "the veſtiges of the original Britiſh city on the firſt ford of the Exe; which is ſuppoſed to have been afterwards removed to its preſent ſcite—a better Hibernacula."

‡ Not far from Torrington, Risdon mentions a caſtle in the pariſh of Langtree. "Within this pariſh was, long ſince, a caſtle to be ſeen; but time hath hardly permitted the circuit to ſhew what it was. From Langtree deſcends a lake that looſeth its waters in Touridge, near the town of *Torrington*, alias Chapin-Torrington." This camp was, probably, a ſummer ſtation to Great Torrington.

Numerous are the military works which are attributable to the Saxon invaſion, on *the third Roman Scene*. The moſt remarkable of theſe military works in the eaſt of Devon, are the camps of *Oxendown* Hill,* *Muſbury*, *Membury*, *Dumpton*, *Belbury*, and *Blackbury*; not to mention ſeveral others in the neighbourhood. Before we advance to the ſouth-weſt ſhore, we ſhould notice a few of the more *inland* entrenchments, which were certainly thrown up to ſtrengthen the line of camps along the coaſt, ſuch as *Widworthy* camp, *Caſtlewood*, ‡*Eaſthill*, *Dolbury*, and *Cadbury-caſtle*.

Returning to the ſhore, and proceeding to the ſouth-weſt, we ſhall diſcover ſeveral camps communicating with thoſe already deſcribed: Others, perhaps, with their viæ diverticulæ, might be found, on a very cloſe inveſtigation. I ſuſpect, however, that few military works of conſequence, beſide the following, owed their birth to this critical conjuncture. Connecting theſe inland with the maritime camps, and uniting the whole chain of ports which we have juſt viſited, with the ſouth-weſtern entrenchments which remain to be deſcribed, perhaps *Woodbury-caſtle* deſerves the pre-eminence over all the military works of theſe times.‖ Next to Woodbury, the moſt worthy of notice are the *camps* on *Haldon*,

* Near Axmouth there exiſt the remains, and in very tolerable ſtate of perfection, of an old fortification, the camp of *Oxendown Hill*, which belongs to the Rev. R. Hallett, of Stedcombe. The entrenchment at *Muſbury* is one of the moſt remarkable of thoſe Roman works that were thrown up to defend the eaſt of Devon againſt the Saxons. This earthwork is moſt conſpicuous on the ſouth point of a very high hill, which divides the valley of Combpyne from that of Muſbury, to the eaſt; and on the weſt and ſouth commands a moſt extenſive view of all the valley and the river Axe, from above Axminſter to the ſea. The ſhape of the camp is an ellipſe; agreeable to the form of that part of the mount on which it ſtands. It is no way acceſſible but on the north; where the camp itſelf is nearly on a level with the ridge of the hill: On the other ſides the declivity is very ſteep. The boldneſs, indeed, of the earthwork, is no longer ſtriking. It was reduced by that ſpirit of Devonſhire huſbandry which urges the farmer to plough up even the ſummits of the hills: A conſiderable part of the ground on this hill has been levelled to make way for the plough. But from the preſent remains of the camp, we may eaſily perceive, that it originally conſiſted of a double rampart or dyke. A correſpondent, though attached to the vulgar ſyſtem of *Danes-caſtles*, obſerves: "From its ſimilarity in ſituation and ſtructure to Hembury-Fort, I ſhould judge Muſbury to be a Roman camp. It commands an extenſive proſpect both of ſea and land. Muſbury hill is part of the manor of Muſbury."† Dean Milles called *Muſbury* a "Saxon entrenchment anſwering, (he ſays) to a Daniſh camp, with a ſingle entrenchment, on the hill over Axmouth." Coeval with this was the entrenchment of *Membury*. Riſdon, indeed, has attributed the caſtle of *Membury* to the age of Athelſtan: And "the proper name of this place, it ſeems, was *Maimbury*; where the *maimed* men, in king Athelſtan's age, after that great overthrow of the Danes, were ſent to be relieved." Membury, *Main-bury*, ſeems to imply the *Ston-caſtle*. Correſponding with theſe entrenchments, is the camp on *Dumton hill*, in the pariſh of Luppit, ſituate about two miles and half from Honiton, a mile north north-weſt of Shaugh, and about two miles ſouth ſouth-eaſt of the church: And a line drawn from the church to Shaugh, would preſs directly through the centre of it. "*Dumton Caſtle*, placed on the ſouthermoſt point of a ridge of hills, connected with Blackdown hills, conſiſts of two entrenchments, that are almoſt inacceſſible. The *ſouthern* extremity of Blackdown has the appearance of a promontory, and is full as much elevated above the plains as any of the hills in the neighbourhood, not excepting Hembury Fort, on the *weſtern* extremity of Blackdown." The earthwork at *Belbury*, commanding the vale of the river Otter, and *Blackbury*, which lies about a mile and half from Southleigh-Church, to the ſouth-weſt, on the weſt ſide of Southleigh hill, muſt be noticed in connexion with the preceding encampments. The form of the latter is rather oval; extending from eaſt to weſt about 200 yards, and from north to ſouth about 100. We approach it on the ſouth ſide, where it declines into a ſmall valley, and is doubly ditched for about 50 yards beyond the grand earthwork; which is only a ſingle entrenchment. The inſide of this camp is almoſt plain, riſing gradually towards the centre. It has a view of the ſea from Portland eaſt, to Sidmouth weſt, and an extenſive land proſpect towards the north-eaſt.

‡ On the north-eaſt ſide of *Widworthy-Hill*, in the pariſh of Widworthy, are ſome traces of a fortified place. And near the church, on an eminence, having a deſcent every way, in a field ſtill called *Caſtle wood*, are evident remains of a ſmall entrenchment. On *Eaſt-bill*, near Ottery, are ſeveral veſtiges of military works: And *Dolbury-Hill* was plainly romanized, anſwering to which the heights of *Cadbury* and *Raddon-Top*, about two miles to the ſouth-weſt of *Cadbury*, were too obvious not to have been ſeized at the preſent criſis.§ *Cadbury-caſtle* is not unworthy of obſervation. It is ſituated in a very hilly country, to the north of the church and village of Cadbury. The hill, on which it ſtands, is the higheſt ground in the neighbourhood, riſing with a bold aſcent from the ſouth and north, from the weſt more gradually, and to the eaſt with a very eaſy acclivity, for 2 or 300 paces. The form of the caſtle is oblong, and raiſed from the ſummit of the hill by a mound, from 25 to 30 feet high. The external circumference is 560 paces Within the mound is a foſſe from the weſt and weſt by ſouth, and continuing by ſouth to the north and north by eaſt, and terminating at a nitch in the mound; it is 240 paces long, and at moſt places 18 paces broad. At ſouth ſouth eaſt in the foſſe there is a heap of looſe ſtones and earth, apparently the remains of ſome erection to guard an opening in the principal mound, directly oppoſite it. The area is elevated above the foſſe by a ſlope of 20 feet. Its diameter from ſouth to north is 100 paces; its length from the end of the foſſe at north north-eaſt, round by the mound by north, to the beginning of the foſſe at weſt, is 140 paces. Towards the ſouth-weſt is a pit about 6 feet deep, and 12 wide at top, which might have been ſunk for a reſervoir, or for the foundation of ſome building. The adjoining high grounds are, to the eaſt, a hill behind Furſdon-houſe, called, I believe, Furſdon-hill, and to the weſt a hill, called Windmill-hill.

‖ *Woodbury-Caſtle*, ſituated about a mile and half from the church of Woodbury, on a very commanding eminence, overlooks a vaſt extent of country.¶ To the eaſt, the Quantock-hills, and the Iſle of Portland, are among the moſt diſtant objects; to the ſouth, Berry-point and the rocky heights of Dartmoor. But for the nearer diſtances, this ſtation muſt have been peculiarly uſeful to the Romans; pointing to *Hembury-Ford* and all the ſtations to the eaſt, and the north-eaſt, of an origin poſterior to Hembury; and at the ſame inſtant looking to the camps on *Haldon*, and on the neighbouring hills. The fine vale of the Otter, and the banks of the Exe, were equally under the command of Woodbury camp. The remains of this camp are ſtrikingly bold. And its original form and dimenſions might be aſcertained with a tolerable degree of preciſion, by an inveſtigation of the preſent works. By an accurate meaſurement, the circumference of the main work at the outer edge of the ditch, appeared to be 800 yards; the circumference of the top of the rampart, 700 yards; the circumference of the area, taken at the foot of the inſide rampart, 660 yards, the broadeſt part of the area, 160 yards, the narroweſt part of the area, 60 yards; the greateſt depth of the ditch from the top of the rampart, 15 yards; the breadth from the top of the rampart to the other edge of the ditch, 15 yards. The area ſeems to include about five acres. Without this work, there is another rampart, on the north ſide only: And there are two out-works; one to the north, the other to the ſouth. The north ſide of the camp is the ſtrongeſt by art as well as nature, being the ſteeper part of the hill; and one rampart riſing above another. The northern out-work was evidently meant to defend the principal entrance, and the ſouthern is where the work is weakeſt; the ditch there not being very deep. There are ſeveral entrances to the camp; but whether ancient

† He adds, "that Musbury rampart seems to have contained an area of nearly twenty acres."

§ See Risdon's Description of *Cadbury* and *Dolbury*, (p. 84,) similar to which is Westcote's. (Portledge MS. pp. 60, 61.)

¶ "Woodbury took its name of the *Woodland* country; for anciently this place did abound therewith. Upon the top of a hill in the waste ground, the ruins of an old forest remain with great ditches and banks of earth yet to be seen."—*Risdon*.

**Haldon, Caſtle-dyke, at Ugbrook, Milbourne down,* and *Haccombe* entrenchments, *Denbury-caſtle,* and *Hembury-*

ancient or not, it is difficult to determine. But a road runs through the *north-eaſt* part of the camp, which evidently comes from Hembury-Ford, and deſcends to the *ſouth-weſt*; whither let us now direct our attention. The vicinity of Woodbury camp to *Lympſtone*, would induce us to fix a Roman ſtation there; eſpecially as Roman coins have been found at that place. But *Warborough*, on the weſt ſide of the Exe, in full proſpect of Woodbury camp, was, I conceive, no uſeleſs link in this military chain. The name itſelf, indeed the ancient Beacon once exiſting there, and the fields under Warborough, called the *Ridgeway-fields*, ſeem to concur in fixing a poſt upon this hill, as well as to direct the marches of the Romans, through the townlet of *Kenton*, at the foot of it. And *Kenton*, according to Baxter, was the *Vercenia* of the Romans.

* About two miles from the town or village of Kenton, are the remains of an encampment; partly on Mr. Swete's grounds at Oxton, and partly on thoſe of Lord Liſburne. Mr. Swete has been ſo obliging as to furniſh me with the following account of this earthwork; which, as ſeveral of his remarks, naturally ariſing from the ſubject, are ingenious, ſhall be inſerted without mutilation. His defence of Daniſh caſtles is the beſt that can be offered.—"This caſtle, formed, part on my grounds, and part on thoſe of Lord Liſburne, will not require much notice, as it ſhould ſeem never to have been of much ſtrength, and as it is one of thoſe which are ſo frequently met with on the moſt elevated ſpots in this county. To ſay whether this was Daniſh, or Saxon, or Britiſh, we have little left but conjecture; Haldown being the higheſt ground in this part of the county, muſt have been at all times, and by each of the above nations, conſidered as the moſt defenſible. The Britons may have retreated hither when they found the low grounds no longer to be kept; or the invaders might have fortified theſe eminences, from whence they might have their ſhips in view, and from whence they might with eaſe make incurſions on the neighbouring Britiſh towns and villages;—there ſeem to be two arguments, which ſhould incline us to attribute this, and the others on Haldown, to the Danes. The firſt is, *their form*, which after the uſage of the northern nations, was invariably round, or at leaſt, as nearly circular as the ſhape of the eminence, on which the entrenchment was formed, would permit. This on my grounds is nearly round; that on Sir Robert Palk's is of the ſame figure; as well as that on Little Haldown, and that on its weſtern extremity, now in the park of Lord Clifford. The Danes alſo, invaders as they were, and ſeldom ſtationary, had not the time to throw up caſtles of great ſtrength, and perhaps were unacquainted with the requiſite principles of art. Hence they are in general found rude and irregular, with a ſimple vallum and foſſe, ſometimes even without the latter, which appears to be the caſe in the preſent inſtance. The encampments of the Danes were as theſe, ever on the higheſt eminences, in ſight of one another, reaching as a chain through the country, ſo that an alarm, either by ſmoke in the day time, or by fires at night, might with the utmoſt expedition be ſpread from one poſt to another: and ſignals before agreed on, either of aſſembling, or of diſtreſs, might be communicated in a minute; the Barrows alſo, but at a little diſtance from any of theſe caſtles, and from the burning of the bodies, and the rude forms, and matter of the urns, which contained the aſhes, ſeem to produce a collateral argument. They are too barbarous for the Romans: the Saxons, if at all in Britain, yet very rarely burnt their dead bodies; theſe therefore muſt either be Britiſh or Daniſh, and I think, the Danes have the beſt claims to them. The caſtle, which I am now to deſcribe, is ſituated on one of thoſe deſcents from Haldown, which is as a ridge gradually inſinuating itſelf into the ſubjacent country, till by almoſt an imperceptible expanſion, it at length loſes itſelf in a vale. This caſtle in one reſpect ſeems to differ from the others of the kind that I have elſewhere ſeen: for it poſſeſſes a ſort of half encampment in front, a preceſtria, which tho' all veſtiges in my grounds are obliterated, ſaving that the hill falls in exact proportion to that on Lord Liſburne's ſide, yet on that ſide, the vallum is in a great meaſure as perfect as that of the larger one; the plantations however have ſomewhat defaced it, and are over the whole ſouth-eaſt range ſo thick, as to preclude all poſſibility of deſcribing the exact form or dimenſions. From weſt to eaſt the public road cuts it nearly in its longeſt diameter, which by my meaſurement appeared to be about 160 common yards; the greateſt width about 120 ditto; the preceſtria in length about 100. From this caſtle the views are unrivaled for extent, for beauty, for variety; I know of none that can outvie them. On the ſouth they take in the charming ſcenes of Mamhead, and terminate in the ſea; towards the eaſt, the eye dwells diſtinctly on Powderham-Caſtle, the park, &c. ſees the river from its mouth up to the walls and towring cathedral of Exeter, all the towns and villages on its banks, beyond Woodbury-caſtle, one of the largeſt encampments in theſe parts, and further onwards the ſcene cloſes on the clifts beyond Sidmouth and Blackdown. I ſay nothing of my own ſcenery, which however on the north ſerves on a nearer view to embelliſh the whole." On Little Haldon, between Dawliſh and Aſhcombe, on the plane of the hill, is another circular camp. It is called *Caſtle-Ditch*. Its area is not two acres. This, I am well aſſured, is alſo Roman, from its ſcite near *Colly-lane*, to ſay nothing of other circumſtances. From Haldon we proceed towards Chudleigh; when we diſcover, on Lord Clifford's grounds, a fine Roman fortification. It is circular, I allow; but it is nobly projected, like the Roman works, looking down upon Chudleigh, and boldly commanding a great extent of country. This encampment, commonly called *Caſtle-dyke*, is ſituated about half a mile on the eaſt ſide of the town of Chudleigh, now encloſed in Lord Clifford's park. The form of this camp, as I have intimated, is rather elliptical; it is a ſimple fortification; conſiſting at preſent of a mound and ditch, and a fine ſmooth area. From the top of the mound to the bottom of the ditch, that ſweeps around it, the average meaſurement is about 30 feet. Within the monnd, the area meaſures from north to ſouth about 300 common paces; from eaſt to weſt about 230. There are three entrances to the camp, from the north, the ſouth, and the eaſt. At a little diſtance from this entrenchment towards the ſouth, there ſeems to be an unfiniſhed outer camp. In front of the ſouthern entrance to the main camp, it is a deep and bold outwork, with a ditch to the ſouth. And from the top of the mound to the bottom of the ditch, the meaſurement is the ſame as I have mentioned in the main camp. As this outwork proceeds in a direct line towards the eaſt, it loſes its ditch, and its declivity gradually leſſening, finks into a *hollow way*. Still further eaſt, it ſeems as it were to emerge from the hollow way, a bank on the north ſide, but on the ſouth, level with the reſt of the ground. Not leſs worthy of notice, than that of *Ugbrook*, is a large entrenchment on Milbonrne Down, near Newton Buſhel, which covers at leaſt ſix acres. It is an ellipſe, with a triple ditch. At no great diſtance from this entrenchment on *Milbourne down*, is a ſmall earthwork at *Haccombe*, which, as it is ſquare, has been ſet down among the Roman camps. Yet I have ſcarcely a doubt but that the encampments I am now enumerating, had their origin at the ſame moment: It was the ſame grand emergence which gave birth to them all. Nor will I exclude from my ſyſtem the *camp at Denbury*, though almoſt univerſally adjudged to the *Danes*. But here the name of *Denbury* miſleads the multitude: *Denbury*, however, was never *Danebury*; nor has it the ſlighteſt connexion with the *Danes*. It is the *Devenebury* of Domeſday; and probably, the *Devioniſſo* of the Ravennas. This earthwork lies about half a mile from Denbury church, near the road which leads thence to Woodland, on a hill of conſiderable height, commanding a very extenſive view of the adjacent country. On the top of the hill is the encampment, forming nearly a plain extending about 200 paces from eaſt to weſt, and about 180 paces from north to ſouth, ſurrounded by an inner mound, the veſtiges of which, in ſome places, are ſcarcely diſcernible. On the weſt, at the diſtance of about 70 paces from the inner mound, an outer mound commences, which as it proceeds towards the ſouth, approaches nearer to the inner mound, and forms a ditch of conſiderable depth, which is continued on the ſouth and eaſt; on the north very faint (if any) veſtiges of it appear. About three miles ſouth of Denbury, in the pariſh of Ipplepen, is an eſtate with a few houſes called *Battleford*.—A ſtream of water near the place. There is a ſmall circular work in the pariſh of Dartington, whence is a view of *Denbury*: It commands a ford.—Proceeding from Woodland to the pariſh of Buckfaſtleigh, in the neighbourhood of Aſhburton, we aſcend a fortified hill, where an entrenchment, called *Hembury-Fort*, ſeems pointing to the heights at Denbury. Hembury-Fort ſtands on the brow of Hembury-hill. The figure of this entrenchment is rounding, but irregular. The Caſtle-field (or the area encloſed by the outer vallum) contains ſix acres and three quarters, and twenty-three perch. There is an interior vallum ſurrounding the prætorium, which is ſituated at the north end of the camp, on the higheſt ground, ſo as to command the circumjacent country. There are five or ſix different paſſages to the prætorium from different parts of the camp. The foſſes, however, being partly deſtroyed, we cannot trace theſe paſſages with ſufficient accuracy. The prætorium is in length forty-four feet, in breadth ſeventeen. It is overgrown with coppice and bramble. Some years ſince a great number of oval ſtones were dug up at Hembury-Fort. They were plano-convex bodies, about three inches in diameter. The perſon who accompanied me to this entrenchment, had heard it conjectured, that they were the ſling-ſtones of the ancient Britons.

Hembury-Fort, in *Buckfaſtleigh*. Let us now purſue our ſouthern route towards *Dartmouth*:* As Denbury was the *Devioneſſo*, Dartmouth-*Clifton-Hardneſs* was probably the *Arduu* of the Anonymous Ravennas. And in the tract of country that lies between theſe places, there are ſeveral remains of Roman earthworks; which as they have no peculiarities, it would be tedious to deſcribe. Yet between Dartmouth and Modbury, there are two remarkable entrenchments, which have been frequently viſited by the curious—I mean the camps of *Stanborough*, and of *Blackadon*. *Stanborough*, in the pariſh of Morleigh, is certainly the *Stone* of Ravennas. "Here, ſays Riſdon, was an old fort, now a heap of ſtones, called *Stanborough*; whence the Hundred hath its name."†

But theſe lines of communication chiefly running through the *eaſt* and the *ſouth-weſt* of Devonſhire, were by no means adequate to the purpoſes of defence, at this alarming criſis. The *ſecond ſcene* of encampment had few dangers, compared with the preſent. The ſimple camps I have there noticed were well ſuited to the occaſion: And theſe correſponded with the primitive mode of caſtrametation. On this *third ſcene*, however, we have, in general, traced more complicated works; ſuch as agreed likewiſe with the emergency of the times; whilſt they anſwered to the prevailing faſhion of encamping. And, as in the ſtrength, ſo alſo, in the number of its camps, this third ſcene muſt have greatly exceeded the ſecond. There ſeems to have been a chain of poſts from *Exeter* towards *Dartmoor*; and acroſs the *Iugum Ocrinum* to *Hertland*. And another chain of poſts probably ran from *Exeter* through *Crediton* to *Molland*; and from *Molland*, through *Tiverton* to *Hembury-Ford*. Having curſorily ſurveyed both theſe lines of encampment, we ſhall inſtantly perceive their correſpondence with each other, and their connexion, alſo, with the *eaſtern* and the *ſouth-weſtern* lines already traced. In the chain of poſts from ‡*Exeter* towards *Dartmoor*, and acroſs the *Iugum Ocrinum* to *Hertland*, §*Cranbrook-caſtle*, *Preſtonbury*, and *Broadbury-caſtle*, may be particularized. Of the ſtations from *Exeter* through *Crediton* to *Molland*, the

* "A branch of the Roman road is viſible on the Wolborough hills, leading towards Dartmouth."—*From letter to the author.*

† A gentleman, whoſe communications are too important to be ſlightly acknowleged in this place, has thus deſcribed the camp in queſtion:—"About a mile from *Moreleigh*, at a place commonly called *Stambers*, though perhaps properly *Stanborough*, may very clearly be traced a Daniſh camp. This is not ſo ſpacious as *Blackdown*, but from its many large barrows, is upon the whole more curious. The largeſt of them is within the encampment; and therefore ſeems to have been raiſed at or after the withdrawing of the army from this ground. Its circumference is immenſe, but though I have often ſeen it, I cannot ſay with certainty the meaſure. It is compoſed entirely of ſtones, few of which are ſmall, and moſt of them very large, ſome exceeding two feet in length, and one in thickneſs. A great many, ſomewhat flat, are rounded towards the edge, but not ſo ſmooth as thoſe commonly found upon the ſea ſhore. This is probably occaſioned by the violent and frequent rains to which the ſtones have been expoſed for ſome hundreds of years paſt. It is very unlikely that they were brought from the ſea ſhore, as the neareſt diſtance is ſix miles. Without the foſſe are three other barrows, two of which are much ſmaller than that already deſcribed, but the third much higher, and nearly of the ſame circumference at bottom. Theſe alſo are compoſed of ſtones. Whether theſe were raiſed merely as trophies of victory, or at the ſame time as a receptacle for the dead bodies of perſons of diſtinction, I never heard. It is evident that not one of them have been examined to the bottom, although that within the camp is much diminiſhed, for the convenience of repairing the neighbouring roads." The other camp at *Blackadon*, is alſo deſcribed by the ſame correſpondent:—"Upon *Bleak* or *Blackdown*, which commands a very extenſive proſpect in the pariſh of Lodeſwell, are the remains of an encampment of large extent. Here appear not only the exterior circular lines of circumvallation, but alſo, as it were works within works. For on the inſide, on the higheſt ſpot, (the ground being ſloping) and adjoining to the foſs, are very irregular and high mounds. This inner work, alſo, is ſurrounded with a deep and circular foſs: It does not occupy above one tenth part of the whole."

‡ There is a ſmall encampment in the pariſh of *Holcombe-Burnell*, on the confines of *Dunchideock* and *Dunsford*, near Bindſcroſs. It ſtands on a hill, overlooked by another hill.

§ "In the neighbourhood of ‖*Moreton*, there is a fine relic of Roman antiquity, called *Cranbrook-caſtle*; and in the pariſh of *Drewſteignton*, there is another, called *Preſton-berry*. Theſe encampments are in a line with the *Sylva Alauna* and *Iſca Dannon*. To *Clovelly dykes*, (or ditches) and the celebrated *promontory of Hercules*; where, I ſuppoſe, was the trajectus to the Moridunum, on the Welſh coaſt, which is without doubt *Carmarthen*."—*Badcock, in a letter to Sir G. Yonge.*—*Cranbrook-caſtle* ſtands on a very conſiderable eminence. I have no doubt but the Romans occupied it, and poſſibly, the Saxons and Danes ſucceſſively. It is encompaſſed *with a vallum of moor ſtone, without cement*. On the north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt it is of a circular form; but more ſquare in the other quarters. On the ſouth it hath a double ditch: There is a ſingle ditch to the weſtward; but none appear to the north or the eaſt. The contents within the vallum are between ſix and ſeven acres. Some of our encampments in the neighbourhood of the *Cromlech*, were, perhaps, originally Britiſh; particularly *Cranbrook* and *Preſton-bury* caſtles. And *the vallum of moor ſtone without cement*, is a peculiarity in *Cranbrook-caſtle*, that ſeems to point out its Britiſh origin. But, though at firſt Britiſh, it was afterwards occupied by the Romans. *Preſton-berry* was at no great diſtance from *Cranbrook-caſtle*. It is ſituated on a much higher eminence, the foot of which is waſhed by the Teign. It immediately projects over that part of the river which drives a mill called *Fingle-Mill*; where the hill riſes with ſuch bold abruptneſs as to appear almoſt perpendicular to a ſpectator who views it from the northern bank of the river. On the brow of the precipice, there are the remains of a ſlight vallum or embankment, but without any ditch; for poſſibly it was deemed needleſs on the ſouth and weſt. But on the ſouth-eaſt there are ſome outworks: and the eaſtern vallum had a broad and deep ditch, which hath the appearance of a lane or road, at preſent diſuſed. There are alſo ſome entrenchments and outworks, at a diſtance, to the north. I have already noticed *Broadbury-caſtle*, yet, I conceive, it was re-occupied at this criſis. "In the pariſh of North Lew, ſays Riſdon, there is an old fortification, including a large plot of ground, known by the name of *Bradberry-caſtle*." Riſdon thinks it was Britiſh. "Such ramparts (ſays he) were raiſed in the *Saxon's* reign, by the Britains, for refuge of their cattle, when the enemy foraged abroad."—In the neighbourhood of *Broadbury-caſtle*, there are ſeveral *barrows*, which plainly ſhew that ſome battle had been fought there. One of theſe barrows, about half a mile to the north-weſt of the caſtle, in the great road from Okehamton to Holſworthy, is called *Henda-barrow*, which ſeems to be a *Saxon* name. From the name, as well as the poſition of the barrow, I ſhould infer, that Broadbury-caſtle was ſeized, at this moment, by the Britons or Saxons; not that it originated in the preſent conteſt. Such, indeed, was probably the caſe with *Clovelly-dykes*, and many other entrenchments of the ſecond claſs.

‖ In this diſtrict, about a quarter of a mile from Becky-Fall, as we aſcend a kind of promontory, opposite to Leſtleigh Cleave, we ſee on the very point of it a ſmall tumulo-mound. The foſs and breaſtwork remain.

earthwork in *Tedburn St. Mary*, of *Poſbury*, in *Crediton*, of *Berry-caſtle** in *Woolfardiſworthy*, the camps in *Wemworthy*, *Winkleigh*, *Chaveleigh*, and *Chulmleigh*, and the entrenchment of *Caſtle-down*, are the moſt conſpicuous. Purſuing our route from *Molland*, through *Tiverton*, to *Hembury-Ford*, we ſhould ſee various traces of earthworks and Roman ways, † in *Eaſt and Weſt Anſty*, *Knowſtone*, *Stoodleigh*, *Witheridge*, and *Tiverton*. Thus are we returned to the eaſt of Devon, to the point where we ſet out on our military progreſs. And glancing our eye from HEMBURY-FORD to WOODBURY-CASTLE, near EXETER; from WOODBURY-CASTLE over the ſouth of *Danmonium*, and all the *ſouth-weſt ſhore*, and over the *Iugum Ocrinum* to HERTLAND; from HERTLAND back to EXETER, and thence through *Crediton* to MOLLAND; and from MOLLAND, through *Tiverton*, to HEMBURY-FORD, where we repoſe;—we ſurvey, in full proſpect, a ſtrong concatenation of poſts, drawn out on every ſide, where Danmonium was expoſed to the incurſions of her piratical enemy.

Of Roman religious architecture, we have no certain veſtiges in Devonſhire. Relics, indeed, of the Romans have been diſcovered, which point to their religious worſhip; ſuch as a braſs lamp; and a large number of their Penates. The *braſs lamp* was dug up on St. *David's-hill*, in the ſuburbs of Exeter,§ in September 1757: And it is exactly ſimilar to an icon of a lamp in Montfaucon, which belonged to a temple of Diana. This lamp has a creſcent attached to it: And nothing can more plainly point out its appropriation to Diana than the half-moon. Of the *Roman Penates* which were diſcovered ſome years ſince at Exeter, Dean Milles preſented to the Society of Antiquaries a very circumſtantial account.‡

In

* *Berry-caſtle*, in the pariſh of Woolfardiſworthy, belongs to a little farm, to which it gives name, and is ſituated a little to the ſouth of the Black Dog Inn, in the road from Sandford and Kennerley towards Southmolton. Its circularity inclined Chapple to think it a Saxon or Daniſh encampment: "If ſo, ſays he, its contrivance is ſuch as ſhews them to be better ſkilled in geometry in that ignorant age, than moſt writers are willing to allow: For its circular area was divided into two equal parts, each containing exactly an acre, by a kind of half bank, perpendicular on the north ſide, and ſloped off on the other. Nor was it thus divided by a ſtraight line drawn as a diameter thro' the centre, but by the arch of a larger circle, whoſe diameter appears to be double that of the inner part of the circular vallum itſelf, or of the circle formed by the extremity of the inner ſlope: And its centre is ſo fixed, as that this ſweep divides it into two parts, each containing exactly an acre. This ſhews the ſkill of the contriver; as it is not one of the eaſieſt problems in geometry, to cut off a certain proportion of the area of a given circle by the interſection of another, and to find the poſitions of their centres with reſpect to each other, when the area is cut off and the diameters are given." I ſhould not have been ſurpriſed had Mr. Chapple formed an hypotheſis on this circumſtance, endeavouring to prove that the Danes were really good mathematicians; or had he referred this caſtle to the period of the Druids, as a companion for the Drewſteignton Cromlech. This caſtle commands a proſpect of the Dartmoor hills, and an extenſive view towards the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt. Of the *Wemworthy* encampment, Riſdon ſays, "that in the woods at Heywood, the compaſs of a caſtle was to be ſeen; between which and the houſe, according to tradition, was a ſubterraneous paſſage." There are *two caſtles* in the pariſh of *Winkley*, "now ruinated by time and overgrown with tall trees."—And "there remaineth in one of them (ſays Riſdon) a pillar of lime and ſtone very firmly compacted." "Within the tything of Chulmleigh ſtands a caſtle of ſtone; for ſcite on all quarters, except the eaſt, very defenſible."—Such at leaſt was Riſdon's report. *Burridge-wood-caſtle*, in the pariſh of Chaveleigh, is a circular encampment on the ſummit of a pretty high hill, at the foot of which runs the little Dart. The content of the *area* within its *double banks*, is about a quarter of an acre; the breadth of both banks, with the ditch between them, is about 30 feet, or perhaps 2 perches. Some parts of the banks have been dug down to repair a road which paſſes cloſe by it, towards the village of Chaveleigh. From this old caſtrum, we have a proſpect to the eaſt and weſt of Rackenford, Witheridge, the Worlingtons, Cheldon, Chawleigh, Bruſhford, and Coldridge. *Caſtle-down*, about five miles ſouth-weſt of *Termolum*, is a ſquare of ſmaller dimenſions. The *Beacon*, on a hill near Northmolton, commands both, and alſo the caſtle in Eaſt-Buckland, near Lord Forteſcue's. Caſtle-down is about two miles to the ſouth of Southmolton, to which a Roman road leads, in a direct line with *Berry-caſtle*, in the pariſh of Woolfardiſworthy: And *Berry-caſtle* as directly points to Exeter.

† The way through *Eaſt and Weſt Anſty or Anſtis*, is *Roman*. The word *Anſtis* comes from the Saxon *Heanſtig*, which means *high ſtation* or high way. There are ſeveral of this name in Eſſex and Hertfordſhire, marked as being ſituated on Roman roads. And this name is ſo underſtood by the writers on the antiquities of theſe counties. Let us follow this road, and we ſhall ſoon unite with *Cadbury*, *Dovebury*, *Woodbury*, *Hembury-Ford*, and all the ſtations in the eaſtern part of the county, with their ſubordinate out poſts and croſs communications and military roads. *Berry-caſtle*, ſituate in the north-eaſt part of the pariſh of Witheridge, on the borders of Rackenford, is nearly a ſquare entrenchment. Before the hedges were erected on its ſouthern boundary, and weſtern bank, it ſeems to have been an exact ſquare. The area it now encloſes ſeems to be a little more than two thirds of an acre. The Roman double encampment in Yorkſhire, an account of which is inſerted in the firſt volume of the Archæologia, much reſembles that of *Berry-caſtle* in *Witheridge*; only the latter is a more exact ſquare, than the drawing of the Yorkſhire encampment exhibits; and its inner fortification more in the middle of the ſide oppoſite its entrance, not at one of the angles. That *Berry-caſtle*, in Witheridge, is a Roman encampment, is plain, from the veſtiges of a Roman way leading to it from Witheridge by way of Hole or the *Hollow-way* paſſing thro' it towards the caſtle. The figure, indeed, of this camp, has led every obſerver to pronounce it Roman. It commands an extenſive view on the north and north-eaſt, even as far as Withipole, on the borders of Exmoor. The little river Dart winds round the north part of the hill, near the ſummit of which the caſtle is ſituated.

§ It was ſome years ago in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Tremlett, of Exeter.

‡ See Archæologia, vol. 6, p. 1, where is a plate containing an exact repreſentation of theſe figures. Mr. Upham very obligingly ſhewed me the originals, and furniſhed me at the ſame time with Dean Milles's account—more correct than that which appears in the Archæologia. It is as follows.—"Account of ſome Roman antiquities diſcovered at Exeter, by the Rev. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries.—Read Feb. 11, 1779."—I have the honour to lay before the ſociety ſome elegant Roman Penates in bronze, which were diſcovered laſt July in digging a cellar under the houſe of Mr. Upham, ſituated in the High-ſtreet at Exeter, at the corner of Broad-gate, which leads from that ſtreet to the Cloſe of the Cathedral Church. They were found within a narrow ſpace, and not more than three or four feet below the preſent pavement of the cellar. They conſiſt of five figures, all of them executed in a taſte far ſuperior to the generality of ſtatues found in Britain; it is therefore reaſonable to conclude that they were the workmanſhip of foreign artiſts, and of an early period. The firſt a female figure [*a*] four inches and half high, is dreſſed in a long looſe garment covering her whole body: her hair is adorned with a diadem like thoſe which appear on the heads of Livia and Trajan's Queens; her hair, tied behind, fall

dow

[*a*] Fig. 1. in the plate.—See *Archæologia*, vol. 6, p. 1.

In the mean time, the urn-burial, which the Romans had borrowed from the eaſtern nations, is ſaid to have continued in uſe: And many of the ſepulchral barrows of Danmonium, where urns have been found, are attributed to the Romans. But I ſhould rather aſcribe thoſe barrows to the Danmonians, unleſs where the Romans were marked by coins or warlike inſtruments, or any other token of this kind. The various fragments of urns, which were dug up, with the Penates at Exeter, were certainly Roman. But the urns, diſcovered in the barrows upon Haldon, were in my opinion Britiſh. The tumuli on Haldon are generally aſſigned to the Romans, for two reaſons. Firſt, the *ſituation* of the great oblong tumulus, which is directly in the line of the *Roman military way* between Exeter and Newton, inclines our antiquaries to *romanize* all the Haldon barrows. This oblong tumulus or barrow, is ſet down as indiſputably Roman, becauſe it lies near a Roman way. But, might not the road have been poſterior to the barrow? Who can prove that the barrow did not exiſt for centuries before the road? Is there the ſhadow of a reaſon for ſuppoſing the barrow to have been erected after the road was formed? And, even in this caſe, might not the barrow have been Britiſh? But, admitting the great oblong *tumulus* to be Roman, does it follow, that the other tumuli are Roman alſo? The *compoſition* and *decorations*, however,

down her back. Her left hand is broken off; in her right ſhe holds a cornucopia of fruit. The ſharpneſs and folds of her drapery are ſo corroded with ruſt, that they exhibit very faint traces of the original elegant workmanſhip. On comparing this figure with thoſe repreſented in Montfaucon's collection [*b*], one of the goddeſs Ceres appears perfectly correſpondent to this ſtatue both in the head-dreſs and drapery; ſhe has alſo a cornucopia, but holds it in her left hand, * her right hand having a bunch of poppies; both theſe being emblems of that goddeſs. But the ſame volume exhibits a ſtatue and ſome figures on the reverſe of medals, repreſenting the goddeſs Fortune in the ſame dreſs, and with a cornucopia in her right hand. In fact this emblem is too equivocal to determine the character of this ſtatue. For there is hardly a virtue repreſented on the Roman medals in the character of a goddeſs which does not bear the cornucopia, to repreſent the plenty which is the attendant or effect of that particular virtue. It appears with the figures of Salus, Pax, Concordia, Hilaritas, Liberalitas, Fœlicitas, Æquitas, Æternitas, and Moneta. The countries of Italy, Africa, and the city of Alexandria, bear it on account of their fertility. But in almoſt all theſe figures we find the cornucopia placed in the left hand, poſſibly becauſe the grace of the figure depending on the attitude of the right arm; the moſt diſtinguiſhed emblem, or that which admitted the moſt graceful extenſion of that arm, was generally placed in it; but the form and ſize of the cornucopia ſeemed to require that it ſhould be placed cloſe to the ſide, and therefore was put in the left arm. Two ſtatues of Mercury, one four inches and a half long, the other only four inches and a quarter, were found at the ſame time and place. The former [*c*] is a perfect and well proportioned figure; inſtead of a bonnet, or Petaſus, the wings on his head grow out between his hair, as they do in ſome ſtatues repreſented by Montfaucon, and he has no wings on his feet. A long looſe garment, doubled on his left ſhoulder, paſſing under the upper part of the arm is brought over it below the elbow, and hangs half way down his leg. His left hand, though turned upward, as if meant to contain ſomething, is empty; his right holds a purſe. This figure bears the greateſt reſemblance to a ſtatue of Mercury repreſented by Montfaucon [*d*], as well in the attitude and form of the purſe, in the wings on the head, and the want of them on the feet, as in the ſize and folds of the garment, which is there doubled on the oppoſite ſhoulder. The other ſtatue of Mercury [*e*] has the petaſus, and wings on his feet: he is more cloathed than the former figure, his garment entirely covering his right arm and ſide, and reaching down almoſt to his feet. His left arm is in a ſimilar attitude, but the ſhape of the purſe in his right hand is different; there are ſtatues of Mercury in Montfaucon reſembling this figure alſo. That marked No. 5 in the laſt mentioned plate is without his Petaſus, and has wings on his feet, and a purſe of the ſame form. The figures No. 1, 2, and 4, in the following plate, are alſo ſimilar; the left hand is generally empty. This ſecond figure of Mercury has ſuffered both in the limbs and drapery by the moiſtneſs of the earth in which it has lain, but is not without original merit. There were various methods of repreſenting this deity, ſome of thoſe in Montfaucon exhibiting him with, and others without wings to his feet. The bronze cock found with theſe Penates is juſtly ſuppoſed to have belonged to one of theſe ſtatues,† as it denoted vigilance, and is repreſented as an emblem of Mercury in three or four gems engraved in the ſame volume of Montfaucon. There was alſo a ſquare and round braſs pedeſtal accompanying theſe ſtatues, and ſuch we find repreſented under the ſtatues of Mercury in the forementioned plate of Montfaucon. The fourth figure [*f*], two inches and half high, repreſents either Mars or a Roman warrior, compleatly armed with a high-creſted helmet, coat of mail, and boots covering the whole front of the leg. The right arm erect probably held a ſword,‡ and the left a ſhield, but both are truncated at the hands. The laſt and moſt elegant of theſe figures [*g*] is only two inches and a quarter in height. From the delicacy of its make, the turn of countenance, and the dreſs of the hair, it ſeems applicable only to Apollo, for it is undoubtedly a male figure. The right hand is broken off at the elbow; the left holds ſomething like a linen cloth, but ſo covered with ruſt that it is impoſſible to aſcertain its form. Theſe five Penates were found with, or rather ſurrounded by a conſiderable quantity of large oyſter ſhells, which from their ſize and form are known to come from a village on the ſea ſhore, called Budleigh, twelve miles ſouth eaſt of Exeter. There were alſo in the ſame maſs, various fragments of urns, of different forms, ſizes, colours, and kinds of earth; ſome of a dark brown, and others of a bright red; the latter in particular very highly glaſed, and much adorned with fancied borders and human figures executed in a very elegant taſte. But the havock made in theſe urns muſt not be attributed to the workmen who were employed in digging the cellar; for the ſpace wherein they were confined, and the manner in which they were dug up, prove that the confuſion had been made at ſome former period; and Mr. Upham, the owner of the houſe, was too attentive to their work after the firſt appearance of the ſtatues, to ſuffer them to proceed without a conſtant inſpection; he cauſed them to continue their ſearch, and diſcovering a large Roman tile, expected to find it the covering of a Roman urn, but to his great diſappointment found it lay only on the natural earth; which certainly was not its original poſition; but it muſt have been thrown there together with theſe broken urns; which then lay included within a ſpace too narrow to have contained them if they had been entire. It is alſo remarkable that no medal or coin of any kind was found with them, though the owner cauſed the rubbiſh to be carefully examined and ſifted. But on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, when the foundations of Mr. Dennis's houſe were dug two years ago, ſome ſmall remains of a teſſelated pavement were diſcovered, with a few Roman medals, one of them a Trajan in large braſs. Together with theſe antiquities were alſo found ſome fragments of horns, bones, teeth, cinders of glaſs and metal, and ſome quantities of burnt wood, of all which ſpecimens are here exhibited for the inſpection of the ſociety.—JER. MILLES."

Harley-ſtreet, Feb. 1779.

[*b*] Suppl. tom. I. pl. LXXIII. fig. 5.

Thus Ceres is repreſented at the concluſion of the ſeventh Idyllium of Theocritus—

O did ſuch nectar, at Anapus' ſtream,
Rouſe to the dance the Cyclops Polypheme,
(Who hurls the mountain-rocks across the brine)
As, nymphs, ye mix'd at *CERES* glowing ſhrine?
Oh may I fix the purging-fan, again,
(Delightful taſk!) amid her heaps of grain;
And, in each hand, the laughing goddeſs hold
The poppy's vivid red—the ears of gold.

[*c*] Fig. 2. in the plate. [*d*] Tom. I. plate LXVIII. fig. 3. [*e*] Fig. 3. [*f*] Fig. 4. [*g*] Fig. 5.

† Perhaps it was originally placed on the left hand of the ſtatue, fig. 2. ‡ Or ſpear.

ever, of one urn in particular, that was diſcovered on Haldon, are mentioned with more confidence, as affording a preſumption, that thoſe barrows were Roman ſepulchres. Here, it ſeems, we muſt preſuppoſe the Danmonians to have been unſkilled in the art of baking or of ornamenting their urns:—on this ground, the urn in queſtion, could not have been Britiſh: conſequently it muſt have been Roman. But I proteſt againſt the premiſes. The Danmonians were not ſo rude a people as is here inſinuated. They were not only qualified to bake urns, but build chariots. On Gittiſham hill there are ſeveral tumuli, which are adjudged alſo to the Romans, becauſe they riſe in the neighbourhood of Roman ſtations and roads. In the foreſts of Dartmoor and of Exmoor, are a great number of barrows—all ſaid to be Roman—but with no ſhew of probability. The Dartmoor barrows are certainly not ſo; as the Romans never penetrated into the receſſes of Dartmoor.* Thoſe on Exmoor, indeed, are at no great diſtance from the Roman encampments.†

Such are the probable veſtiges of the Romans in Devonſhire; whether we have reſpect to their roads, their military works, or their religious ſtructures.

SECTION V.

AGRICULTURE, PLANTATIONS, GARDENS.

VERY little can be offered on this ſubject. It is more than probable, indeed, that the Devonians derived great advantages, in the art of agriculture, from their Roman maſters. The mode of huſbandry called *Devonſhiring* or *Denſhiring*, was certainly the Roman method; ſo well deſcribed by Virgil in the firſt book of his Georgics. With regard to our *plantations*, nothing can be more difficult than to diſcriminate between our aboriginal woods, and thoſe which were planted by the Romans, or other people that ſettled in Britain. Among our foreſt-trees, the cheſnut-tree, *caſtanus*, was brought into this iſland by the Romans: And in ſeveral ‡ parts of Devonſhire we have this tree ſo ſtrikingly venerable, that we might almoſt refer it back to Roman planters. Our orchards were, doubtleſs, anterior to the Romans. But the Romans paid great attention to the cultivation of the apple. It was brought into the iſland by the firſt colonies, and therefore firſt planted in the Southams: And the Southams have been famous for cyder from the earlieſt times. But, before the third century, it was diſſeminated over the iſland.

Such was the flouriſhing ſtate of our farms and plantations in Roman Danmonium. Of ornamented farms and plantations, or villas occupied by the Danmonian nobility, we have no certain traces: But, from the liſe of the aboriginal chieftain, we are aſſured, that there were many villas in Britiſh Danmonium. The fondneſs of the Romans for thoſe rural retreats, is well known. And the poliſhed Pliny diſcovers, in his letters, the taſte of his countrymen for pictureſque landſkape. There was ſcenery, then, in the vicinity of Exeter, in the north, and in the Southams, that was formed by nature, to invite the hand of elegant cultivation. Whilſt to the eaſt of the metropolis, the noble vale of *Plymtree* § was, perhaps, adorned by Roman opulence and taſte, and to the north-eaſt the woods of *Bamton*, overſhadowing the fountains that ſupplied the baths, had their extravagant wildneſs pruned away; the ſouth of

* "A gentleman hath lately opened ſome of the barrows on Dartmoor, and found urns either filled with aſhes, or with the bones of a human body; together with ancient coins and inſtruments of war."—*Letter to the author*, dated Oct. 7, 1790.

† "In the foreſt of Exmoor are ſeveral magnificent barrows, ſaid to be the monuments of Britiſh or Roman generals who fell in battle.—They are, in general, near the Roman entrenchments."—*Letter to the author.*

‡ Heanton, Powderham, &c. &c.

§ "*Plymtree* is ſituated in the moſt level and fertile vale in the eaſtern part, or perhaps in the whole of the county, being in that vale which is, in fact, a continuation of the rich vale of red land which ſurrounds Taunton Dean, and which, winding round the Black-down hills, runs due ſouth till it ends on the banks of the Exe, near Topſham. Nor is there any where a tract of deeper or richer ſoil of red marl, intermixed here and there in the red rock, and red ſand and gravel, but chiefly marl. Nor is there any vale in the county ſo level; ſince in the courſe of thirty miles, which this vale reaches, though there are high riſing grounds on each ſide, there is not a hill to interſect it, from Taunton to Topſham; ſo that it is the true courſe to take, if ever a navigation ſhould be effected from one town to the other, which would be very practicable, ſince the river Clyſt, which riſes in it, runs in a courſe ſo level, that the ſtream is quite ſtill, and it is preſumed there would be very little need even of locks, or at leaſt very few, to make it navigable. The river Clyſt riſes in the Blackdown hills,

of Devon poſſeſſed beauties not leſs alluring. All the country between the *Teign* and the *Dart* muſt have afforded delicious repoſe to the Roman ſoldier. Salubrious from its mild air, and from the freſhneſs of its pure and limpid ſtreams; beautifully pictureſque from the rich foliage cloathing its little hills and dells, from the deep-red tincture of its cliffs, and from the ſea proſpects, that, obſerved from various points, gave an infinite diverſity to the landſkapes, this diſtrict muſt neceſſarily have attracted the Roman eye: And I can fancy Roman villas glittering amidſt the tufted trees of *Shaldon*,* *Haccombe*, or *Torbay*.

SECTIONS VI, VII, VIII.

MINING, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE.

THAT the Romans were ſufficiently attentive to our mines, we have good authority for maintaining: But in tracing the remains of their mines in this county, we have no clue to guide us; unleſs coins or any utenſils, confeſſedly Roman, may have been found in very ancient tin-works, or their vicinity. With reſpect to iron-mines, it appears, that they were wrought by the Romans, from this very circumſtance. In the ſeventh volume of the Archæologia, Daines Barrington has given an account of certain remarkable pits or caverns, called *Cole's Pits*, in the county of Berkſhire. He conjectures, that they were the ſubterraneous habitations of the aboriginal Britons.† Similar to theſe, and excavated, he thinks, for the ſame purpoſe, are the *Pen-Pits* that lie between Beere and Wincanton, in Somerſet. In Devonſhire we have alſo *pits* which reſemble the *Cole's Pits* of Berkſhire, and *Pen Pits* of Somerſet. The *Devonſhire Pits* are ſituated at the extremity of the pariſh of Kentiſbeare, to the north-eaſt, juſt on the ſummit of Blackdown hill. They are, in general, about three or four feet deep. Like *Cole's Pits*, they are very numerous: and like *Cole's Pits*, they lie contiguous to each other. Theſe pits, then, on Blackdown, have actually the name of *Iron Pits*. The common people believe, univerſally, that they were iron-works: and the antiquary, at the very firſt glance, does not heſitate to affirm, that they were the works of the Romans. That they were iron-works, the great quantity of cinders found there, indiſputably prove; and that they were the works of the Romans, the fort of Hembury, (that lies not far to the ſouth of theſe pits) and the various Roman entrenchments and roads in the neighbourhood, determine with almoſt equal clearneſs.§ But the iron-works of the Romans could not have been confined to the eaſt of Devon.‡ We have reaſon to think, that on the north coaſts, ſeveral mines were worked by the Romans, for iron.‖ And at Beerferrers, and other places near the river Tamar, are ſome veſtiges of iron-works; where mining tools and other utenſils of great antiquity were dug up, when Mr. Gullet reſumed the working of an old copper mine. Nor would the ſouth of Devon be unexplored by the Romans. It is ſcarcely poſſible that this active people, poſſeſſing a mining ſpirit, and ſettling in the Southams, could have avoided working the *iron* hills of Brent. And their iron-works requiring a vaſt conſumption of fuel, muſt have been inimical to woods that once perhaps luxurioufly cloathed the more ſouthern parts of Devon.

hills, and paſſing by Clyſt-William, or Clyſt-Will-ham-Croſs, runs through Plymtree, Clyſt-Haydon, Lawrence-Clyſt, Broad-Clyſt, Honiton's Clyſt, Mary's Clyſt, George's Clyſt, and Clyſton, and then empties itſelf into the river Exe, at Topſham Bridge. Higher up in this vale, riſes the river Columb, or Columba *(Iöna,)* alſo in the Blackdown hills, and paſſing by Uffculm, or Up Columb, Columb-ſtoke, Kentiſbeare, Columbton, and Bradninch, empties itſelf into the river Exe, at Columb John, or Columb Jön. But the courſe of this river is much more rapid and ſtrong than the Clyſt, and being fed by large bodies or ſtreams of water, runs its courſe more weſterly. The whole of this vale, and indeed almoſt all the vales in Devonſhire, runs due north and ſouth. The ridges of hills and high lands which form and ſeparate the ſeveral vallies, all running in that direction, which renders the travelling eaſt and weſt very troubleſome, by traverſing ſo many vallies, and aſcending or deſcending ſo many hills; but from north to ſouth much of this difficulty is avoided."—*Extract from letter*, &c.

* *Shaldon*, or *Sheldon*, or *Cheldon*, wherever it occurs, is *Calydon*, which indicates *a woody country*.

† The whole area of the field in which *Cole's-Pits* are ſituated, contain 45 acres; the excavated part amounts to 14 or nearly one third; and the pits are not leſs in number than 273. They are very cloſe to each other.

§ "Our hills of *Blackdown* are full of theſe pits. They are called *Iron Pits*, and are ſo. I have found their ſcoria or cinders in *Henyoke* pariſh. And roads were lately made of theſe cinders. They are ſimilar to thoſe which are re-melted in Glouceſterſhire and Monmouth. And I conceive *Henyoke* caſtle to have been built to protect theſe forges. Other forges and caſtles may poſſibly be found in Devon, ſimilar to *Hen-y-oke*."—*Extract of a letter from General Simcoe.*

‡ A great quantity of *old cinders* were found in a field under Haldon, in the pariſh of Kenton; a farmer, digging up the *forebead*, (as it is called) came to ſome large ſtones, pitched on end: Within theſe ſtones was a heap of cinders.

‖ "In *Northmolton* is a famous *copper-mine*, which was wrought by the *Danes* for *iron*, as were many others in this pariſh." *Extract of a letter to the author.*—That the Danes worked theſe old mines, is the tradition of the country: But we ſhould be aware that the common people when they talk of the *Danes*, mean to convey an idea of the firſt foreign occupiers of our coaſts. They have no notion of the Romans. Carrying their views as high into antiquity as they are able, they ſpeak vaguely, where they think without preciſion.

SECT. VII.—It would be eaſy to write a diſſertation on the Roman manufactures; on the ſuppoſition, that as the arts of the clothier, the carpenter, the joiner, the refiner of metals, the potter, and many others, were *certainly* exerciſed by the Romans in ſome parts of the iſland, they were *probably* exerciſed by this ingenious people in Devonſhire. But, if we advert to Roman relics, few, indeed, claim our notice: And theſe few, ſuch as celts or urns, are the ſubjects of obſervation in other ſections.

SECT. VIII.—Among the Britiſh exports, the tin of Devonſhire and Cornwall, and the Sylleh Iſles, was, doubtleſs, a conſiderable article. We have reaſon to think, that the greater part of the tin which the Romans uſed, was the product of the weſt of Britain. Of the wares imported into Devonſhire, from other countries, we can ſay nothing with any degree of certainty. Of Exeter, as a commercial city, we have no account; though its mint, among other circumſtances, induces us to think, that during the Roman reſidence there, it was great in commerce. For the eaſy conveyance of their commodities to different parts of the county, there is no doubt but the Britiſh and Roman roads were improved, after the conqueſt of Danmonium: Yet a greater attention was probably paid to internal navigation, than to land-carriage. And our fine rivers, particularly the Exe, the Dart, and the Tamar, were not neglected by the Romans.* That the navigable rivers alſo, on which the towns of Barnſtaple and Bideford ſtand, were frequented by the Roman as well as Britiſh fleets, ſeems only leſs than a certainty; ſince the country around them is marked at this day by Roman entrenchments. The advantages, therefore, of theſe rivers, muſt have been perceived by the Romans: And the Romans never perceived an advantage, without availing themſelves of it. To ſay nothing of the ſtreaming for tin, (which was greatly prejudicial to our rivers in Devonſhire and Cornwall) the bottoms of the Exe, the Teign, the Dart, the Tamar, the Taw, and the Torridge, were raiſed by the continual additions of gravel and rocks, precipitated amidſt the torrent, and trees uprooted in ſtorms, or fallen from the hills in conſequence of gradual decay. It is probable, therefore, that *wearing* was very early begun by the Romans. They would of courſe take meaſures to clear the bottoms of their rivers, to keep the water within due bounds, to gain land, to open the acceſs from place to place. With reſpect to our coinage, it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe, that as we had unqueſtionably a mint at Exeter, money was not coined there for the purpoſe of circulation in trade. The S. Isc. SIGNATA ISCÆ, impreſſed upon two coins of Gratian, ſhews, that the Iſca Danmoniorum had the privilege of a Roman-Britiſh mint.†

SECTION IX.

LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.

TO my obſervations on the language of Devonſhire, in the Britiſh period, I have nothing to add, but that a great number of Latin words incorporated in the old Corniſh tongue, muſt be attributed to the Roman ſettlements in Danmonium.‡ For the literature of Danmonium, we have only the doubtful memoirs of the Saints, who were now planting chriſtianity in the weſt.

SECTIONS X, XI.

INHABITANTS; MANNERS and USAGES.

THERE are ſeveral who have attempted to compute the number of inhabitants in this iſland, at the firſt Roman invaſion; and at the time of the deſertion of Britain by its Roman maſters. Dr. Henry allows twenty thouſand perſons of both ſexes and all ages to each of the thirty-eight Britiſh nations, who

* There is an old act of parliament, I think in Edward the Fourth's reign, which ſpeaks of the rivers of Falmouth, Fowey, *Dart*, *Trign*, and *Exe*, as much obſtructed by the ſtream works of the tin mines.—This proves ſome alteration in thoſe rivers having *lately* taken place.

† Of coins diſcovered in different parts of Danmonium, I have a very copious liſt. But on a ſuppoſition that this liſt is as complete as it is copious, it can anſwer no end: mere notices of coins, that illuſtrate no ſubject, are very unſatisfactory.

‡ For theſe words I refer my readers to Borlaſe's vocabulary.

who inhabited the iſland when Cæſar invaded it: according to this computation, they were in all, ſeven hundred and ſixty thouſand.† At the concluſion of this period, Mr. Whitaker thinks, that the Britons muſt have been very greatly multiplied; and that the native Romans muſt have been nearly half a million.§ What proportion the Devonians might have borne to the reſt of the inhabitants in this reſpect, it is impoſſible to determine: but it is certain, that the mining diſtricts of Danmonium, have been always well peopled, during the ſeaſons of their proſperity.

Sect. XI.—Though I have not repreſented the Danmonians as rude and ſavage, yet I have by no means placed them at the acmè of civilization. Oppoſed to the poliſh of Roman manners, their character muſt, doubtleſs, have ſome lines of harſhneſs. Such, however, was the happy temper of the Danmonians, and the urbanity of their maſters, that theſe two diſtinct races of men ſoon mingled in ſociety: and the Aſiatic and the European, the conquered and the conqueror no longer retaining thoſe more repulſive features of diſcordance, concurred in ſettling the order of the ſtate, and in promoting the common intereſts. The Romans, as I have elſewhere obſerved, were by no means rigid in their general deportment; where a conquered people had ſubmitted to their authority. So eaſily they inſinuated themſelves into the favour of the vanquiſhed, that they ſaw, wherever they ſettled, their inſtruction courted, and their manners tranſcribed. And the Danmonians, though not the moſt pliant in the arts of imitation, were by no means diſagreeable to the Roman people. Though not perhaps engaging in their addreſs, yet they were civil from diſpoſition. Though education had never taught them politeneſs, yet nature had given them benevolence. And their continual intercourſe with ſtrangers, had drawn forth their kindneſs in various acts of hoſpitality.

There is nothing which tends more to bind two different people in one tie of union, than the adoption of the ſame faſhion in dreſs; which not only ſhews itſelf in public, but penetrates into the receſſes of domeſtic life. Where all look up to the ſame ſtandard, by which to model their exterior appearance, they muſt all in one point at leaſt, inevitably reſemble each other: this artificial reſemblance inſenſibly introduces other likeneſſes: and, indeed, it operates with ſilent progreſs to the deſtruction of the moſt eſſential differences both in thinking and acting. In the mean time, to introduce a general change in the dreſs of a nation, is a moſt arduous taſk, and frequently impracticable. The Romans were too diſcerning a people, not to ſee at the ſame inſtant the great advantage of ſuch a change, and the great difficulty of accompliſhing it: and they were too politic, to uſe harſh meaſures in attempting it: ſuch meaſures would counteract the very end in view. Hiſtorians, accordingly, inform us, that the Romans did not openly or avowedly attempt to introduce their own dreſs into their provinces in general: much leſs would they aim at ſuch an innovation, in this part of *Britannia Prima*. The Danmonians, though in many points ſufficiently accommodating, were yet ſo ſtrongly attached to the dreſs of their forefathers, ſo little diſpoſed to imitate any new faſhions in this particular, that ſcrupulouſly adhering to their priſtine mode of attiring themſelves, and of occaſionally painting their bodies, they dropped not, we have reaſon to think, a ſingle article of their original dreſs. The general drapery of the nation, indeed, continued to be Britiſh: but it was improved by ſome additions from the Roman wardrobe: the Roman toga was aſſumed in many parts of Britain.* The Danmonians, however, ſtill wore the flowing robe, in one part of Danmonium, and in another, the ſhort plaid, according to the primitive faſhions of the ſettlers, or the diſtinctions of rank or ſtation: and amidſt this miſcellaneous attire, they ſtill coloured all the naked parts of their bodies with paint. They thus coloured their bodies through the whole Roman-Britiſh period: and we ſhall ſee even the Saxons themſelves attracted by this oriental faſhion, and imitating the Danmonians in the painting of their bodies. Even now, we may obſerve a remnant of the aboriginal dreſs in the Highlands: and but a ſhort time ſince the whole dreſs of the Highlander was oriental—which he relinquiſhed by ſevere compulſion,—which, after many a violent ſtruggle, he abandoned as in deſpair. This obſtinate adherence to a primæval uſage is ſtrikingly Aſiatic: It is characteriſtically ſuch. That the Danmonian wardrobe was Eaſtern, we have ſeen: but this ſedulous retention of it, is Eaſtern alſo. In Europe, the faſhions are infinite: they are momentarily changing. In Aſia, they are ſteadily the ſame: they remain fixed for ages. We need not wonder, then, that the Danmonians were averſe from adopting the Roman modes of dreſs; or that the Romans, perceiving the character of their new ſubjects, did not propoſe their own faſhion as the model of imitation.

Notwithſtanding

† See Henry's Hiſt. vol. 1, p. 194.

§ See Whitaker's Manchester, 8vo. edit. vol. 2, pp. 197, 198.

* A Roman fibula was found at Ingſdon (Mr. Hale's) a few years ſince.

Notwithſtanding their diſinclination to the Roman dreſs, the Danmonians had no antipathy to other luxuries which are commonly attributed to the Romans. There were allurements in the bath, too powerful to be reſiſted. Whether the Romans, however, firſt marked and collected the mineral ſprings of the iſland, or not, is a queſtion, I think, not eaſy to be decided. That bathing was in faſhion among the Romans, previouſly to their knowlege of this country, is, doubtleſs, true: and that in Britain, a warm ſpring was a powerful recommendation of a place, to this luxurious people, is no leſs a fact: but I cannot conceive that before the Romans, our ſprings "which had rilled on for ages, were either utterly unnoticed by the natives, or waſting their waters on the ſolitary wilds of the country." It ſeems improbable, that the natives ſhould overlook thoſe ſprings, amidſt a country that had been well cultivated more than a thouſand years before Cæſar. That the Danmonians, in particular, ſhould have diſregarded the more remarkable ſprings in the weſt of Britain, and have been ignorant of the more obvious qualities of thoſe waters, is a very unlikely ſuppoſition; ſince, before the Romans, they had fixed their reſidence in towns, where the more ſalubrious ſtreams of Devonſhire abounded—ſince, in the paſturage of their flocks and herds, they had ſpread over the principal hills and vallies of Devonſhire, and muſt have been acquainted with the fountain-heads, as well as the courſe of its numerous rivers; and ſince, under the influence of their religion, they paid a peculiar veneration to the genii of the ſtream. But, it ſhould alſo be remembered, that bathing is an Aſiatic cuſtom of very high antiquity. It was from the Aſiatics that the Romans derived their hot baths. And, conſiſtently with our reaſoning in the courſe of the Britiſh period, we may be allowed to conjecture, that the Danmonians were in poſſeſſion of this luxury from the earlieſt times. That the baths of Britain, however, were not unknown to the natives before the Roman arrival, is a propoſition ſupported by a third argument, more plauſible than either of the preceding—I mean the very early appearance of the Roman baths throughout this country. The warm baths of Britain, in general, were noticed by the hiſtorian within *eighteen years* only after the firſt wintering of the Romans in the kingdom. It is a certain fact, indeed, that the Romans formed their *firſt* ſettlements at ſeveral towns, attracted by the medicinal waters for which thoſe places were famous. On their firſt ſetting foot on this iſland, therefore, they muſt have received intelligence of the ſituation of its mineral ſprings. And from whom could they have received this intelligence, but from the natives themſelves; who, to have given the Romans ſuch inſtruction, muſt have been well acquainted with thoſe ſprings? Perhaps the records of Buxton, or of Bath, may throw light on this point.—The medicinal waters of Buxton, unqueſtionably drew the Romans to that place, and induced them to fix their reſidence there. And there they erected a bath, of which the ruins may be traced at this day.* That the ſprings of Buxton, however, had been previouſly collected into a reſervoir by the Britons, is ſurely probable.—Had they wandered unnoticed by the Britons, obſtructed by weeds and overgrown with thickets, the Romans muſt have poſſeſſed a wonderful ſagacity to have diſcovered them without a guide. To have directed their ſteps to the Buxton ſpring, immediately on their landing in this iſland, without any previous intimation of its exiſtence, and to have inſtantaneouſly diſcovered its medicinal virtues, muſt have required a more than Roman intuition. Yet the Romans had poſſeſſed themſelves of the town of Buxton, had fixed a garriſon there, and had collected the waters and covered them with an elegant ſtructure, ſo very early, that the Buxton bath had become famous as a Roman bath, and was even noticed (among others) by the hiſtorian Dio, within eighteen years after the firſt wintering of the Romans in Britain.† But the ὑδατα θερμα of *Ptolemy*, the THERMÆ of *Richard*, and the AQUÆ SOLIS both of *Richard* and *Antoninus* were, indiſputably, Britiſh, before the Romans had ever viſited our ſhores. The ſprings, it is true, that roſe hot at the foot of the downs, and ſmoaked in currents along the valley at Bath, attracted the Roman eye: but they had, for ages before, engaged the Britiſh. The ſtory of king Bladud though ornamented by fable, is yet founded in truth.§ For the ‡ mineral waters of Danmonium, I have no doubt but their qualities were known to the natives, particularly at *Bamton* or *Batham-ton*; as the name itſelf implies the *town on the bathing river*, or *the river of baths*.‖ And *Batham-ton*, in the preſent period, was occupied by the Romans. At this time, indeed

* See Leigh's Nat. Hiſt. of Lancaſhire,—b. 3. p. 42. † 1007. § See Muſgrave on the Bath-waters.—p. 63, 64.

‡ For ſome account of our mineral ſprings in Devon, ſee *ſketches of the natural hiſtory*.

‖ The old names of the river *Batham*, *Batbram*, and *Batherm*, and of the town *Bathamton*, *Batbramton*, and *Bathermton*, plainly imply a *bathing-place*. *Batherm*, indeed, is underſtood to be a compound of BATH and THERMÆ from Θερμος, HOT-BATHS. In MOREBATH, adjoining to BAMPTON, there are many *warm ſprings*; ſome of them Chalybeates.

deed, our *bathing towns*, in general, were diſtinguiſhed by the denomination of *Bathan-cheſters*; and afterwards by the ſimilar appellation of *baths*. Thus the *aquæ ſolis* of the Romans was denominated *Bathan-ceſter*: ¶ and thus the Roman road which goes along the moors from the neighbouring brough to *Buxton* is popularly ſtyled *Batham-gate* among the Peakrills.‖‡

For the luxuries of the table, the natives of Britain were greatly indebted to their conquerors; though it does not appear that the Danmonians were ſo far influenced by the Roman example as to reſort to the poultry-yard, or the hare-warren, for the purpoſe of food. But, to the ſimple viands of the Danmonians, were ſoon added a variety of diſhes by the Roman caterer; whoſe inſtructions probably were received with avidity, excepting where they happened to be oppoſed by the prejudices of education. In return for theſe inſtructions, the Danmonians, we preſume, were not averſe from communicating to the Romans an art of which the latter was entirely ignorant. I mean the art of making butter. For butter (as we find from her hiſtorians) had been hitherto unknown to Rome. The *pingue butyrum* and the *acor jucundus*, were almoſt excluſively the luxuries of Scythia and Danmonium.

I ſhall purſue this ſubject no further. Where obſcure documents only exiſt, we muſt neceſſarily have recourſe to conjecture. This has been the caſe at preſent: I have endeavoured to illuſtrate by probabilities, a few dark hints relating to the dreſs, the bathing, and the diet of the *romanized* Danmonians. I might proceed in the ſame manner with other particulars naturally occurring in the preſent ſection: but I forbear—ſenſible that though I may momentarily catch the ſpirit, I poſſeſs not the keen inſight of the antiquary.

The PERIOD of the SAXONS and NORMANS:

From VORTIGERN to EDWARD the FIRST.

CHAPTER III.—SECTION I.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TRANSACTIONS.

FROM the time of Vortigern to the Norman conqueſt, and from the conqueſt to Edward the Firſt, we have little to contemplate in the civil and military tranſactions of Devonſhire, but revolutionary maſſacre and diſorder.—It is well known that to Vortigern Earl of Cornwall, and afterwards king of Britain, the Saxon aſcendancy over the natives is chiefly to be attributed. Harraſſed by the Scots and Picts, he had invited the Saxons to his aſſiſtance. But Devonſhire had ſoon cauſe to lament her familiarity with this people, whether her prince were Vortigern, or Vortimer, Aurelius Ambroſius, Uter Pendragon, or Arthur. For centuries, however, the Devonians oppoſed themſelves to the Saxon uſurpers. And we find Conſtantine, Tendurus, and Gerennius, Belthruſius, Carecticus, and Cadwallo, diſputing the field with Cerdic and Cynric, Ceawlin and Ceolric, Ceolwolph and Cynegilſus.

The battle of Bamton, in the year 614, was one of the moſt memorable between the Devonians and the Saxons. In this battle, the former loſt 2046 men.* Under the ſucceeding princes, (whoſe names are very differently given by the Britiſh chroniclers) the exertions of the Britons were attended with ſome degree of ſucceſs. But the victories of Ina, the 12th Saxon king, over Geruntius, ſeem to have been almoſt deciſive. In the year 806, the Danes came into Cornwall, bringing thither a fleet, at the invitation of the Corniſh; when Egbert, deeming it neceſſary to meet in perſon the united forces of the Corniſh and the Danes, gained over them a bloody victory on the banks of the Camel. Alfred had not been long on the throne, before he was forced to take the field againſt the Danes, whom he routed and diſperſed. Yet they ſoon after appeared in conſiderable force in the weſt of England; and were received into Exeter by the Corniſh, who occupied a large part of the city. But a Daniſh fleet, which came to their aſſiſtance, was wrecked in a ſtorm; a land-army that was marching towards Exeter, with the ſame

¶ *Saxon Chron.* p. 22.
‖‡ See *Pegge's* Roman roads through the country of the Coritani 1769, p. 12.
* See *Saxon Chron.* p. 25.

view, were met and overpowered by Alfred; and the Danes who had poſſeſſed themſelves of the caſtle, were obliged to abandon it. In 894, the Danes are ſaid to have landed at Appledore, under the conduct of Hubba, and to have laid ſiege to Kenwith-caſtle. But Hubba was ſlain in the aſſault; and buried near the place: and the ſpot where he was buried was called Hubba-ſtone.* About the ſame time the Danes laid ſiege to Exeter: but the ſiege was raiſed by Alfred in perſon.† In the year 937, a great battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons: and tradition ſays, that it was fought in *King's Field*, about a mile and a half ſouth of Axminſter; and that theſe fields, as well as *Warlake*, derived their name from that event. Our hiſtorians, who call the battle fought near Axminſter, the battle of Brunaburg, may poſſibly be miſtaken; confounding it with a battle fought in 938, at Winendune, near Bromſbury, in Northumberland. *Bremeldown* lies to the eaſt of Kingſdown hill, between Colyton and Axminſter.§ In the following year we find the Corniſh, the Iriſh, the Scots, the Welſh, and the Danes, in confederacy againſt Athelſtan: but their union was ſoon broken by the Saxon king; who marching to Exeter, took poſſeſſion of the city, and expelled the Corniſh from their ancient metropolis. At this era of barbarous hoſtility, invaſion rapidly followed invaſion. In 970, the Danes committed horrid devaſtations at Weſt-Teignmouth; and landing at Bideford, in 997, burned many villages; ſailed back again round the Land's-end; diſembarked at the mouth of the river Tamar, laid waſte its banks on either ſide; ſet fire to Lidford; plundered the abbey at Taviſtock, and burned the town. In the year 1001, the Danes burned ¶ Exmouth, and marched from thence to Pinhoe; where they were met by Cola, Ethelred's general, but, after having routed him, remained maſters of the field. On the next morning, they burned Pinhoe and Clyſt, and many other flouriſhing villages.§‖ In 1003, Exeter was beſieged by Sweno, king of Denmark, and after the reſiſtance of two months was given up to the plunder of the Danes, through the treachery of Hugh a Norman, whom queen Emma had appointed governor of the city.†* Such were the ſcenes of Daniſh ſlaughter and rapine, till Canute enjoyed the ſovereignty of the iſland.

If we paſs from Canute to the Norman conqueror, we ſurvey little elſe than ſlaughter and rapine under new forms. Whilſt William rewarded his followers,‡¶ by giving them large poſſeſſions, appointing

* "The *Danes* alledge two principal cauſes that provoked them to attempt the conqueſt of this kingdom, whereof one (for the rarity) I may not omit. *Lethbrook* alias *Lethbreech*,‡ a nobleman of royal blood amongſt the *Danes*, flying his hawk nigh the ſea ſhore, together with her game fell into the ſea, which to ſave he took a boat, and with the violence of the tempeſt ſuddenly ariſing, was driven into *England*, at a place called *Roddam* in *Norfolk*, from whence he was brought unto the king, unto whom he declared his birth and adventure, and for his ſkill in hawking (wherein he excelled) was by the king kindly entertained, whereat *Beric* (the king's falconer) being much troubled with envy, and obſerving time to ſingle out *Lethbrook*, in fine, murthered him in a wood, whoſe body was diſcovered by a ſpaniel dog; and *Beric* of the fact ſuſpected, and afterwards convicted thereof, was adjudged to be put into *Lethbrook's* boat, and ſo committed to the mercy of the ſea; but the Fates thus decreed, that *Beric* (a ſtrange accident) was driven on the coaſt of *Denmark*, near the place where *Lethbrook* put forth, and the boat being known, *Beric* was examined what became of *Lethbrook*, who treacherouſly accuſed *Edmond* king of the *Eaſt Angles* of the fact, whereof the Daniſh king (glad of the occaſion) raiſed an army, and made captains thereof *Hunguar* and *Hubba the two ſons of Lethbrook*, whom the rather to encourage to revenge, their ſiſters wrought with their needles in an enſign the proportion of a raven, which from thenceforth they did bear as no ſmall ſign of their good luck, yet carried they that ominous banner not long unconquered, the ſame being in a ſhort ſpace (with many of their lives) loſt. This *Hubba* in the days of *Alphred* the *Saxon* monarch landed at *Appledore*, a maritime town in the north part of *Devon*, nigh *Bideford* and *Barnſtaple*, with three and thirty ſail of ſhips, as he came out of *South-Wales*, where he had waſted all in his way with fire and ſword, and there lying ‖ ſiege to the caſtle of *Kenweth*, they were ſo valiantly withſtood, as that the *Danes* loſt twelve hundred men, their ſaid banner taken, and their captain *Hubba* ſlain, whom they buried on the ſhore near his ſhips, and after the manner of northern nations, piled on him a heap of copped ſtones, as a trophy of his memorial, whereof the place took name *Hubbaſton*, ſo much ſpoken of by antiquaries, and albeit the ſtones were long ſince ſwept away by the ſeas encroaching, yet the name ſtill remains on the ſtrand near *Appledore* aforeſaid, and to this day commonly known by the name of *Whibleſtone*.—*Izacke's Mem.* p. p. 7, 8. —See *Hume*, vol. 1, p. 81. † *Saxon Chron.* p. 93, 94.

§ "En ſon temps ariverent a Seſon en Deveneſhire le plus grand navie que onques vint a ceſt terre des aliens mais ciſt Athelſtane encontre eus noblement combati et ociſt $^{xx}_{ix}$ mille de ces ennemies dc quels ne eſchapa nul quil ne fuſt morte ou naurez a morte. Entre quels ſi furent occis v. rois les quels ſont entenez qu le cimiter Daxenmynſtre. Et del oſt le roy Dengleter ſi furent occis VIII. countes le plus noblis de ceſt tene & ſont entenes en meiſme cimiter Daxenminſtre. Auxint le euſque de Shireborne od ton ſon oft fuſt en cele bataille tuez. Ceſte bataille commenca a Bruneduna pres de Coliton et durai uſques a Axeminſtre que adonques fuſt appellez Bronebyri et la fuſt le grand occiſion, & le ior devint a donques avoir noit." *Lel. Col.* V. 1, p. 203. from *Un Role de ceux queux veignont in Angleterre ovecque roi Wm. le Conquereur.*

¶ *Saxon Chron.* pp. 131, 132.

§‖ "Ann. 1002, Novem. 13, being St. Brice's day, the Danes that were in the town of Twyford, upon the river Iſca or Aiſſe, were maſſacred by the women with much ſecreſy, in the night."—*Hewett's MS. Memoirs*, among the *Palkian* MSS.

†* See *Baker's Chron. fol.* 13, and *Hoveden*, and the *Saxon Chronicle*, p. 133. "*murum ab orientali uſque ad occidentalem portam deſtruxit*"—ſays Hoveden; and the Saxon Chronicle (as tranſlated by Gibſon) "*p gani eam civitatem penitus deſtruxerunt.*"——"Exanceſtre ſpoliata & incenſa a Danis, et Hugonum Normannum, quem Emma regina vicecomitem ibidem inſtituerat, in perniciem compegerunt."—*Lel. Col.* V. 1, p. 195, from the 6th book of *Henr. of Huntingdon.*—*Cap.* 198. Suanus bet down the walles of Exceſter.—*Lel. Col.* vol. ii, p. 429. from *J. Harding's Chron.*

‡¶ "Sir Richard de *Forte*, *Forſhewe*, *Forteſhewe*, or FORTESCUE, a perſon of extraordinary ſtrength and courage, and a diſtinguiſhed ſoldier, accompanied William Duke of Normandy in his expedition to England: and, bearing a *ſtrong ſhield* before the Duke at the deciſive battle of Haſtings, in Suſſex, againſt king Harold, wherein he was expoſed to imminent danger, (having three horſes killed under him) he contributed greatly to his maſter's preſervation. From that ſignal event, were aſſumed the name and motto of the family: the word *ſcutum* in Latin, and *eſcu* in French, (a ſhield) being added to *Forte*, compoſes the name; and the motto is *Forte ſcutum, ſalus ducum.* In this battle

‡ *Verſtegan fol.* 159. ‖ *Stowe fol.* 78.

pointing them to the chief offices of the ſtate, it was at the expence of thoſe who had an undoubted right to the one, and the beſt claim to the other. Whether William's treatment of the Engliſh as a conquered nation, and his levying of the *Danegelt*, occaſioned that diſaffection to his government which was manifeſted by the people of Devonſhire, particularly of Exeter, we cannot determine. But we are aſſured, that in 1068, the inhabitants of the city (joined by the country gentlemen) refuſed to take the oaths to the king, or to admit a Norman garriſon within the walls. On receiving the intelligence of theſe proceedings, William ſent an army into Devonſhire, and laid ſiege to the city; and meeting with conſiderable reſiſtance, ſet off to join the beſiegers in perſon. His appearance, however, was rendered unneceſſary by the ſubmiſſion of the citizens. A breach in the city walls ſeems to have determined the conteſt. But, admitting that no breach was actually made, the people of Exeter, ſeeing the kingdom for the moſt part, if not entirely reduced by the conqueror, and obſerving the daily defection of their confederates, would, probably, have ſoon yielded to ſo great a force, on whoſe mercy they could have repoſed but little confidence, had the place been carried by ſtorm. On their paying a very heavy fine, and taking an oath of allegiance, the citizens were received among the liege ſubjects of William, who ordered the gates of the caſtle to be changed, in commemoration of his victory. We are informed by Hoveden, that, during the time of the ſiege, Githa, king Harold's mother, was within the city; but that, perceiving the inclination of the people to ſubmit, ſhe ſecretly departed. In the ſecond year of king Stephen, 1137, we ſee the Devonians again in arms. The peers of the realm, notwithſtanding they had ſworn allegiance to Henry the Firſt, and to Mawd, his only daughter and heireſs, and her heirs, raſhly entered into a ſimilar engagement with the preſent king. But, repenting of their ſecond oath, they now began to concert meaſures for the expulſion of Stephen, and the reſtoration of the empreſs Mawd. Among theſe, was Baldwin Rivers,* earl of Devon. Baldwin was one of the beſt friends of the empreſs. To oppoſe the pretenſions of the king, he had raiſed a conſiderable force, and had entered and ſecured the city. But the royaliſts were marching into Devonſhire under the conduct of their ſovereign, and in a ſhort time arrived before the walls of Exeter. The Exonians, from the moment in which they took part with Baldwin, had ſtrongly fortified their city and caſtle; and relying on their military works, and their own internal proweſs, were determined to ſupport the ſiege, 'till reduced to the laſt extremities. The ſiege was tedious and diſtreſſing: and in the year † 1140, the people of Exeter was compelled by all the miſeries of famine, to ſurrender themſelves priſoners at diſcretion to the king. In the mean time, Baldwin had eſcaped into the Iſle of Wight, his own lordſhip. Thither, however, the king (having ſettled affairs in the city) marched his army in perſon; took poſſeſſion of the iſle, made the earl a priſoner, and immediately ſent him into exile.§ In the time of Henry the Second, the county of Devon was not conſpicuouſly intereſted in the general affairs of the kingdom.‡ The moſt memorable

battle, his ſon Sir Adam, was likewiſe a principal commander; and behaved ſo well, that for the good ſervice his father and he had done, the conqueror gave him *Wimondeſton*, *Wimſtone*, or (as it is now written) *Winſton*, in the pariſh of Modbury, with divers other lands in Devonſhire, which were confirmed by the charter of king John, in the tenth year of his reign, to Sir John Fortefcue."—See *Lodge's Peerage of Ireland*, vol. 4, p. 292.

* "Baldwin, the ſon of Richard de Ripariis, earl of Devon, is numbered among the moſt valiant men of his time. Taking part with Mawd the empreſs againſt king Stephen, he fortified the caſtle of Exeter, and the Iſle of Wight, and expended much treaſure in his military works and in making engines of war. But the city yielding to king Stephen after a long and tedious ſiege, earl Baldwin fled to the Iſle of Wight. The king followed him, drove him thence, and baniſhed him, together with his wife and children. But afterwards returning, he enjoyed all his lands and honors."—*Cleveland*.

† See *Izacke*.

§ The ſiege of the caſtle of Exeter by king Stephen, is thus deſcribed by an eye-witneſs: (See *Geſta regis Stephani apud Ducheſn*, p. 934.) "The caſtle of Exeter is built on a lofty mount, ſurrounded with impenetrable walls, ſtrengthened with Cæſarean towers. In this caſtle *Baldwin de Redvers* placed a garriſon compoſed of valiant youths, the flower of all England, to defend it againſt the king, to whom he bound them by a ſolemn oath, and by putting under their protection his wife and children. When the king inveſted the caſtle, they mounted the walls in ſhining armour, and treated him and his army with ſcorn and defiance. Sometimes they ſallied out from the ſecret paſſages, when leaſt expected, and put many of the beſiegers to the ſword; ſometimes they poured down ſhowers of arrows, darts, and other weapons on the aſſailants. On the other hand, the king and his barons laboured with the greateſt ardor to diſtreſs the garriſon. Having formed a very ſtrong and well armed body of foot, he aſſaulted the barbican, and after a fierce and bloody ſtruggle, carried it. He next beat down, with his engines, the bridge of communication between the caſtle and the town; after which he erected lofty towers of wood, with wonderful art, to protect his men, and enable them to return the diſcharges from the walls. In a word, he gave the beſieged no reſt, either day or night. Sometimes his men mounted on a machine ſupported by four wheels, approached the walls, and engaged hand to hand. Sometimes he drew up all the ſlingers of the army, and threw into the caſtle an intolerable ſhower of ſtones. Sometimes he employed the moſt ſkilful miners, to undermine the foundations of the walls. He made uſe of machines of many different kinds, ſome of which were very lofty, for inſpecting what they were doing within the caſtle; and others very low, for battering and beating down the walls. The beſieged, making a bold and maſterly defence, baffled all his machinations with moſt aſtoniſhing dexterity. After this ſiege had laſted three months, and king Stephen had expended upon it, in machines, arms, and other things, no leſs than 15,000 marks, equal in efficacy to one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds of our money, the beſieged were obliged to ſurrender for want of water."

‡ In Becket's murder a Devonſhire gentleman, William de Tracey, had certainly a large ſhare. The murderers of Becket intended, as they declared, to carry him in bonds to the king, or if they could not do that, to murder him in a leſs ſacred place. But he clinging faſt to one of the pillars of the choir, they could not force him from thence. During the ſtruggle, he ſhook *William de Tracey* ſo roughly, that he almoſt threw him down.

memorable incident that concerns this county in the reign of the firſt Richard, was the burning of Dartmouth by the French.* In the ſucceeding reign, when Exeter was beſieged by the army of the barons, and † Robert de Courtenay was governor of the caſtle; Lord William de Brewer ſtood foremoſt in maintaining the intereſts of his ſovereign. Having raiſed two large armies, the one to reſtrain the irruption of the rebellious lords, who remained in London; the other to march into the north; king John appointed Lord William a principal commander in the capital. After this, Lord Brewer was ſent down to the defence of the city of Exeter; and had a precept from the king to Robert de Courtenay, (who, as I obſerved, was governor of the caſtle there) to be received into it, in caſe the town was not able to withſtand the force of the rebels. As a proof of his attachment to Lord Brewer, king John confirmed to him ſeveral manors, and allowed him to encloſe his woods at Torre, Cadleigh, Raddon, and Aileſbeer, in this county, with free liberty to hunt the hare, fox, *cat, and wolf*, throughout all Devonſhire. Among various other grants, the king gave him licence to build three caſtles; one at Stoke, in Hampſhire; another at Bridgewater, of which he poſſeſſed the lordſhip; and a third in Devon, wherever he ſhould think fit, upon his own lands;—ſettling on him alſo, ten knight's fees in Cornwall, and other great revenues at Axminſter. On Henry the Third's acceſſion to the throne, William de Brewer was ſtill the moſt conſpicuous perſonage in Devonſhire. His intereſt at court rather increaſed than diminiſhed. And what is the moſt extraordinary of all his civil and military appointments, we ſee him ſheriff of no leſs than twelve counties; among which were Devon and Cornwall.‡ About this time the attention of our county was awakened to the fate of William Moriſco, who had taken refuge in the iſle of Lundy, after having entered into a conſpiracy againſt the Life of Henry the Third, at Woodſtock. Moriſco fortified this iſle, commenced a piratical expedition, and was, for ſome time, very troubleſome to our coaſts; but was at length ſurprized and put to death, with ſixteen of his accomplices.§

To theſe ſlight notices, we can add little or nothing, in which the county of Devon was more eſpecially concerned.‖

SECTION

* Among our famous ſoldiers in the reign of Richard, Sir Henry de la Pomerai may deſerve to be mentioned; though to recount his actions, unconnected as they are with the general affairs of Devon, muſt neceſſarily interrupt the narration. He was doubtleſs a diſaffected ſubject; for what reaſons hiſtorians are not agreed. According to Dugdale, "the king had ſeized his lands for coming into England without leave, and exacted of him a fine of ſeven hundred marks for the *livery* of them again." Sir Henry, ill brooking this act of tyranny, determined to be revenged, the very firſt opportunity; and emboldened by Richard's abſence in the holy land (or rather by his ſovereign's impriſonment in Germany) declared his hoſtile intention, attached himſelf to the intereſts of John earl of Moretain and Cornwall, then in actual rebellion, ſeized St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, in the earl's behalf, expelled the monks from thence, and fortified it for his own defence.——In the mean time, the Lord William Brewer well merits our notice as the moſt eminent loyaliſt of our county. Appointed to the regency of this kingdom, with Hugh Bardalf, and the biſhops of Durham and Ely, during the abſence of Richard in the holy land, his conduct as a ſtateſman reflected honor on Devonſhire. He was chiefly inſtrumental in procuring the releaſe of the captive Richard, having attended his king, during the tedious moments of his impriſonmeot. On his return to England with his ſovereign, he had ſufficient influence to compoſe a difference between the archbiſhop and the canons of York.

† In the 18th year of king John, the king ſent a commiſſion to *Robert de Courtenay*, and other gentlemen of Devonſhire, to take ſecurity of ſeveral that are named in the commiſſion for their faith and due allegiance. The ſame year, whilſt the barons were in arms againſt the king, Robert de Courtenay was ordered to take into the city of Exeter, William Brewere, who had married his wife's ſiſter, with all his forces, if he thought his own forces, with the aid of the citizens, were inadequate to the defence of the city: and, in caſe he could not defend the city, he was inſtructed to retire with his men to the caſtle. About the ſame time, the king commanded Peter de Malolam to deliver to the chaplain of Robert de Courtenay, 30 poundss to pay the ſoldiers that were in the caſtle of Exeter.—See *Cleaveland*.

‡ "Yardbury was the land of Sir Richard *Blancben*, in Henry the Third's days, at which time Sir Stephen Blanchen (in Prince's Worthies *Bauceyne*) ſkilful in arms, ſerved very valiantly againſt the Welſh, and won many victories, but in the fourth year of that king's reign, was ſlain by *Rees Vaeban*, a Welſh captain."—*Riſdon*, p. 57.

§ "Wm. Moriſco, conſpiring the death of Henry 3d, at Woodſtock, confederated with a knight of the court, to murther him, by the inlet of a window into the king's chamber; but it chanced the king lay elſewhere that night; whereupon the knight ſought in other chambers, with his knife drawn in his hand, and found Margaret Biſſet, one of the queen's maids, late up, and reading; who much affrighted, made a ſhrieking noiſe, and thereby wakened ſome of the king's ſervants; they ſtarting up, found and laid hands on him, who, after ſome impriſonment, was drawn in pieces at Coventry with horſes. Whereupon William Moriſco fled, became a pirate, and fortified the iſland of Lundy, doing much damage on this coaſt; but at length ſurpriz'd, with ſixteen of his accomplices, was put to death."—*Riſdon*, p. 307. "An order from *Henry the Third*, to the earls, barons, knights, and others of Devon, to take care of the coaſt towards Lundy, where the king's enemies keep—adding, "that unleſs you provide for it, the king had *ordered Henry de Tracy, Reginald de Valletort, Philip de Bellomont*, and *Galfrid Dinant*, that at your expence, with the advice of the ſheriff of Devon, they keep the peace in thoſe parts.—7th Feb.—Ordered the 4 knights above mentioned, that if the men of the county will not do it, the king will order it to be guarded at their expence by theſe four knights."—*Patent Rolls*.—18th of Henry the Third. "Ordered the bailiffs of the weſtern ports, amongſt which are mentioned *Thopeſham, Dartemuth, Plimuth, Alfrecumbe*, to watch diligently what people come from foreign parts, and with what deſign; and if ſuſpected, to ſeize them, with their accoutrements and horſes. 28th April. Ordered the bailiffs of the ports of *Thopeſham, Dartemuth, Plimuth, Alfridecumb*, not to permit *Peter de Rivall* and *Robert Paſſelewe* to go over ſea from their ports. 29th May." *Henry the third*, as it appears by the Patent Rolls, aſſigned to *Walter de Bathon*, ſheriff of Devon, to keep the ſea coaſts from the incurſions of the king's enemies who ſtay at Londy. June 2d. "Henry the third ſent a mandamus to the high ſheriff of Devon, to raze the *caſtle of Torrington* for being built without licence."

‖ See APPENDIX towards the end of the third volume; *chapter III, ſection I.*

SECTION II.

CIVIL and MILITARY CONSTITUTION.

I SHALL *firſt* ſurvey Devonſhire and its towns, under the Saxon and Daniſh kings, before the conqueſt; and *ſecondly*, go over the ſame ground with more minuteneſs of inveſtigation, from the time of the conqueror to the reign of the firſt Edward.

Before I adduce the few ſcanty memoirs relative to the government of Devonſhire and its towns, under the Saxon and Daniſh kings, I ſhall ſtate ſome particulars which may ſhew their intereſt in the concerns of this county. From a will of Alfred the Great,* it appears, that this prince bequeathed Down, Gidley, Axmouth, Branſcombe, Columbton, and Exminſter, to his younger ſon Ethelward. According to Izacke, "Edward, ſon of Alfred, (who divided England into ſhires, in the year 888) held a parliament or great committee within the city of Exeter."† That Athelſtan, who was chiefly induſtrious in aſcertaining the weſtern limits of the county,‡ paid an eſpecial attention to Exeter, may, I think, be inferred from ſeveral detached fragments of hiſtory. He certainly kept his court at Exeter; "*ſapientibus ſtipatus*," as he expreſſed himſelf; and as he there framed and promulgated a great part of his laws, his reſidence muſt have been of no inconſiderable duration. In 1016, Canute divided the kingdom into four parts; and having aſſigned the other three to ſome of his chief nobility, he kept Weſſex to himſelf. The principal act of Edward the Confeſſor, in which Devonſhire was intereſted, was his granting away almoſt all the baronies of the county to Norman nobility, excepting ſuch as were granted to the biſhop: theſe were very numerous.§ *Godwin* was *Earl of Weſſex* in the time of Edward the Confeſſor; who in 1048, took away his eſtate, and gave the ‖earldom of Dorſet, *Devon*, and Somerſet, to *Oda* or *Odo*. But *Godwin* ſeems to have been reſtored: for, at his death, in 1052, he was *Duke of Weſſex*.¶ It was in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, that *Danegeld* was levied, to oppoſe the invaſions of the Danes: and it ſeems to have been continued during the firſt eight years of that king, as a conſtant fund for his navy. We are told, that he took it off in 1051, becauſe he ſaw the devil dance on a heap of money collected by that tax.

Devonſhire was now divided (according to the common ſtatement) into thirty-three hundreds, and nearly four hundred pariſhes.‖* Before we come to the Norman conqueſt, it would be uſeleſs to ſpeak of the diſtribution of property, or of different tenures in Devonſhire†§—to advert to the gradations of rank—or to particularize families of eminence.‡¶

* Reſpecting this will, I find that it is preſerved in a regiſter of the abbey of Newminſter, at Wincheſter, founded by that king a ſhort time before his death. That part of the regiſter, in which the will is inſerted, appears to have been written between the years 1028 and 1032, about 132 years after the foundation of the abbey. Doubtleſs, great care was taken by the abbot to have it correctly exemplified. In 1710, this regiſter was in the poſſeſſion of Walter Clavell, eſq. afterwards of the Rev. Mr. North, then of Dr. Lort, who depoſited it in the MS. library of Mr. Aſtle. In Wiſe's edition of Aſſer, Oxon 1722, there is printed Teſtamentum Alfredi, which is no more than a very incorrect tranſlation of "the will of king Alfred." Afterwards, in 1788, it was elegantly printed at the Clarendon preſs, in 4to: from this I ſhall take the extract, which will illuſtrate the text. This will muſt have been made between 872, when Alfred came to the crown, and 885, when Biſhop Eſne, one of the legatees therein named, died. Alfred deviſed TRICONSHIRE, or *Cornwall*, to his eldeſt ſon Edward. The following is the clauſe in queſtion, Oxford edition, p. 16 and 17, thus tranſlated by the Rev. Owen Manning, the editor of Lye's dictionary.—"And to my younger ſon," (viz. Ethelward, who was born about 880, was educated at Oxford, became a very learned man, and died 16 Oct. 922) "the land at Eaderingtune, and that at Dene, and at Meone, and at Ambreſbyrig, and at *Deone*, and at Sturemynſter, and at *Gidle*, and at Cruærn, and at Whitchurch, and at *Axanmuth*, and at *Braneceſcumbe*, and at *Columtune*, and at Tuyfyrde, and at Mylenburn, and at *Exanmynſter*, and at Sutheſwyrde, and at Liwtune, and the lands that thereto belong, which are all that I have in Weal Diſtrict," (that is, all that I have in the weſt of England) "except Triconſhire." (or Cornwall.) *Down*, *Gidley*, *Axmouth*, *Branſcombe*, *Columbton*, and *Exminſter*, in Devonſhire, are, unqueſtionably here meant, as Mr. Manning rightly judges, except that he makes *Exanminſter* to be *Ax*minſter. He might as well have rendered Axanmouth, Exmouth. What tends, in ſome meaſure, to confirm me in my opinion that *Ex*minſter is here meant, is, that I had, long before the time of this publication, heard or read that Alfred had actually deviſed Exminſter to one of his ſons.

† *Izacke's* Memoirs, p. 17. ‡ See *Hooker's* MS. hiſt. pp. 1, 2, and *Weſtcote's* pp. 7, 8, 9, 10. *(Portledge Library.)*

§ It was by virtue of thoſe baronies that mitred abbots had ſeats in parliament before the diſſolution.

‖ H. Huntingd. p. 209, 6. Dugd. Bar. I, 12. ¶ *Ingulph.* p. 510.

‖* This county appears to have been divided in early times, into three parts, the *Eaſt*, *South*, and *North Hams*. Whether, indeed, the bounds of theſe diviſions were ever marked with exactneſs, is rather queſtionable. It was ſubdivided, however, into hundreds and tythings, in common with other counties.—See APPENDIX *C. III. S. II.*

†§ The Saxons held their lands by two kinds of tenure, 1. by oral tradition, and—2. by written evidence.—The one they termed *Folkland*; the other *Bocland*. From the latter our *Bucklands* in Devon derive their name. There are few counties which have not a *Buckland*.

‡¶ *Ulvode* the Saxon, was a man of conſiderable property in Devonſhire, in the time of Edward the Confeſſor. He held B. Speke, and many other places in this county. But perhaps, the family of *Sucpitch*, or *Sokeſpitch*, is the only one, which, from before the conqueſt to the

With reſpect to the government of the county, I can mention nothing peculiar to Devonſhire: but, for the towns, it would be proper to notice the civil conſtitution of Exeter, Tiverton, Barnſtaple, Lidford, and Totnes. EXETER, or *Exanceſter*, (for ſuch was its Saxon name) was governed by portreeves.* According to Izacke, it had four contemporary portreeves, during the reigns of the Saxon and the Daniſh kings; but we may preſume, that they were not co-equal in dignity. That each had a peculiar juriſdiction, in his own ward, is not improbable, if the city were then divided into four wards; though at the general courts, (afterwards called provoſts courts) it would have been requiſite, that one ſhould preſide. *Tiverton, Twyford* in Terra Regis, was, in Alfred's time, a village on a little hill, the capital of its hundred of the ſame name: it had twelve tythings, and was governed by a portreeve.† The hundred of Tiverton, though ſmall, probably poſſeſſed advantages which gave it importance; for from the earlieſt records, we find it under the immediate government of the king, or ſome one of his confidential vaſſals.‡ In the mean time, the civil government of BARNSTAPLE ſeems to deſerve our notice; if, as Leland intimates, this town were indebted to king Athelſtan for its liberties and privileges—its charter and its caſtle.§ LIDFORD, or *Lyghatford*, was a town of ſome note during the Saxon heptarchy: and ſo great were once its privileges, that it was not rated at any other time, or for any other cauſe, than London was. For TOTNES, its high antiquity as a Britiſh town, forbids us to paſs it unnoticed; though we have no authentic accounts of its government under the Saxons. We ſhall find, that *Judhael de Totnais*, a perſon of diſtinction, held it at the Norman invaſion.

This much for the Saxons, previous to the Norman conqueſt. In the reign of William the Conqueror, one of the moſt remarkable tranſactions was the compilation of the domeſday. And the chief deſign of William, in this compilation, was to form a judgment of his own lands and demeſnes, and thoſe of his capital tenants. There is a curious ſurvey alſo, called the *Exeter Domeſday*, which (with the other) I have exhibited in its proper place.

It will appear that this county has dignified a greater number of perſons with titles ‖ of honor, than any other in the whole kingdom. The baronies of this county, as enumerated by that accurate provincial hiſtorian, Sir William Pole, were "Okehamton, Plymton, Totenays, Bernſtaple, Dertington, Braneys, Toryton, the Biſshopricke of Exet', Thabbey of Taviſtock, Baunton, Hurberton, Byry, Beere. Beſides theſe, div' other honors had lands held of them in this county, which were ſeated in other places; as namely, the honors of Gloceſt', Tremeton, Launceton, Marſhwood, Dunſter, Odecomb, Doendon, Montacute, Worle, Stokecurſy, and the duchye of Lancaſter, incorporated unto the crown of England.

Theſe

the preſent day, has exiſted without any material change of place or ſtation. The Sucpitches poſſeſs two ſmall parchment grants or feoffments, which were paſſed before the conqueror's time: theſe curious antique charters are their only archives. The whole ſeries of theſe people, from the original down to the preſent deſcendant, ſeem to have been actuated by one common diſpoſition, to have adopted a narrow plan, and invariably adhered to it; that is, to preſerve their eſtate entire without addition or diminution: and to tranſmit a poſterity uninterrupted in the male line, was their higheſt ambition. They could never have engaged in commerce, becauſe then their eſtate muſt have fluctuated: there is no proof of any kind, not even a ſuppoſition, of their ever purchaſing or ſelling any piece of land whatſoever: they ought, therefore, to be allowed the little ſhare of merit of ſteering between the extremes of avidity, the *auri ſacra fames*, on the one hand, and of profuſion and extravagance on the other. I have been informed by a gentleman, who knew much of what paſſed among the polite wits and eminent writers of his time, that Euſtace Budgell, a Devonſhire gentleman, who was honoured by an intimacy with Mr. Addiſon, furniſhed that great man with the following hint from this family, in his firſt number of the Spectator, viz. "I was born to a ſmall hereditary eſtate, which according to the tradition of the village where it lies, was bounded by the ſame hedges and ditches in William the Conqueror's time that it is at preſent, and has been delivered down from father to ſon whole and entire, without the loſs or acquiſition of a ſingle field or meadow during the ſpace of ſix hundred years." It ſeems amazing that ſuch a family, unknown a few miles around them, never acquiring any fame, without alliance, pedigree, or coat of arms, not an individual of improved talents; in ſhort, living almoſt in total obſcurity within themſelves, no better than a race of unpoliſhed peaſants; that notwithſtanding all theſe circumſtances, their antiquity ſhould from ſuch remote ages, thro' the courſe of many centuries, be handed down to the preſent time.

* The Weſt Saxons, who had for ſome time made Exeter the ſeat of their kings, now committed it to the care of certain officiary *earls*, a dignity ſuperior to that of honorary earls.—See *Weſtcote's MS. (Portledge)* p. 80.

† See *Hewett's* MS. Memoirs, (among the *Palkian* MSS.) tranſcribed, probably, from ancient records that were deſtroyed by the fires at Tiverton.

‡ Whether Vortiger, duke of Devon, in the time of Edward the Elder, Alpſius, who was duke of Devon, in the reign of Athelſtan, and who reſided at the caſtle of Exeter, Ordgar, duke of Devon, in the time of king Edgar, Goda, the firſt earl of Devon, in the reign of Ethelred, Ethelmere, earl of Devon after Goda's death, Elphegus, earl of Devon in the reign of Canute, and Godard, the famous earl of Kent, and earl of Devon to the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, had the poſſeſſion and government of the hundred, manor, and borough of Tiverton themſelves; or whether theſe lands were held by others, in vaſſalage to thoſe perſonages, or immediately to the king himſelf, are points which our hiſtorical documents will not enable us to determine. In Domeſday-book, we find the names of Ghida and Ulfric, and Oſbernus de Salceid, and Godric, as men holding theſe lands, called there the lands of king Edward, and afterwards of king William. It is probable, therefore, that the lands were held by theſe perſons and others, their predeceſſors, immediately in vaſſalage to the dukes or earls of Devon, who had the government and chief advantages ariſing from them, as the great vaſſals, or immediate confidential ſervants of the princes on the throne.—See *Dugdale's* Baronage; *Britannia Antiqua et Nova*, and *Riſdon's Survey*.

§ See APPENDIX for a very curious paper, relative to Barnſtaple.—C. III, S. II.

‖ See *Selden's* "Titles of Honour;" which furniſhes a complete hiſtory of titles and dignities.

Theſe all have div' lands with' this county held of them. Ther were alſo div' pticular perſons wh^ch held their lands in capite of the crowne, wh^ch belonged not unto theſe baronies.*—OKEHAMTON.—Will'm Conq' gave the honor of Okehamton,† wth his apptenancies, unto Baldwyn de Sap, or De Brioniis, unto y' wh^ch the ſherifwike of the countye did belonge, whoe had iſſue Richard, Adela, and Emma. Adela was married unto a Kentiſh knight, but died with' iſſue. Emma was firſt married unto Willi'm Avenell, by whom ſhee had iſſue Ralph Avenell. Shee ſecondly was wief of Willi'm Averinches, by whom ſhee had iſſue Robert. Richard, y' ſonne of Baldwin Lord of Okh'mton, loved Robert Averinches, and cauſed him to take homage of the knightes of the honor of Okehamton, and made the ten'ts of all the mannors belonging unto hym to ſweare their fealty as unto their lorde, and heire of the ſaid Richard. And ſhortly after this y' ſaid Robert Averinches departed out of England, and took unto wief the daughter of Godwin Dole, beyonde y' ſeas, and begot on her Matild his daughter, wh^ch was maried unto the Lord of Ayncoort, of whom was born Hawis Ayncoort. Richard Lord of Okeh'mton died, and likewiſe Robert of Ayverinches. Adela, theldeſt ſiſter of Richard, ſucceeded in thinheritanc, and made Raphe Avenel, eldeſt ſonne of her ſiſter Emma, to ſucceede in her inheritanc, and the honor of Okeh'mton; unto whom Reginald Erle of Cornwall, unkell of kinge Henry II. did proffer his daughter in mariage; but the ſaid Raphe tooke unto wief [Matild] y' ſiſter of Richard [de Redvers] Erl of Devon, and of Will'm de Vernon, [likewiſe Erle of Devon], whereuppon Reginald Erle of Cornwall grewe angrie, & ſwore y' hee wolde cauſe him to loſe the honor of Okeh'mton, wth his apptenances, & ſent for Matild, y' daughter

* Sir W. Pole, pp. 1, 2.—See *Riſdon's* "Baronies of Devon," pp. 144, 148.—For *Riſdon's* and *Cleaveland's* account of the Earls of Devon, from the Saxon times to the cloſe of this period, ſee APPENDIX, C. III. S. II.

† *Richard*, the ſon of Baldwin de Brioniis, ſucceeded him in his honors and eſtates, which having no child, he left to his ſiſter Adelicia, viſcounteſs of Devon. Alicia the heireſs of Adelicia was the wife of Randalph Avenal, by whom ſhe had one only daughter Matilda. Matilda had two daughters, Hawiſe by a firſt huſband, Robert de Abrincis, and Matilda by a ſecond huſband: Robert was a ſpurious ſon of king Henry the Iſt. Hawiſe, the heireſs of the barony of Okehamton, was married to Reginald de Courtenay, to whom Henry the 2d was cloſely attached. On the divorce of Lewis the king of France from Eleanor his queen, ducheſs of Aguſtain and counteſs of Poictiers, Reginald de Courtenay had been greatly inſtrumental in promoting a marriage between her and the duke of Normandy, who was afterwards king of England by the name of Henry the 2d. Hence he became a favourite both with the king and queen; and on the king's engaging to advance his intereſts in this county, he left all his eſtates in France to Peter the king's brother, who married his daughter about the time he came into England, and promiſed to aſſume the name and arms of Courtenay. Reginald had not been long in England, before he was indebted to the king's friendſhip for a very rich eſtabliſhment, which I have mentioned; marrying Hawiſe the daughter and heireſs of Robert de Abrincis, by whom he became baron of Okehamton, hereditary ſheriff or viſcount of Devonſhire, and governor of the caſtle of Exeter. (Ledger-book of Plymton Priory quoted by *Cleveland*.) He accompanied the king, wherever he went, both in peace and in war. That he was a frequent companion of Henry the 2d, is proved by a great number of deeds and charters of that king, to which Reginald was at different times a witneſs. Robert de Courtenay, the ſon of Reginald, ſucceeded his father in his honors and poſſeſſions. In the 7th year of king John, 1205, he gave 500l. and five palfreys, to have livery of the barony of Okehamton, with the appending knight's fees, which were no leſs than 92, and the 3d part of one; as appears upon levying the Eſcutage in Ireland, in the 12th of king John, and that of Wales, in the 13th of the ſame king. In the 11th of king John, he gave the king 400 marks and two great horſes, for the livery of the manor of Sutton in Berkſhire.—In the ſame year, upon the death of his mother Hawiſe, he undertook to pay 1,200 marks more, that he might receive the homages for the barony of Okehamton, then in the king's hands: and, in the following year, to be releaſed from the debt, he covenanted to ſerve the king with 20 men at arms for the term of one whole year, to commence on the octaves of St. John the Baptiſt, at his own proper charge, whereſoever the king would appoint. In the 16th of John, among thoſe who paid Eſcutage for the journey to Poicton, were Robert Courtenay Will. Courtenay, and Baldwin de Ripariis. Upon another aid, upon the marriage of the king's ſon, the king's collectors give an account of the fee of Lord Robert Courtenay's barony, 184 marks three ſhillings and fourpence. In the 1ſt of Henry the Third, Robert de Courtenay had a conteſt with Henry the ſon of Reginald, earl of Cornwall, reſpecting the government of the caſtle of Exeter, which had doubtleſs devolved upon him from his anceſtors. The earl of Cornwall's ſon, however, attempted to deprive Robert of his hereditary right, and ſeizing upon it, actually kept it in his poſſeſſion, till the king commanded him to deliver it up to Robert de Courtenay. In the following year, as the parties had not dropped the diſpute, Robert de Courtenay was formally reſtored to his office by the king's writ, notwithſtanding which, Henry the Third, a very ſhort time after, committed the cuſtody of the caſtle of Exeter and county of Devon, to Robert de Albemarle. In the 4th and 5th of Henry the Third, Robert de Courtenay was again put in poſſeſſion of the caſtle; and waving his claim by inheritance, accepted the king's grant for it. Robert de Courtenay continued viſcount of Devon, and governor of the caſtle of Exeter, till the 16th of Henry the Third, when moſt of the caſtles and counties of England were reſumed into the king's hands; and the king commanded Robert Courtenay to deliver up the caſtle of Exeter to Peter de Rival or Rievaux, the favourite of Henry, who engroſſed nearly all the great offices of the kingdom. Thus the family of Courtenay were deprived of their viſcounty and the government of the caſtle. after they had enjoyed theſe honors almoſt for two centuries. The firmneſs and conſtancy of Robert de Courtenay during the wars of the barons, and his fidelity to Henry 3d, well merited ſuch a recompenſe. John, lord Courtenay, the ſon of Robert, ſucceeding his father in the barony of Okehamton, in the year after his father's death, paid one hundred marks for his relief, and doing his homage had livery of all his lands. That this John de Courtenay was baron of Okehamton appears at large by the *Liber Feodorum Mill.* temp. Edw, I, ſays Sir Peter Balle.—It does not appear that he was ſummoned to any Parliament, as the records of ſummons in thoſe times are all loſt. Yet we find it on record, that he enjoyed the title of baron, not by creation, as barons at this day, but the tenure of his barony of the king. This is called a Baron-Feodal. And ſuch were all the baronies of England, till Henry the 3d by the ſummons of ſome and the omiſſion of others, made a diſtinction between the barons of parliament, or peers of the realm, and theſe Barons-Feodal who were not ſummoned to parliament. John de Courtenay upon the marriage of the king's eldeſt daughter, paid upwards of ninety-two pounds fifteen ſhillings for the 92 knight's fees, and a 3d part of a fee of his inheritance. And, in the 30th of Henry 3d, he gave a fine to the king of 2500 marks, for the wardſhip of the heirs of John de Neville, and of the benefit of their marriages and of their land, till they ſhould come to full age. In the 33d of Henry the 3d, a jury found that Walter Seyrdon held in Samford three furlongs of land, of three ſhillings revenue of the Lord John Courtenay, paying one pair of white gloves. In the 38th of Henry 3d, upon levying the aid for making the king's ſon a knight, he paid more than two hundred and five pounds ten ſhillings for theſe 92 knights fees, and three parts of one, belonging to the barony of Okehamton. The ſame year the king granted to John de Courtenay freewarren in all his lands in Devonſhire, Somerſet, Dorſet, Berkſhire, and Buckinghamſhire. In the 46th of Henry the 3d, John de Courtenay was made caſtellan of the caſtle of Totnes; but could never recover the hereditary right of his family, the caſtle of Exeter, and the cuſtody of the county of Devon.—See *Cleaveland's Hiſt. part III.*

daughter of Robert de Averinches remayning beyonde the ſeas, & brought an aſſiſe againſt Raph Avenell, y^t is to ſay, whether Robert de Averinches were ſeiſed of the honor of Okeh'mton, y^t is to ſay, by ye homage of the knightes, & fealty of the ten'ts of ye mannor, ye daye y^t hee went beyonde y^e ſeas, & after never retorned, and whether the ſaid Matild bee next heire of y^e ſaid Robert. By this meanes Ran. Avenell loſt ye honor of Okeh'mton unto this day. King Henry II. by ye advice of y^e ſaid Reginald, gave y^e ſaid Matild in mariadge unto Robert Fitzroy, y^e ſaid king's unkle, & brother of Reginald, which begate on her Matild, wh^ch after the death of Robert was maried by y^e ſaid king H. II. unto Reginald de Courtenay, whom queene Alinor brought with her into England. Alſoe the ſaid kinge H. II. gave unto Will'm Courtenay, ſonne of y^e ſaid Reginald, the mannor of Sutton neere Oxford; wh^ch W^m, by thadviſe and com̄and of his father, tooke unto wief Hawiſe, y^e ſiſter of Matilde his father's wief, and begot on her Robert Courtenay. The ſaid Matild cōtynewinge barreine; the honor of Okeh'mton came unto Robert Courtenay, ſonne of Hawis of Aynecoort, wh^ch tooke unto wief Mary, daughter of Will'm de Vernun, Erle of Devon, wth ye moytye of the mannor, wch begot on her John Courtenay, wch tooke unto wief Iſabell, daughter of therle of Oxford, & begate on her Hugh Courtenay, wch had unto his wief Elinor, daughter of Hugh Deſpenſer, & wth her the mannors of Wootton & Dunſtredon, wch begot Hugh Courtenay the ſecond, unto whom deſcended thinheritance of therldome of Devonſhire by the meanes of Mary aforeſaide, wch Hugh tooke unto wief Agnes, daughter of John de St. John, & begot on her Hugh Courtenay the third. This petegree is taken out of the lieger booke of Okehamton; but nowe is corrupted by followinge a petegree founde in thabbey of Forde, altogether falſe, ſettinge downe Robert Courtenay to bee ſonne of Reginald & Matild, daughter of Robert Fitz Roy, who died w^tout iſſue, as may appeare by theſe deedes followinge: Univſis, etc. Hadewiſia de Courtenay ſa'. Nov,' etc. me conc', etc. donac' que facta fuit a Gilbto de Tipetot, Chriſti ecclie de Twineham & canonic' ibid̄e, etc. de t̄ra de Wicha, cū ptin', in man̄io de Chimenlaga, q^a t̄ram Ricardus filius Baldwini dedit Willo Marthell, ſen' ꝑ homagio & ſvicio ſuo. Hanc donac' feci ꝑ amore Dei, & ꝑ ſalute anime mee, etc. Ita q^d terra illa rem' ſicut cart' Matilde ſororis mee Willo Marthell, Ivoin Marthell, & Gilbto Tibetot, q^m inde habent, teſtant', etc. Teſt' Roberto de Courtenay, & Reginaldo fratre ſuo filiis meis, Willo de Nimeth, Hug' de Linguire, Johe de Manſton, Willo de Brien, Willo de S̄to Leodgario, Ric̄o de Eſſa, Alano Boterell, Johe Probo, Willo de Blanford, Jordano Le Hoſtrieer, Petro de Rokeſye, Peregr' Coco, et multis aliis. Her ſeale, in a large circumferenc, a woman ſtanding, & circumſcribed, "Sig' Hadewiſiæ de Courtenay." Notū ſit p̄ſent', etc. Egō Matilda de Courtenay, dna de Okh'mton, dedi etc. man̄m meū de Muſbiry, Elinoræ de Shcete, etc. Teſt' Willo Punchardun, Hug' Punchardun, Willo Punchardun, de Lidiard, & alijs. Notū ſit. Ego Reginaldus de Courtenay conſenſu Matildis, ux' mee conc' et hac p̄ſenti cartâ mea confirmavi Rico filio Nicholi & hered' ſuis tenēm q^d p'dctus Ric̄us de me tenet ultra Exam. Tenend' de me & her' meis ita libere & qete ſicut unq^a avus ſuus Ric̄us filius Floier v̄l Nic̄us pater p'dti Ric̄i ten' de Ricardo filio Baldwini, etc. Hiis teſt. Willo de Punchardun, Hug' de Punchardun, fr̄e ejus, Rob' de Novoburgo, Willo Danienſe, Ric̄o Totella, Galfr̄o de Cornevilla, Henc̄o Hoſtiario, Willo filio Galfr', Rogero Punchardun. Theſe deedes I have ſett downe for the ꝑvinge y^t the lynage of Courtenay is derived from Hawis, wief of Will'm, ſonne of Reginald de Courtenay, & not from Matild. The barony of Okeh'mton is held of the kinge, in chief, by y^e ſervice of three knightes, & remayned entiere, and ſo did his ſ'v̄ce. And theire were in ye lord's hands, wth in the countye of Devon, the mannors of Okehamton, Sampford, Duwelton, Chymley wth Newnham, Chalnelegh, Kenne, Whimpell, & Muſbery, in all wch ye lord had Furcas, Tumberell, & all other things wch belonged unto the viewe of frankpledge & warren. Alſoe theſe advowſons following, wth in the countye of Devon, did belonge unto the ſayd barony, that is to ſay, thadvowſons of the churches of Sampford, Deuleton, and Chymlegh, wch was divided into ſix portions. Thadvowſons of ye churches of Chalnelegh, Kenne, & Muſbiry. The patronage of thabbey of Forde belonged alſo unto y^t barony; unto the wch abbey were appropriated Eſtforde, Weſtforde, & the mannor of Thorncomb, wth five knightes fees of thaforeſayd honor. Alſoe ye pryory of Cowike, unto the wiche theire was appropriated the church of Okehamton, wth the chapel of Halſtoke. Alſoe the manno' of Chriſtenſtouwe of the ſaid hono', & y^e ſaid priory belonged unto thabbey of Beck in Normandy, alſoe the chappels of Kenne & Stikelpath were of the ſame pryory & honor. Alſoe the vicar of Okeh'mton is to finde a chappleyn always to ſerve in the chappell of the caſtell. Alſoe ye chapell of Brightlegh, of the lord's purchaſe; w^th

wch is in the caſtell of Exon, & of the patronage of ye lord of Okeh'mton, unto the wch belonged iiij prebends, of wch ye lord giveth three, y^t is to ſay, La Heghen neere Exon; with Cliſtnays, Cutton, wch the tythinge of Hemington in Somerſetſhire, Carſwill in the manno^r of Kenne, and ye fourthe, which is Aſheclift Eſt, appropriated to thabbey of Torr. All the barons of Okeh'mton were ſheryffes of Devon. in fee, & had the keepinge of the caſtell of Exon in fee, unto the tyme of Lord John de Courtenay in ye tyme of king Henry III. They had free chaſe at Okeh'mton unto the ends of the forreſt of Dartmore, & free warren in all theire lands in ye countye of Devon. The lords of Okehamton held three fees of the Biſshop of Exon, that is to ſay, in Slapton on knight's fee, in Youwe neere Crediton, on knight's fee, & in Aderſh'm on knight's fee. But hee doth the ſvice only of twoe fees. And hee is to be ſteward unto the ſaid Biſshop at the tyme of his enthronynge, & ſhall have the veſſels of wch the ſaid biſshop at dynner is ſerved in the firſt. As it appeareth in the compoſition betwixt ye Lo. Walter Stapeldon, & the Lo. Hugh Courtenay the 2. Alſoe all ye ten'ts of ye barony of Okehamton are free from payment of toll throughe all Devon, in all fayres & markets.* The barony of Okhamton had held of it 92 fees by ye lord and his freeholders."—"PLIMTON.—King Henry I. gave unto Richard de Redvers, Tiverton, & then Plymton, & made hym erle of Devonſhire, givinge unto hym the third penny of ye county, amountinge unto xviij li. yeerly. He alſoe gave unto hym thile of Weight, hee had iſſue by Adelicia his wief Baldwin & Richard. Baldwyn de Reduers, erle of Devon, Lord of Plymton and of thile of Wight, ſtiled himſelf erle of Exon in divs his charters. This man rebelled againſt kinge Stephan & fortified ye caſtell of Exon, but by the ſaid kinge hee was diſpoſſeſſed thereof, & of the Iſle of Wight, & baniſhed. Hee tooke part with Matild thempres, & by her and her ſonne kinge Henry 2. was fully reſtored untoall his hono^rs & poſſeſſions. Hee had iſſue by Adelis his wief, Richard, wch ſucceeded him, Henry & Will'm de Vernon, ſoe called of the place of his birth, wch after the death of his nephewes Baldwin & Richard, ſucceeded in therldome of Devonſhire. This Baldwin erle of Devon died ye 2 of kinge H. 2. and was buried in thabbey of Quarr. Richard de Redvers ſucceeded his father Baldwin in therldome of Devon, honors of Plymton and thile of Wight, and had iſſue by Hawis, daughter of Reginald erle of Cornwall, Baldwyn and Richard, both ſucceſſively erles of Devon & lordes of Plymton & thile of Wight. He died the 8th of king H. 2. & was buried at Chriſt church in Southamſhire, and his wief Hawis died the 16th of H. 2. & was buried at Chriſt church aforeſaid. Baldwin de Redvs ſucceeded his father in his honors, and maried Alis, daught^r of Raph de Dol, by the grant of kinge H. 2. but died w^thout iſſue, as likewiſe his brother Richard which ſucceeded hym. Will'm de Redvs, ſtiled de Vernon, ſucceeded his nephewes in therldom of Devonſhire, and honors of Plymton & thile of Weight. Hee married Mabell, daughter of Robert erle of Mellent & Worceſter, & of Matilda his wief, on of ye daughters of Reginald erle of Cornwall, by whom hee had iſſue Baldwyn, Jone, wief of ye Lo. Will'm Briwer, or Brigwere, ye younger, & Mary, wief of Robert Lo. Courtenay, baron of Okhamton He died the 1 of kinge H. 3. Baldwyn Redvs died in his father's lief tyme, but left iſſue (by Marget, daughter & coheire of Warren Fitz Gerald) Baldwyn, wch ſucceeded his grandfather. The ſaid Marget, after the death of her huſband, was maried unto Fulco de Brent. Baldwyn de Redvs, ſonne of Baldwin and Marget Fitz Gerald, ſucceeded Will'm his grandfather in therldome of Devon and honors of Plymton & thile of Wight, & maried Amiſia daughter of Gilbert de Clare, erle of Gloceſt^r & Hertford, & had iſſue Baldwyn & Iſabell, married unto William de Fortibus, erle of Albe^mle. This man, at the ſuite of Richard erle of Cornwall the kinge's brother (wch had married his mother) was by king Henry III. created erle of thile of Wight in the 25th yeere of his reigne, & died in the 29th yeere of the ſayd kynge, & was buried at Brommore. Baldwyn de Riparijs, or Redvs, ſucceeded his father Baldwyn, and maried Hawis, a Savoyan lady & kinſwoman unto queene Elianor, & had iſſue John, wch died in France w^thout iſſue in his youth. Hee died in the 46 yeere of kinge H. 3. & lieth buried at Bromore. Iſabell, wief of Will'm de Fortibz, erle of Albe^mle, ſucceeded her brother Baldwin in his hono^rs & lands, and had iſſue divs children, but they all dyed in her lief tyme, only Avelin was maried unto Edmond erle of Lancaſter, young ſonne unto kinge H. 3. but ſhee alſoe died iſſueleſs, in ye lief tyme of her mother, whoe havinge no hope to leave iſſue to ſucceede her, diſdaynynge ye the famyly of Courtenay ſhould enjoy her large poſſeſſions, ſold unto kinge Edward 1. for ſix thouſand marks (paid by the hands of Sir Gilbert Knovill, Knight, Will'm Stanes, & Jeffrey Hecham, the kinge's receyvers) the manno of Chriſtchurch, the Ile

* Sir W. Pole, pp. 2—5.

of Wight, & Lambethe neere London, in the 21ſt yeere of the ſaid kinge's reigne, & not longe after died & was buried at Bromore."*—"TOTENAIS.—Judahell de Totenays held this honor ſhortly after ye Norman conqueſt, & after Henry Novant, after him Roger Novant, whoſe wief Alis for y^t ſhee maried w^thout conſent of kinge John, the kinge ſeiſed ye fame into his handes, & gave it unto Henry, ſonne of Jeffrey erle of Cornwall, wch held it a ſmall tyme. In the twelfe of kinge John Henry Novant held 27 knightes fees and two fowre parts, beinge his porcion of ye honor of Totenayes, and Willm de Brewes held for his porcion 28 knightes fees, half, 6 part, & 20 part. The red booke in thexchecquer ſetteth downe the fees of the honor of Totenays as followeth: Richard Fitzwill^m holdeth 10 fees; Robert Vepont holdes 8 fees; the daught^r of Willm Lingeſtre 8 fees; Hugh de Curcill holdeth 5 fees & half, & 3 p^t of a fee; Willm de Reigny holdeth 2 fees, half, & 3 p^t of a fee; Robert of Sant Mary Church holdeth 3 fees; Willm Fitz-John holdeth 1 fee; Willm Bozun holdeth 8 fees & half, &, by a newe feoffment, half a fee; Robert de Stantor holdeth 6 fees; Maurice de Pola holdeth 6 fees; Wido de Britvill holdeth 5 fees; Richard Baucean holdeth by a newe feoffment half a fee; Roger Buzon holdeth half a fee, and 6 p^t of a fee; Raph Fitz-Stephan holdeth half a fee; the daught^r of Richard Fitz-Raph holdeth half a fee; Serlo de Holn holdeth 20 p^t of a fee; and uppon the demeſnes 7 fees. It appeareth y^t this honor was intirely in the Lord Cantilup, who leavinge George his ſonne within age at ye tyme of his death, the wardſhip of y^e ſaid George was in the handes of Lady Elinor, wief of Prince Edward, in the five and fiftieth yeere of kinge Henry 3."†—"BARNSTAPLE.—This honor Willm Conq. gave unto Judaell de Totenays. Afterward, in ye firſt beginninge of the raigne of kinge Henry 2, Willm Tracy held this honor. It appeareth by recordes y^t this barony was divided, & therefore I hold it convenient to ſett down the records themſelves. The redd booke in the Exchecquer. Milites honoris Will^i Tracy. Willm, ſonne of Walter, holdeth 3 knights fees; Richard Eſpek holdeth 1 fee; Alan Furnel half a fee; Willm Fitz Stephan holdeth half a fee; Willm de Hianſleton holdeth 1 fee; Richard Pertotum holdeth on fee & half; Richard de Barrun holdeth 1 fee & half; Willm de Alneto holdeth 1 fee & half; Roger Tirrell holdeth 2 fees; Roger de Onibz Sanctis holdeth 2 fees; Roger, the ſonne of Somar, holdeth half a fee; Hertenbald Flemynge holdeth 1 fee; Falvell holdeth half a fee; Walter de Legh holdeth 2 fees; Ranulph Malherb holdeth 8 p^te of a fee; Roger de Onibz Sanctis denyeth his ſervice for 2 fees held of this honor; Robert Fitzwill^m holdeth 2 fees; and Willm de Alneto holdeth half a fee. Theſe knightes followinge are enfeoffed of the demeſnes of the ſaid Willm Tracy. Hugh de Dinant holdeth 1 fee; Raph Sachvill holdeth half a fee; Roger de Acford & Reginald Deli holds half a fee; Walter Raile holdeth half a fee. The certificat of Oliver Tracy. Roger de Campbell holdeth of y^e ſaid Oliver 7 knightes fees; Henry Chambernon holdeth 7 fees, of wch Willm Fitz John wth holdeth on fee, & thabbey of Quarr on other; Richard Eſpek holdeth 2 fees; Phillip de Merton holdeth 2 fees; Willm Baſtard holdeth 1 fee; Willm de Muncel holdeth 1 fee; Robert Fitz Reginald holdeth half a fee; and Willm Falvell holds half a fee. Thoſe y^t followe are of a newe enfeoffing out of his demaiſnes. Raph Sachuill holdeth 1 fee; Otnell Creues 3 p^t of a fee; Raph Sachuill & Richard Charteray hold 4 p^t of a fee; Henry Campus holdeth half a knightes fee. The certificat of Willm Brewes of his knightes, wch hold of the honor of Barnſtaple. Phillip Charteray holdeth 14 fees, and theſe are his knightes that follow. Richard Charteray, Roger de Onibz Sanctis, Phillip Fitz Roger, Robt de Pleyſtowe, Erkenbald de Pillond, Henry de Siccuell, & Richard Fitz Bernard. Ranulph de Poher holdeth of Willm Brewes 3 knightes fees; and Will^im Poher, & Willm de Chatenor, hold of the ſaid Ranulph. Willm Fitz John holdeth 3 fees of Willm Brewes; Walter Fitz Raph holdeth 3 fees of Willm Brewes; William de Ruabga holdeth 1 fee of Erkenbald Flemynge, & hee of Willm Brewes. All theſe were enfeoffed aunciently. The ſum of them is 28 knightes. In the 1 yeere of kinge John, Henry Tracy payd Eſcuage for fiftie knightes fees & half, & Willm Brewes for fiftie-two; Oliver Tracy was acquiete by ye kinge's write. M. 1. Regis Johis, Wills de Brewes petit verſus Olivm Tracy, ut teneat finem ſua de medietate baronie de Bernſtable. B. 132. Anno ſexto Regis Rici, Willus Tracy ſolvit 25 li. Hug de Corc, & Olivs Tracy q^tetus eſt p bre Dm^i Rege. P. Anno 3 Regis Johis M. 11. king Johan granteth the barony of Barnſtaple unto Henry de Tracy. The laſte Henry Tracy, wch died about the latter ende of ye raigne of kinge H. 3, maried Matild, daught^r of Reginald de Brewſe, unto whom Loretta her aunt, wief (of) Robert Fitz Pernell, erle of Leceſt^r, daught^r of Willm, & ſiſter of Reginald

* Sir W. Pole's Collections, p. 6 and 7.

† Sir W. Pole's Collections, p. 11, 12.

nald Brewes, gave Taviſtoke, wch was the dwellinge howſe of the ſaid Lo. Henry Tracy. For you muſt underſtand, y^t Willm Brewes had given form'ly in mariage unto the ſaid erle of Leceſt^r 3 knightes fees of the honor of Barnſtaple with the ſaid Loretta his daughter. Henry Lord Tracy left iſſue by the ſaid Matild on only daughter called Matild, firſt maried unto ye Lord Nicolas Martyn, Lo. of Dertington, & ſecondly, unto Sir Jeffrey Camvill, & had iſſue by bothe.*"—"DERTINTON.—It ſeemeth by ye black booke, or Domeſday, made anno dni 1086, y^t Willm de Faloiſia held Dertinton. But very ſhortly after Robert, ſonne of Martini de Turoni^bus, Lord of Ceamoys, in Wales, enjoyed this honor, wth ye other lands, wch Willm de Faleſia formerly held in this county. Their ſucceeded 2 by the name of Robert Fitz Martyn; the laſt maried ye daughter & heire of Willm Fitz Walter, & had iſſue Willm, wth had iſſue Nicolas, wch maried on of the five daughters of Mathew Baron of Toriton, & had iſſue Nicolas, w^ch [maried] Matild, thonly daughter of ye Lo. Henry Tracy, Baron of Barnſtaple, wch had iſſue Willm Lo. Martyn."†—"BIRY.—This barony, wth div's other lands, did Raph de Pomeray hold in the Conq. tyme, as appeareth by the booke called Domeſday, made in the 20 yeere, in ye Conq. raigne 1086. It cotynewed in y^t name and family, until of late yeeres, as you may perceave by the genealogy ſubſequent, the like whereof I never ſawe, for y^t in their deedes and charters, the name of their matches are ſett downe in many of them. Raph de la Pomeray, or de Pomerio, had iſſue Joell, which had iſſue Henry by the ſiſter of Reginald erle of Cornwall. Hoveden writeth y^t Jellanus de le Pomeray, the king's brother, rather choſe to be baniſhed the land, then to come unto tryall for fortifying the Mount of St. Michael, in Cornw. againſt kinge Richard 1. Holinſhed writeth y^t Henry de la Pomeray tooke St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall; & heeringe of kinge Richard's retorne out of the holy land, died with thought. Holinſhed writeth, that kinge Henry 2. in the 23 yeere of his raigne, gave unto Phillip de Brewes the kingdome of Lymerick, wch Herbert & Willm, brethren unto Reginald erle of Cornwall, and John de la Pomeray their nephew, had refuſed. I leave theſe, & will ſett downe as the deedes in my owne cuſtody, & others y^t I have ſeene & redd, do teſtifie. But before I enter into ye diſcent, I will ſett downe the certificat made into thexchecq^r in kinge Henry 2. tyme by Henry de la Pomeray, of thoſe y^t held of this honor of Byry. Hee is charged with 32 fees held of ye kinge. Willm Fitzwater holdeth 3 fees; Roger de Champeaux holdeth 1 fee; Roger Fitz Atard holdeth 2 fees; Joſcelin de Hiliun holdeth 1 fee; Thomas de Eſtred holdeth 1 fee; Hugh Pictavenſis holdeth 2 fees; Auſgodus Fitz Godwin holdeth 1 fee; Hamlyn de Boſleia holdeth on fee; William Pictavenſis, or Peytvyn, 4 fees; Girard filius Eliæ holdeth 3 fees & half; Robert Fitz Nicolas holdeth 2 fees; Joſceline de tribus Minetis holdeth 2 fees; Henlega cū ptin' 1 fee; Richard, ſonne of Payn Boterford, 2 fees; Ernold of St. Criſtofer holdith 1 fee; Nicolas de Muchiwys holdeth half a fee. Theſe that followe were enfeoffd in ye tyme of Jolian de la Pomeray: Raph de Hambery holdeth half a fee; Henry de Otri held 3 p^t of a fee; Hernedewth 8 p^t of a fee; Robert Fitz Nicolas holdeth half a fee; Wakeneſba 3 part of a fee; Henry Blund 8 p^t of a fee by Henry Pomeray. The deedes I will ſett downe only expreſſing the names, unles I ſhoud oppres my booke with tedioufneſs, aymynge eſpecially unto ye matches & wiefs of y^t family of Pomeray. Henric' de la Pomeray filius Henrici et Mahant de Vitrei. Henric' de la Pomeray filius Henrici et Aliciæ de Vere, 15 of kinge John. Onibz, etc. Henricus de la Pomeray, filius Henrici de la Pomeria et Margerie de Vernun, ſal. Nov' me inſpexiſſe cartam Joſcelini de la Pomeria cofecta Deo et bte Marie de Forda, etc. de tra de Tale in hec verba, Onibz, etc. Joſcelin' de la Pomeria ſal'. Nov', etc. me p, ſalute Anime mee et dni mei Regis et Animaru' patris et matris mee, et dni Henrici de la Pomeria fratris mei, etc. ded, etc. eccle Ste Marie de Forda, etc. tot^m villam de Tale, etc. adeo libe ſicut ide' dus & frater meus mihi dedit. Sciant, etc. Ego Henric' de la Pomeria, filius Henrici de la Pomeria et Alicie de Vere, ,p ſalute, &c, quiet. clami Deo et beate Marie de Forda, etc. totu ſviciu' ſeculare q^d de terr de Tale facere ſolebant. Scill unu' Paru calcar' deaurator, etc. Hiis teſt. dnis Johanne de Courtenay, Oliv'o Dinham, Henr. de Chambnon, Maugero Sancto Albino, Johe Wiger, Alexandro de Okeſton, Warino de la Stane, militibz, Hugone de Courtenay, et aliis."‡—"TORINTON.—Domeſday ſetteth downe. y^t Ghida, ye mother of Herald ye Erle, held Toryton. Robert de Thoritona held this honor in kinge Henry 1. tyme, whom ſucceeded Willm his ſonne, & him John his ſonne, & Willm the ſonne of John, & Mathew de Toriton, ye laſt whoſe barony & enheritance was divided amongſt his five daughters, maried unto Merton, Waleis, Tracy, Sully, & Umfravill."§—"HURBERTON.—This barony

* Sir W. Pole's Collect. pp. 13, 14, 15. † Sir W. Pole's Collect. p. 16, 17. ‡ Sir W. Pole's Collect.p. 17, 18. § Sir W. Pole, p. 20.

barony belonged unto the family of Valletort, of wch Reginald de Vallétorta is the firſt y^t^ I finde whoſe ſonne Roger maried Joane, on of the daughters of Reginald erle of Cornwall, & had iſſue Reginald, & Joel Valletort, Lord of North Tawton. Sr Reginald de Valletorta, Lord of Hurberton, had iſſue Raph, Roger, & Reginald. Jone, wief of Henry de la Pomeray, & Beatrix, wief of Peter Corbet, were found the coſens & next heires of Roger Valletort, and Hawis, wief of Reginald Valletort, wch died about ye 33 yeere of kinge Edw. 1."*—"BAUNTON.—Walter de Doway had this barony, wth other lands in this county, anno 1086, 20 Conq. Hee had iſſue Robert, called de Baunton, of his dwellinge, whoſe daughter Julian brought it unto Willm Paganell her huſband, & had by him iſſue Fulk. Fulco Paganell, or Pannell, maried Ade, eldeſt ſiſter & heire of Gilbert de Abrincis, which was drowned in y^e^ ſea (as Robert Montenſis hath), in ye yeere 1172. Hee had iſſue by her Willm and Criſtian, wief of Milo Cogan, on of the firſt conquerors of Ireland. Willm Pannell, Lord of Baunton, by Matild his wief, had iſſue Willm, Miliſent, Alis, & Agnes, which all died w^th^out iſſue. John Cogan, ſonne of Willm the ſonne of Milo Cogan & Chriſtian, daughter of Fulk Pannell, as next coſen & heire, enjoyed this honor of Baunton, & had iſſue Sr John Cogan. Hee died in ye ninth yeere of kinge Edward 1."†—"BRANEIS.—This honor (belongeth) unto the dukedom of Cornwall. Reginaldbaſe, ſonne of kinge Henry ye Firſt, begotten on Amaſa, daughter of Robert Corbet, Lo. of Alenceſt^r^, & wief of Henry Fitz Herbert, the kinge's chamberlayne, was erle of Cornwall, & Lord of Braneys. Hee had iſſue five daughters, Hawis, wief of Richard de Redvers, erle of Devon, Matild, wief of Robert erle of Mellent & Worceſter, Urſula, wief of Walter Dunſtanvill, Lo. of Caſtlecomb, in Wiltſhire, Sara, wief of Guyomar Vicot Lymoges, in Little Britayne, & Jone, wief of Roger de Valletort. Some have queſtion'd whather Jone Valletort were on of ye daughters of Reginald erle of Cornwall. But the change of tharmes of Valletort, the ſeale of the ſaid Jone, & of Beatrix Bradney, daughter of Hugh Valletort, deſcended from Joell, on of the ſonnes, doe manifeſt it. The ſeale hath in it 3 eſcocheons ſtanding [in] triangle. 1. 3 ſwans; 2. 3 bends, wth a border bezanted; & 3. a lyon w^th^in the border bezanted; & is in myne owne cuſtody. This Reginald had 2 ſonnes, Henry, called filius Comitis, and Reginald filius Comitis. Montenſis Holinſhed, & others, write, y^t^ after the death of Reginald erle of Cornwall, kinge Henry 2. aſſumed all his honors & poſſeſſions unto thuſe of John his youngeſt ſonne, & gave ſmall porcions amongſt his daughters. Yeat nevertheleſs, it is very apparant that Henry filius Comitis held this honor, and moſt of the reſt of the land, and challenged therledome, but never obtayned it, & was at the laſt alſoe bereved of other the honors and lands by kinge Henry 3. but hee died w^th^out iſſue, in his old age. Kinge John had therledome of Cornwall, caſtell of Exon, & honor of Braneis, & after hym Richard his young' ſonne, whoſe ſonnes all dyinge iſſueleſs, the honors reverted unto the crowne, & all the honors thereunto belonginge."‡—"WINKLEY.—The honor of Gloceſter ſpred itſelf into many ſhires of England; but I take it that Winkley was the principall place w^th^in this county. I will therefore expreſſe the names of the tents, & what they held w^th^in this ſhire, as they (are) ſett downe in the redd book in thexchecquer. Richard Grenvill holdeth half a fee in Bideford; Henry de Humfravill 5 fees; Mathew Fitzherbert holdith 1 fee; the wief of Willm Kames holdeth 1 fee; Rohais de Campo Ernulphi holdeth 1 fee; Thomas de London holdeth 3 fees, with the heire of Roger de Reyly; Raph de Boſco holdeth half a fee; Gilbert Finemore held half a fee; Fulk Fitzwarin holdeth 1 fee; Richard de Burton holdeth half a fee; Walter Clavell, heere and elſwhere, 10 fees; Willm de Lovayn (I thinke it ſhould be Lomen) holdeth, heere and other places, 9 fees; William de Torinton holdeth 7 fees. The honor of Gloceſter, in ye counties of Devon and Cornwall, anno 12 king John. Richard de Grenvill holdeth 3 fees and half; Jordan Chambernon holdeth 16 fees; Henry Chambernon holdeth 1 fee; Fulk Fitzwarin holdeth 1 fee; Raph Boys holdeth half a fee; Henry de la Pomeray holdeth half a fee; Gilbert de Finemer holdeth 1 fee and half; Walter Clavill holdeth 10 fees; John de Toreton holdeth 10 fees; the heires of Henry Humfravil hold 5 fees; Willm Kaignes holdeth half a fee; Conſtantius Courtenay holdeth 1 fee; Roger de Reigny holdeth 3 fees; Richard de Berton holdeth half a knighte's fee, wch ſometyme

* Sir W. Pole, p. 21.

† Sir W. Pole's Collections, p. 22.—BAMPTON.—Walter de Doway had a caſtle here, whoſe fair eſtate by Julian, the daughter and heir of Robert his ſon, deſcended to William Paynell, alias Paganell, the brother of Fulke Paynel of Dudly in Staffordſhire, a noble Norman, who perſuaded king Henry III, it was eaſy to reduce Normandy to his obedience; but Hubert de Borge diverted him from the enterprize. This William Paynell wrote himſelf baron of Bampton, in king Richard Iſt's time. At length, the inheritance of Paynell came to the Cogans, who had here a very ſtately houſe, and kept great entertainment when they lived here; but having greater poſſeſſions in Ireland, for the moſt part, dwelt there.—*Riſdon.*

‡ Sir W. Pole, p. 24.

ſometyme belonged unto Michael de Pornun. Now I will ſett downe y^t diſcent of the owners of this honor. Mr Milles, in his booke, writeth, that Robert Fitz Hamon was Lord of Gloceſt in England, & of Torney in Normandy; & by Mabil his daughter, & wief of Robert Baſe, ſonne unto kinge Henry 1, created by his father erle of Gloceſt^r (although others ſay by kinge Stephan) theſe large honors came. This Robert (as Raph Brooke, York [Herald] Kinge of Armes, writeth) was begotten on Neſta, daughter of Rees Prince of South Wales, wief of Walter Fitzgerald. I finde by div's charters of grant made unto thabbey of Oſeney, neere Oxford, y^t Robert, the kinge's ſonne, gave ten pound land in Wantnige, wth the conſent of Henry de Oilly his brother, unto St Mary of Oſeney. And Henry de Oilly, wth the conſent of Robert, the kinge's ſonne, for the health of the ſovle of kinge Henry, & for the ſoule of Robert de Oilly his father, granted unto ye church of St Mary of Oſeney ten pound land, in his manor of Hocca Nortuna. But I wil not affirme y^t this is y^t Robert y^t was erle, for y^t kinge Henry 1 had a baſe ſonne called Robert, wch maried Matild de Abrinco, & by her had the barony of Okh'mton in this county. Robert erle of Gloceſt^r had iſſue by Mabill Fitz Hamon Will'm y^t ſucceeded hym, Roger Biſhop of Wincheſter, Richard Biſhop of Baieux, and Hamon, ſlayne at Thoulouze anno 1160. Will'm, ſonne of Robert, ſucceeded his father in therldome of Gloceſt^r, & the reſt of his honors, & maried Hawis, daught^r of Robert Boſſu, erle of Leiceſter, & had iſſue Robert, wch maried Hadewiſia de Redvers, & died w^thout iſſue in the lief tyme of his father. Hee had alſoe three daughters, Mabell, wief of Almerick Mountford, erle of Evreux; Amicia, wief of Richard erle of Clare; & Iſabell, firſt maried unto kinge John, ſecondly, unto Jeffrey Maundevill, erle of Eſſex, & thirdly, unto Hubert de Burgh, erl of Kent, but died iſſueleſs. Holingſhed writeth, (folio 440,) y^t, anno dni 1175, Richard erle of Gloceſt^r died, & y^t Phillip his ſonne ſucceeded in therldome. And Robert Montenſis writeth the ſame, which cannot be trew. Kinge John, by his wief Iſabel, held therldome & honor of Gloceſt^r untill his divorſe from her, & after Almerick de Mountfort, ſonne of Mabil, theldeſt daughter of Will'm erle of Gloceſt^r, & after his death Gilbert de Clare, ſonne of Amiſia, the 2 daught^r of y^e ſaid Will'm.*"

Among thoſe, who held lands immediately from the crown, or who were perſons of family and conſequence, I cannot but curſorily mention the names of *Baſtard*, †*Cruwys*, ‡*Courtenay*, §*Pole*, ‖*Fulford*, as they ariſe, without an effort, to memory.¶

Whilſt conſiderable alterations were produced in the ranks and orders of men in ſociety; there were many important changes, alſo, in the tenures by which they held their lands, and the ſervices and preſtations to which they were ſubjected. In the year 1163, commiſſioners appointed by king Henry the ſecond, took an inquiſition of all the *knight's fees* that were in England at the death of Henry the firſt, and at this time; together with the various ſervices and preſtations due from each to the crown, to ſerve as a rule for exacting theſe *ſervices* and *preſtations*.§*

* Sir W. Pole, pp. 25, 26.

† Though this family have been ſeated in Cruwys-morchard pariſh for ſome centuries paſt, the exact time of their coming into that pariſh cannot be aſcertained. There are original deeds ſtill preſerved entire in the family ſo early as the reign of king John, and in a regular ſucceſſion from that time to the preſent. The name ſeems to be neither Saxon nor Norman, but rather an antient Britiſh name. No ſuch name appears in William of Worceſter's liſt of thoſe who came into England with William the Norman conqueror; and if any regard may be paid to a proverbial tradition, the Cruwys's were a family of note before the conqueſt: The writers concerning Devonſhire families quote this jingling old ſaying, viz.—"Crocker, Cruwys, and Coppleſtone, when the conqueror came were found at home." This as commonly underſtood, ſuppoſes them Saxons, and that the duke of Normandy was the conqueror here meant. But had they been Britiſh names, we might as well refer the proverbial ſaying to Cerdic the Saxon conqueror of the Eaſtern Danmonii, whom he and his ſucceſſors in the Weſt Saxon kingdom, ſubjected to it; and this would carry up the antiquity of the family of Cruwys as high as the 7th century; but being ranked with Saxon contemporaries by this tradition, no evidence can be thence derived of any ſuch remote antiquity.

‡ See Gibbon, Octavo edit. vol. 6th, pp. 216, 217.—Caution, however, ſhould be uſed, in adopting Mr. Gibbon's account of the Courtenays. Wherever Gibbon differs from Cleaveland, he is to be doubted; particularly, where he attacks with his uſual ſcepticiſm, the antiquity of this family. Gibbon is far from allowing Cleaveland his due merit as a genealogiſt.—See *Chapple's* Parochial. in *Powderham*; pp. 105, 106, 107, 108, 112.—*Palkian MSS.*

§ For an account of the *Pole* family, ſee Prince's Worthies, pp. 504, 505, 506.

‖ Ann. 1190.—Sir Balwin de Fulford, knight, accompanied Richard the firſt to the holy war, and was a knight of the ſepulchre.—*Leland.*—1216.—Sir W. de Fulford, his ſon, was likewiſe in the holy war, and a knight of the ſepulchre.—Sir Charles Baldwin, whoſe death is the ſubject of one of Rowley's poems, was meant for Sir Baldwin de Fulford, in the opinion of the commentators.

¶ See Appendix, C. III. S. II.

§* The revenues ariſing by *aids*, *ſcutages*, and *talliages*, was very conſiderable. The *aid* payable out of baronies and military fees was an honourable kind of ſervice, rendered by a free vaſſal to his lord. In England, there were in ancient times three ſorts of aid due to the crown from the immediate tenant of the crown. Aid to make his eldeſt ſon a knight, to marry his eldeſt daughter, and to ranſom his perſon when taken in war. Theſe three ſorts of aid were likewiſe due to inferior lords from their immediate tenants. In theſe days, aid was to be rendered by perſons who held of the king immediately either by barony, or by knight's ſervice, or by ſergeantre with knight's ſervice annexed to it; or by perſons who held of the king immediately, either by rent, ſervice, ſoccage, or ſome other ſervice which was not military or belonging to the ſhield. In the reign of Henry 2d, an aid was levied by that king for the marriage of his daughter Maud to the duke of Saxony. This aid was one mark per fee. In Cornwall and Devonſhire, earl Reginald amongſt others, was charged with two hundred and fifteen

If we look to the government of counties, we ſhall obſerve that they were now ſubjected to viſcounts; and that the vice-countile juriſdiction was, for a conſiderable time, hereditary. In Devonſhire, Baldwin de Brioniis, was conſtituted by William the Conqueror, hereditary viſcount or ſheriff; and Richard his ſon

fifteen marks, four ſhillings, and fivepence, for his knight's fees in thoſe two counties.—*Madox.*—The towns, manors, or lands, which he held in demeſne, rendered aid to the king. In Devonſhire the demeſnes and towns paid to Henry the 2d, the aid pour fille marier, in the following manner.—The men of Axminſter 16l. 6s. and 8d.—to wit, Roger, ſon of Etard, one mark; Aldred de Duna half a mark, with others; the commune of the town two marks. The men of Bramton, 14l. 6s. and 8d. The men of Seftberry C. and xiii^{s}. and iiii^{d}. After the ſame manner, it was paid by the men of Hirtiland.—The men of Nutewell Olivevi de Dinan, the men of Lifton, the men of Touverton, the men of Lidford - - - - *Madox.*—In the 5th year of king Stephen, an aid was paid to the crown by the burghs or towns. The ſheriff of Devonſhire collected the aid of the city of Exeter. In the 23d year of Henry the 2d, the ſheriff of Devonſhire paid in the aid raiſed out of the burghs and towns in his county—for Exeter C marks, for Coliton xx^{s}, for Nicholas Rudge two marks, for Richard de Geddeley half a mark, for Liſton xx^{s}, for Lidford iiii*l.* for Scheaftbere xx^{s}, and other ſums for other towns. Theſe ſums were aſſeſſed upon the burghs and towns by Ralf Fitz-Stephen, Turſtin Fitz-Simon, and William Ruffus, Juſticiers Itinerant.—*Madox.*—About the 24th year of Henry the 2d, an aid was paid to the crown out of the lands of earl Richard, in Devonſhire. It was aſſeſſed by the king's juſticiers, upon earl Richard's demeſnes in this county, and anſwered by the towns of Plumton, Plumland, Tuiverton, Hameton, Culinton, Exeminſtre, Topeſham.—*Madox.*—The inferior lord of Seigneury had of his tenants, as I have ſaid, the aid to make his eldeſt ſon a knight, to marry his eldeſt daughter once, and to ranſom his perſon. And he had, occaſionally, ſome other aids, to enable him to pay the fine for his relief or ſeſin of his inheritance or other fine made with the king; and aid to enable him to pay his debts. Iſabell de Bolebec fined in CCC marks, and iii palfreys, that ſhe might not be diſtrained to marry; and that, if ſhe would marry, it ſhould be with the king's aſſent; and that ſhe might have a reaſonable aid of all her knights and free tenants, to enable her to pay this fine.—(K. John.)—*Eſcuage or Scutage* was a duty or ſervice ariſing out of baronies or knight's fees. It denoted ſervitium ſcuti, the ſervice of the ſhield. This ſervice of ſcutage was performed two ways,—either perſonally in the king's army, or elſe by pecuniary commutation. In the 20th year of Henry the 2d, the knight's fees of Baldwin de Redvers are charged de beneſſe at C l to the eſcuage of Ireland.—*Madox.*—In the 33d of Henry the 2d, the ſheriff of Devonſhire levied for the king's uſe Cs eſcuage for the five knight's fees of the ſeigneury of Dertinton, which was ſeized into the king's hands, becauſe Alice de Nonant, who was of the king's donation, married without his licence. The ſame ſheriff was alſo charged with 20s. eſcuage for the lands (parcell of the ſame honor or ſeigneury) which the ſaid Alice held in dower.—*Madox.*—Earl Reginald was charged with two hundred and fifteen pounds and odd, for the ſcutage of his knights of Cornwall and Devonſhire; but was acquitted of it, becauſe his honor or barony was then in the king's hands. (Henry 2d.) Some knight's fees were remarkably ſmall. Such, for inſtance, were the fees of the honor of Moreton, which were commonly called the *parva feoda Moritoniæ*, and paid leſs for eſcuage than the generality of other fees. The knight's of earl Reginald in Cornwall and Devon were charged according to the proportion of eſcuage which was demandable from the fees of Moreton. And the fees of Gilbert de Aquila in Suſſex, were likewiſe charged as ſmall fees of Moreton. The difference between the eſcuage of the fees of Moreton and that of other fees, was about one third part; or three fees of Moreton made about two other fees. Thus Richard Fitz-William certified to Henry the ſecond, that he had ten knight's fees of the fees of Moreton, of which three amount to two other fees. And William Fitz-John certified, that he held of the king in capite of the new feoffment of the honor of Moreton ſeven knights—three knights of which ſort did the ſervice of two other knights. William de Cahaignes held nine knight's fees in the counties of Dorſet and Somerſet, which were of the ſmall fees of Moretoigne. And, therefore, to the ſcutage of Galway, which was ſet at xx, per fee, he was charged for them no more than xii^{s} vi^{d} per fee. Gilbert de Aquila paid to the ſame ſcutage of Galway xii^{s} vi^{d} per fee, for certain fees of Moreton, which he held in the county of Suſſex. In the reign of Edward 2, when forty ſhillings were taken for every great fee, for ſcutage, and for aid ad primogenitam filiam maritandam, the ſmall fees of Moreton uſed to pay but xxv^{s} per fee, as the tenants of thoſe fees alledged. And, therefore, when they have been charged above that rate, they have obtained writs of diſcharge pro tanto. The like writs iſſued for John de Carminou and William Whita, for William de Botreaux and his tenants in Cornwall, and for W. Biſhop of Exeter, and his tenants in Cornwall, in the reign of Edward 2. If the barons and knights holding in capite, did not go in perſon with the king in his army, they ſometimes ſent knights in the ſtead, to do the ſervice belonging to their reſpective fees; and ſometimes they made fine with the king, ne transfretent, or pro remanendo ab exercitu, or quia non abierunt cum rege. Hawiſe de Courtenay who held 18 knight's fees of the king in capite, fined in forty marks and a palfrey, for the voyage.—(K. John.)—William, biſhop of Exeter, gave twenty marks, to be quit of ſending knights. (Henry 3.) Henry de Witefield gave iiii marks, that he might not go into the army, though he held in demeſne the fourth part of a knight's fee. (K. John.) Under the head of the revenues ariſing by *Tallage*, Madox has introduced *Danegeld*. 'Tis well known, that Danegeld was ſet on foot in the Anglo-Saxon times. It continued, however, for many years after the Norman conqueſt. Hugh de Ralea, ſheriff of Devonſhire, accounted for four pounds four ſhillings, the Danegeld of earl Reginald, in the 9th year of Henry the 2d. Thoſe manors or lands were properly talliable to the king, which the king had in his own hands. In the 19th of Henry the 2d, an aſſize or tallage was made upon the king's demeſnes in Devonſhire, by Guy the Dean, Richard de Wilton, Hugh de Bockland, and William Ruffus. It was paid by the city of Exeter, the towns of Axeminſtre and Witeford, that part of Colinton which belonged to the king, Lidford, and nine other towns. In the 2d year of Henry the 3d, the citizens of Exeter yielded CC marks for tallage. But the king gave it them towards THE WALLING OF THEIR TOWN. In the moſt ancient times, the tallages were uſually impoſed and ſet by the king's juſticiers in their reſpective iters; afterwards, by commiſſioners appointed by the king for that purpoſe. In the 24th year of Henry the 2d, a tallage was ſet by Ralph Fitz-Stephen and Turſtin Fitz-Simon, juſticiers itinerant, in this county. In the 9th year of Henry the 3d, the manors of the biſhoprick of Exeter, being in the king's hands, were charged with tallage, and the knight's fees with ſcutage.—*Fines* made another part of the crown revenue. Many towns and perſons at various times, in the reigns of Richard 1ſt and John, fined in various ſums for grants and confirmations of divers ſorts of liberties, franchiſes, and exemptions. Thus the burgeſſes of Exeter r c de C. et X marcis, pro cartis ſuis confirmandis, et de v marcis vel i palefrido de v marcis, pro carta ſua triplicanda.—16 John.—And the men of Devonſhire r c de quinque mille marcis, pro *deafforeſtanda* Devonia ſecundum tenorem cartæ regis quam inde habent, et ut quieti ſint de omnibus placitis Foreſtæ nondum finitis: et ſi Epiſcopus Exonienſis, comes Devoniæ, vel aliquis alius, voluerint eſſe participes de prædicto fine v. mille marcarum, hoc quod pertinet ad tenuras eorum debet computari prædictis hominibus in prædicto fine; et ipſi non habeant libertatem aliorum: de quibus debent reddere M. marcas per annum. 7 John. And Henry de la Pomeria for the men of Exeter, debet marcas, ne homines de Lideford, habeant meliorem libertatem quam homines Exoniæ. 18 John. The men of Braunton reddant compotum de xl. ut Robertus de Sechevill, eos non diſtringat ad faciendum ei alias conſuetudines quam regi facere conſueverunt, dum fuerunt in manu ſua. 13 John. The men of Devonſhire gave xxiiii^{l} x^{s}, that they might have a ſheriff amongſt themſelves. Henry 3d. William de Champell gave ii marks, that Oliver de Traci might be ſummoned to appear at London, to ſhew cauſe why he ſold the cattle of William, which he had diſtrained for certain ſervice demanded of William, but not acknowledged by him. 6 John.—*Madox.*—By the fines which were thus paid on account of proceedings at law, a conſiderable revenue accrued to the crown. The burgeſſes of Plymton fined, to have an inqueſt to find whether they were in poſſeſſion, in the time of William earl of Devon, of certain liberties granted to them by that earl's charter, or not. Henry 3d. Will. de Vernona fined in iiii^{l} x^{s}, to have ſeiſin of the land which was Hugh de Saucey's, who was hanged by the judgement of the king's court. Henry 3.—*Madox.*—Of fines for *expedition*, or *ſpeeding their right*, there are many inſtances. Thus Ralf de Ferrers fined ten marks *pro feſtinando judicio ſuo de Ricardo Fabro, qui eum et homines ſuos, appellavit de cervo quem eos capere vidit, & poſtea ſe inde retraxit. Henry 2d.* Sometimes the parties litigant proffered the crown a certain portion payable out of the debts which they recovered. Editha King gave a fourth part of her debt for diſtraining her debtors to pay it. Henry 3d. Many fines were made for licences of divers kinds. Fines, for inſtance, were often made by tenants in capite, for *licence to marry*, or that they might not be compelled to marry. Thus Cecilia, the wife of Hugh Peverell, of this county, gave xii^{l} x^{s}, that ſhe might marry whom ſhe pleaſed. Henry 3d.—*Madox.*—Fines

ſon ſucceeded him in this office. Richard died without iſſue: but *Adeliza* his ſiſter, and daughter of *Baldwin*, holding the ſame place, entitled herſelf *Vice-Comitiſſa Devonienſis*. After the death of *Adeliza*, Henry the ſecond appointed ſheriffs much in the ſame manner as they are at preſent appointed; though we often ſee the ſame perſon poſſeſſing the *ſheriffalty* ſeven ſucceſſive years or more.† It appears, by the rolls, that under Henry the firſt, Richard Baſſet and Aubrey de Vere were joint ſheriffs of eleven counties. In the reign of the firſt Richard, Richard Revell, ſheriff of Devon, was a man of great property in this county. He was appointed ſheriff of Devon, the 8th year of Richard the firſt, and continued in office to the end of this king's reign.‡ Of the juſtices itinerant and the juſtices of aſſize, who ſat, and made their circuit

were ſometimes made for the *king's protection and aid*. Thus John de Lidford debet iii tonella vini, pro habendis literis regis patentibus, ut teneat omnia tenementa et vadia et res ſuas bone et in pace et integre; et quod non ponatur in placitum niſi corum rege. (K. John.) Men fined to have ſeiſin or reſtitution of their lands or charters; and that they might not be diſſeized. Thus Will. Turpin gave xl marks, to have ſeiſin of his lands, mortgages, and purchaſes, whereof he was diſſeiſed at the will of king Richard. (K. John.) Many fines were made for acquittals in a variety of caſes. Roger de Mol. fined in a hundred marks of ſilver principal money, &c. that he and his brothers, and their men, might be quit of a homicide which they had committed. (Stephen.) Baldwin, ſon of William, fined in xx^{s}, for reſpiting his man Edw. touching a homicide. (Stephen.) The county of Devon gave a hundred marks by way of donum, that they might be favourably dealt with. (Richard the Iſt.) The revenue ariſing by *amerciaments* was very like that which aroſe by fines. In the reign of Henry the 2d, amercements for the foreſt were ſet upon Henry de Nonant, and others in Devonſhire.—*Madox*.—The hundred of Stanbery were amerced in the time of Henry the 2d, for denying before the juſticiers itinerant what they had acknowledged in the county-court. *Madox*. In the time of Henry the 2d, Edwi de Eſſereſton was amerced for recreancy; as was Bernard de Banteſcnappe in the time of Richard the Iſt. The hundred of Sheftbera and Blachetoriton, and Framiton, were amerced for a falſe judgment. Henry 2d. Gilbert Long was amerced for not levelling or taking away a ſluice or pond, according to the juſticier's command. Henry 2d.—*Madox*.—The burgeſſes of Totenais were amerced five marks, for their gild ſet up without warrant: and Ralph Dives of Lidford, Colbern and Eggulf, for the like. Henry 2d. Hervy de Helyon was amerced for tumultuouſly ſeizing a champion's ſhield.—*Madox*.—Henry 2d. The men of Devonſhire were amerced *three hundred marcs and one palfrey* for not ſuffering Hugh de Neville to make a reguard in Devonſhire, nor a perambulation between the king's foreſt and the men of the county. (K. John.)—*Madox*.—Among his caſual revenues, the king had in ſome caſes the lands of perſons condemned for a year and a day after their condemnation, which was uſually called the year day and waſt. In this county, Geoffrey de la Pomray fined in 20 marks to have the king's year in the land of William de Strete and his corn and chatels. 13th Henry 3d. This was among the king's caſual revenues. The ſeveral counties of England were conſtantly let out upon a yearly farm or rent concerted between the crown and the farmer, and elſe were committed to cuſtody.—The farmer or committee reſpectively rendering to the crown, at the end of his year or term, an account of his Bailywick, either as farmour or as cuſtos. And ſuch perſon was uſually ſtyled ſheriff. Thus in the reign of Stephen, Geoffrey de Furnell was ſheriff or farmour of Devonſhire and Cornwall. In the time of Henry the firſt, the fee farm rents of Exeter (as it appears by its charters) were granted to Maud the king's conſort: and, in king John's time, Iſabell his conſort held Exeter in dower, with a fair belonging to it.—As to the *manner* of paying out or iſſuing the king's money, it was uſual for the king, his chief juſticier, other great officers of his court, or the treaſurer or barons of the exchecquer, to order his ſheriff or farmours, to make proviſions and payments various ways, out of the king's money reſting in their hands. Thus in the 23d year of Henry the 2d, William Rufus, ſheriff of Devonſhire, diſburſed in ſettled alms and liveries, &c. xxiii*l.* and upwards. In the time of Henry the 2d, alſo, the ſheriff of Devon is allowed for what he had laid out upon one of the king's ſhips—that is in the livery of the ſhip's crew. And we find from the roll, that the ſheriff of this county paid for materials to cover the houſes of Henry the 2d at Wincheſter, and for conveying theſe materials by ſea to Hamton. In the moſt ancient times next after the Norman conqueſt, payments at the exchequer were made ad ſcalam and ad penſam, and in blank ſilver, and in money by tale. The payment ad ſcalam was payment by weight, and ſo was the payment ad penſam. But as money paid in by the king's farmers might happen to be deficient in fineneſs as well as weight, it was found neceſſary to uſe a method of trial in payments by combuſtion or melting down part of the money paid in, and reducing it to plate of due fineneſs. The payment by combuſtion was two fold, real and nominal—real, when a ſample of the farm paid was put into the furnace and melted,—nominal; when a twentieth part was paid and accepted in lieu of actual combuſtion. When the farm paid in was melted down, or the ſupplement made by adding one ſhilling to each twenty ſhillings, the farm was ſaid to be dealbated or blancked. If a farm of a c*l*. for inſtance, was paid into the exchequer, after the combuſtion, it was ſaid to be c*l*. blank. The payment made by tale needs no explanation; it being according to modern uſage. In the caſe of the priory of the Trinity of London it appears, that xxv^{l} *ad ſcalam* was the ſame with xxv^{l} xii^{s} vi^{d} *numero*, or by *tale*; and was ſo accounted for many years together, namely, from the reign of king Henry the Iſt, to the end of the reign of king Edward Iſt, the 12^{s} vi^{d} advance upon the payment by tale, being vi^{d} for every pound reſerved *ad ſcalam*. The caſe was this: king Henry Iſt granted and confirmed to the priory of the Holy Trinity in London, for the ſoil of queen Maud his wife, xxv^{l} *ad ſcalam per annum, de reditibus ipſius reginæ in Exonia, quas predicta regina Matilda eis dedit in vita ſua*. This xxv^{l} *ad ſcalam* is expreſsly called xxv^{l} blank, in a writ of king Henry Iſt. In this writ the king reciting that he had confirmed queen Maud's grant to the canons of the Holy Trinity in London, of xxv^{l} blank, the farm (or part of the farm) of the city of Exeter, commands his chief juſticier and barons of his exchequer, to conſtrain the ſheriff of Devonſhire to pay the ſame to the ſaid canons. For this xxv^{l} *blank* there, was paid to the ſaid canons in the 5th year of king Stephan, by tale xxv^{l} xii^{s} and vi^{d}, as appears by the account of Geoffry de Furnellis, ſheriff of Devonſhire. And the like payment of xxv^{l} xii^{s} and vi^{d} by tale, was made to the canons in the reigns of ſeveral ſubſequent kings,—namely, in the 12th year of Henry the 2d; in the 30th year of Henry the 2d; in the 9th year of Richard the Iſt; in the 7th year of king John; in the 14th year of king Henry 3d; in the 38th and 57th years of the ſame king; and in the 33d year of Edward I. (*Madox* p. 277.) Torrington guilded in the conqueror's time, after one rod, one farthing, and ſeven caracates, and paid forty ſhillings *ad penſam*.* *Topſham*, in the conqueror's time, was taxed at one hide, and paid ſix pounds *ad penſam*. In the 30th of Henry the 2d, the ſheriff of Devonſhire paid in at the receipt viii^{s} and ix^{d} in *blank ſilver examined*, made out of ſome pieces of the old money, which became forfeited to the king becauſe Richard de Stokes, an exchangeour uttered it contrary to the aſſize lately made, touching the money. In the 33d year, the ſheriff of Devonſhire paid in xxvi^{d} in *blank ſilver examined*, made out of certain pieces which were found in the earth.—*Madox*, vol. I. p. 280.

† The appointment, indeed, of ſheriff was for a long time extremely irregular. Sometimes ſeveral were made within the ſame year: at other times, the ſame perſon continued in office for ſucceſſive years, and, indeed, for life. And ſometimes the ſheriff had juriſdiction over ſeven or eight counties or more. Many acted by deputies: and theſe, in ſome liſts, are miſtaken for ſheriffs. The laſt year of one reign falls in with the firſt of the ſucceeding: and they, who in ſome liſts are to be found 5 of Stephen, in others are claſſed 1 of Henry 2. Hence the confuſion in the catalogues of *Dodſworth*, *Fuller*, and others.

‡ Yet in Izacke's Memoirs, Henry Furnell is made ſheriff, for the laſt eight years of Richard the firſt.—The ſheriffs of the county of Devon from the conqueſt to Edw. 1.—"William duke of Normandy, after his conqueſt over England, made that famous knight Baldwin de Brioniis, hereditary ſheriff of Devon; who held the ſame, his life, and the like did Richard his ſon; after him Adeliza, the ſiſter of Richard, and daughter of Baldwin, held the ſame place, and ſtiled herſelf Vice-Comitiſſa Devon. After the death of Adeliza, or Alice, king Henry II placed the ſheriffs, which were as hereafter followeth, viz. in his time.—Galfride de Furnel, or Furneaux, 1 year; Richard Redvers,

* Ilfracombe guilded after one hide and one farthing of land.—Totnes did not guild, but when Exeter guilded: and then it guilded forty pence.—See *Madox*, vol. I, p. 764.

circuit in the weſt, I have ſubjoined the names below.* In the time of Henry the firſt, Bicton was made the gaol for the county.†

The *conſtitutional military force* of England, ſoon after the conqueſt, conſiſted of the feudal troops, and the poſſe comitatus.‡

For the regular repreſentation of counties and boroughs in parliament, it can ſcarcely be ſaid to have commenced at this era. Yet Sir William Courtenay, the ſecond ſon of Robert de Courtenay, baron of Okehamton, was one of the four knights of the ſhire for the county of Devon, in the firſt Houſe of Commons that appears upon record—the 42d year of Henry the third.

I ſhall notice the civil conſtitution of a few of the principal towns of Devon. It appears that § in the city of *Exeter*, the king had three hundred and fifty houſes, more or leſs, paying rent in this city; that forty-eight lay in waſte ſince the king came into England; and that the burgeſſes of the city of Exeter had twelve ploughlands without the city, which paid no cuſtom or rent, unleſs to the city itſelf. In caſe of an expedition by land or ſea, Exeter was to ſerve after the rate of five hides of lands, as appears from Domeſday book.‖ To the memory of *Mawd*, who grateful for the good ſervices done her by the city, greatly enlarged its liberties, the people of Exeter kept an anniverſary for ſome hundreds of years. In 1236, king Henry confirmed the charter and liberties of Exeter. The chief magiſtrates of the city of Exeter, that, in the Saxon and Daniſh times, were called portreeves, were provoſts immediately after the

vers, earl of Devon, 2, 3; William de Boterells, 4, 5, 6; Hugh de Ralegh, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13; Robert Fitzbernard, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18; Reginald, earl of Cornwall, 19, 20; William Rufus, 21; Euſtachius Fitz-Stephen, 22; William Rufus, 23; Hugh de Gund, 24, 25; Will. de Bregwere, 26, and ſo continued to the latter end of the reign of k. Henry II.—Sheriffs in the time of k. Richard I.—Will. de Bockland, ſheriff of Devon and Cornwal, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 year; Henry Furnell, or Forneaux, 6, 7; Rich. Rivell, 8, and ſo continued ſheriff of Devon unto the end of the reign of k. Richard I; Allan de Furnell, alias Furneaux, ſheriff of Cornwal at the ſame time.—Sheriffs in the time of k. John.—Will. de Wrocham of Devon, and John de Toriton of Cornwal, 1; Oſbert Fitz-William of Devon, and Hugh Bardolph of Cornwal, 2; Ralph de Mora of Devon, and Richard Flemming of Cornwal, 3, 4; Ralph de Mora, and Will. Brigwere, 5; Will. Brigwere, 6; Will. Brigwere, 7; Will. Brigwere, 8; Will. Lord Brigwere, and Ralph de Mora in his place, 11; Rob. Vepont, and Eudo Beauchampe in his place, 12.—Sheriffs in the time of k. Henry III.—Walter de Bathon, 1, 2 year; Robert de Courtney, 4, 5; Will. de Reteo, 6; Walter de Poheir, 7, 8; Will. Lord Brigwere, and Roger Langford in his place, 9; Will. Ralegh, 10, 11; Roger, Lord Zouch, and Ralphe Clarke in his place, 12, 13; Thom. de Cirenceſter, 14; Roger, Lord Zouch, and Ralphe Clarke in his place, 15; . . . . . 16; Peter de Rivallo, 17; Rob. de Vallibus, 18; Nich. de Mules, 19, 20; Walter de Bathon, 21. and to the 35th of k. Henry III, 35; Ralphe Cornu, 36; Will. Englefield, 37, 38; Ralphe de Willington, 39; Gervas de Horton, and Henry his ſon and heir, 40, 41; Ralphe de Willington, 42; Will. de Cirenceſter. 43; Ralph de Doddeſcombe, 44; John de Mucegros, unto the 50th of k. Henry III: Gervas de Horton, 50; John de Mucegros, 51; Ralph de Eſſe, 52; Will. de Bickle, 53; Will. Prous, 54; John Wiger, 55; Thom. de Pynn, 56."

* " Raph Fitz Stephan, Willm Ruffus, Gilbert Pipard, theſe were appointed juſtices itinerantes in the counties of Wiltſhire, Dorſetſhire, Somerſetſhire, Devonſhire, and Cornwall, by kinge Henry 2, anno . . . .; Hugh de Bardolph, Raph Fitz Stephan, Willm Briwer, Robert Whitefilde, Roger Fitz Everard, the king's juſtices ſittinge at Exon. Henry Braybrooke, Martin Pateſhull, Thomas de Multon, Robert de Lexinton, theſe juſtices ſate in Devon anno 9 of kinge Henry 3. Thomas de Multon, Robert de Lexinton, Raph Muffard, Jordan Oliver, Raph Baioc, theſe juſtices ſate in Devon in ye 11 & 12 yeeres of kinge Henry 3. John Baioc ſate in ye 11 yeere, but not in ye 12. Willm de Eborum, Willm de St Edmond, Robert Bechamp, Jordan Oliver, theſe juſtices itinerantes ſate at Exon. John Abbot of Shirbon, Roger Turkelby, Gilbert Preſton, Robert Bechamp, theſe ſate in Devon in ye 28 yeere of kinge Henry 3. Robert Turkelby, Gilbert Preſton, John Cobham, theſe ſate in Devon in ye 33 yeere of kinge Henry 3. Gilbert Preſton, Roger de Wincefter, Willm de Cobham, theſe ſate in Devon in ye 40 yeere of kinge Henry 3. Dominus Johannes Gray, Dominus Johannes Wivell, juſtices of ye king's at Exon in ye 44 of kinge Henry 3. Gilbert Preſton, Galfride Lewkenor, Walter Helion, John de Okeſton, juſtices ſitting in Devon in ye 45 yeere. Gilbert Preſton, Henry Tracy, Roger Wiceſter, Willm Cobham. Robert Brewes, Richard Midelton, Willm Stanton, the juſtices that ſate in Devon in ye 46 and 47 of kinge Henry 3. Roger Thurkelby, et ſocii ſui, ſate at Exon in ye 48 yeere of kinge Henry 3. Richard Midleton, Roger de Muſſenden, Adam Grenvill, Thomas Trivett, the juſtices that ſate in Devon in the 53 of kinge Henry 3. Gilbert Preſton, Henry Tracy, Roger Wiceſter, Willm Cobham, theſe ſate in Devon in ye 54 yeere of kinge Henry 3. Salomon de Roceſter, Roger Thurkelby, Gilbert Preſton, Mr. Simon de Wanton, John de Cobham, theſe juſtices itinerants ſate at Exon anno dni 1286."—*Sir Will. Pole*, pp. 102, 103, 104.

† Bicton was given by the conqueror to William Porto, one of his ſervants. Henry the Iſt gave it to John, ſurnamed Janitor, from his office; who, by tenure of theſe lands, was to keep the common priſon within the county of Devon.—*Izacke.*—And, in theſe feudal times, all the apparatus of juſtice was to be found, as it were, in miniature, in many private families,—ſuch as Dowrich, Copleſtone, &c. At Dowrich, (in the pariſh of Sandford) to enter the dwelling-houſe, now a farm-houſe, we paſs through *a building called the priſon*, which indeed, has all the appearance of one: and tradition ſays, that it was ſuch: for it is reported that the *Dowrich family* had great power; and that this was actually a place of confinement for ſuch offenders as were amenable to their juriſdiction. At the foot of the hill which we aſcend to the houſe, *is a ſmall brook, with a bridge over it:* and 'tis ſaid, that whatever criminal paſſed that bridge in his way from Dowrich-houſe, was ſure to be hanged; meaning criminals, whoſe offences were not cognizable in this court, and who were removed from thence to the county gaol. By this we are to ſuppoſe, that juſtice was here fairly adminiſtered, and that innocent perſons were in no danger of ſuffering by the exorbitant power which is attributed to this family.

‡ I ſhould here introduce ſome account of the *conſtitution of the Stannaries*: but "*his locus*" in Cornwall.

§ See *Domeſday* and *Brady on Boroughs*, p. 5.

‖ "William the Conqueror in the ſecond year of his reign *annoque domini* 1067 freely beſtowed St. Stephen's church within this city on this cathedral, and made the biſhop patron thereof. And in his general ſurvey we read thus of this city;—*In civitate Exonia habet rex, CCC. domus XV. minas reddentes conſuetudinem hæc reddit XVIII. libras per annum, de his habet B. Vicecomes VI. libras ad penſum & arſuram & Colling XII. libras ad numerum in Miniſteriis Edithæ reginæ. In hac civitate ſunt vaſtatæ XLVIII. domus poſtquam rex venit in Angliam. Hæc civitas tempore regis Edvardi non geldabilis niſi quando Londonia, Eboracum & Wintonia geldabunt, & hæc erat dimidia marca argenti ad opus militum. Quando expeditio ibat per terram aut per mare, ſerviebat hæc civitas quantum quinque bidæ terræ.* (After king Stephen's uſurpation) Mawd the empreſs anno domini 1160, enlarged their liberties, to whoſe memory for ſome hundreds of years they kept an anniverſary. King Henry the firſt granted them a charter to be free from all cuſtoms in England, both by land and water, with many other large privileges and immunities, which have been ſince confirmed and enlarged by ſundry ſucceſſive kings and princes of this realm; namely, king Henry the ſecond; king Richard the firſt; king John; king John of the Romans; king Henry the third; Edmond earl of Cornwall."—*Izacke*, pp. 19, 20.

the conqueſt; and in 1250, aſſumed the name of bailiffs. Not long after the conqueſt, a ſenate was conſtituted in Exeter, conſiſting of thirty-ſix perſons. In the 3d year of king John's reign, the burgeſſes paid a fine of 110 marks, for a confirmation of their charters; being then moſt probably incorporated, and Exeter conſtituted a mayor town; tho' Izacke would have them ſo eſtabliſhed the year before, and thence takes occaſion to boaſt, that this place was governed by a mayor before London.* In 1263, an order was made for electing four ſeneſchals or ſtewards; of whom one was to be receiver general of all the city's rents and revenues; and likewiſe four ſerjeants at mace, named *Subballivi*, to be always in readineſs to ſerve the mayor and courts. It is certain that *Honiton* was created a borough in the reign of king John,† about the year 1216. The ſeal of the borough has on it a hand, and the figure of a woman as far as the waiſt, with a man ſtanding before her, which I would conjecture to be the effigies of Margaret, relict of Baldwin de Rivers, 6th earl of Devon, who againſt her liking was given in marriage by king John to his great favourite Fulk de Breant, and who held as her dowry, *inter alia*, the manor of Honiton.‡ Honiton is ſaid to have ſent members to parliament as early as the reign of Henry the third.§ If we paſs to *Tiverton*, we ſhall find, that the lands called *Tavetone* and *Tavelande* were held ſoon after the conqueſt by Baldwin de Brioniis. (created by king William hereditary earl of Devon) and afterwards by his ſon Richard. At the death of Richard without male iſſue, in the year 1100, the manor and lordſhip of Tiverton were given by Henry the firſt to Richard Rivers, the neareſt relation of De Brioniis, who was then made earl of Devon; and by whom the caſtle of Tiverton is ſaid to have been built about the year 1106, for his reſidence. And the caſtle continued in his family for many ages, the ſeat of baronial government.‖ Tiverton was now become of ſufficient importance to claim much of the attention and care of the lords of the manor and hundred, who were very conſiderable perſons in thoſe days, poſſeſſed many other baronies, and moſt of whom were earls of Devon. So early as the year 1250, one of the ladies had a ſtream of water conducted from the extent of her lands, near five miles, to ſupply the town; and appropriated the common of Elmore, about 150 acres of land, for the benefit of the poor inhabitants, to paſture their cattle or to cultivate for other neceſſary purpoſes.¶ *Barnſtaple* is mentioned in the Norman ſurvey, as the king's demeſne borough. In the time of the conqueror, it did no ſervice, but when Exeter did: it was incorporated by Henry the firſt, with many privileges; and king John gave it a mayor and two bailiffs.†* *Okehamton* contained, in the conqueror's time, 92 knight's fees; when it had

* Izacke boaſts, that "London had no mayor in divers years after Exeter." This, however, is not a fact, unleſs he means mayors elected annually by the citizens. The king's patent (as Stowe tells us) authorizing the citizens of London to elect a mayor annually, was not granted 'till the year 1208; which was indeed 8 years after the citizens of Exeter had annual officers under this title, choſen by themſelves. "The city of London, (ſays *Izacke*,) being yielded up to William the Conqueror, he granted to the citizens thereof a charter (written in the Saxon tongue) and therein ratified and confirmed all their ancient uſages, liberties and cuſtoms; which charter with certain new grants were likewiſe confirmed to them by king Henry the firſt, king Richard the firſt, and king John, who gave them two charters, all which were ſo made unto them by the name of the citizens of London, without any mention made of a mayor; at which time London, and ſo long before the conqueſt, was governed by two port-reeves (that is to ſay) governours of the city, and notwithſtanding the many alterations made by the ſame William the Conqueror from the Saxons to the Normans, yet this name of office ſtill continued in the ſaid city of London, from the ſaid Saxons time, to the time of king Richard the firſt, who in the firſt year of his reign, changed the name of port-reeves into the name of bailiffs, by which name (for as yet the name of mayor in that city was not in uſe) they were called until the ninth year of king John, anno domini 1209, as 'tis affirmed in the Chronicles. Fabian, who was himſelf a ſheriff of London, and by that means moſt likely to know the truth, affirmeth, that there was no mayor of London until the tenth year of king John, anno domini 1210. But rather in the ſixteenth year of that king, anno domini 1214, according to the date of the king's letters patent, wherein he granted to the citizens of London liberty to chooſe a mayor yearly, who for the due execution of the ſaid office, was to take his corporal oath before the king, as appeareth by the ſaid letters patent, bearing date the ninth day of May in the ſixteenth year aforeſaid. The city of Exeter being likewiſe yielded up to the ſaid William the Conqueror, he reſtored it again to the citizens thereof to be governed by themſelves, as in times paſt, and according to their ancient uſages and cuſtoms, which was alſo by charter confirmed unto them by king Henry the firſt, the words of the ſaid grant being (to the citizens of Exeter) which was afterwards ratified by king Henry the ſecond: king Richard the firſt, and then king John by his letters patent bearing date the fifteenth day of June, in the ſecond year of his reign, confirmed the ſame by the name of the mayor and citizens of Exeter, whereby it appeareth that in the beginning of king John's reign there was a mayor in Exeter, but when and by what king this officer was firſt inſtituted and ordained, *non conſtat*; the liberties to them granted were for the moſt part the like that London had; ſo upon the whole 'tis evident that London had no mayor in diverſe years after Exeter."—*Grafton, fol.* 59.—*Izacke*, pp. 23, 24.

† Drogo the Saxon held the manor and borough of Honiton before the conqueſt. And Henry the Iſt gave Honiton to Richard de Redvers, earl of Devon.

‡ Mathew Paris ſaith, ſhe was conſtrained againſt her will to marry that impious ignoble perſon, and quotes ſome remarkable lines on that occaſion:—

Lex connectit eos, amor & concordia lecti:
Sed lex qualis? Amor qualis? Concordia qualis?
Lex ex lex, amor exoſus, concordia diſcors.

A hand has been always looked on as an emblem of marriage; eſpecially joined hands. This being ſingle ſeems to imply, that it was only a marriage ex parte. In the reign of king Henry 3d, the ſaid Fulk being in diſgrace, Margaret his wife declared to the king, in preſence of ye archbiſhop, that ſhe never gave her conſent to marry him; and prayed that as ſhe had been taken by violence, and betrothed to him unwillingly, ſhe might be divorced from him: which was accordingly done.

§ See *Chapple's* Paroch. no. 2, p. 200. ‖ See *Dunsford's* Tiverton, pp. 18, 19. ¶ See *Blundell's* and *Hewett's* Memoirs of Tiverton.

†* To Judael de Totnais (who it is more probable built the caſtle there than king Athelſtan) the conqueror gave Barnſtaple. This Judael, who reſided here, was afterwards diveſted of his inheritance by William Rufus, and expelled the kingdom. His great grandſon, however,

four burgeſſes and a market.* At the conqueſt, *Lidford* is ſaid to have had 140 burgeſſes: and the cuſtody of the caſtle was always committed to men of the firſt quality. *Plymton*, though a demeſne town of the conqueror, was not made a borough till the reign of Henry the third. It obtained its charter from Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devon, and lord of the Iſle of Wight. The purport of this charter is as follows. "*Baldwin de Redvers*, &c." "Be it known, that we have granted to our beloved burgeſſes of Plymton, the borough of Plymton, with the market, fairs, and every thing thereto belonging, to have and to hold of me and my heirs for ever, (as fully and freely as the citizens of Exeter hold their city) paying yearly 24l. 2s. 2d." He alſo further grants, that theſe burgeſſes ſhould be free from toll. It is dated March 25th, 1241, 26 Henry 3d. It was afterwards confirmed by Iſabella de Fortibus, his heir and ſucceſſor in this earldom.† *Totnes* was an ancient borough by preſcription. That it was a conſiderable place at the time of the conqueſt, is evident by its then enjoying great privileges.‡ The ſurname of Judael de *Totnais* hence derived, ſtill further proves the antiquity and reſpectability of this town. In the 26th of Henry the ſecond, the burgeſſes of Totnes paid a fine of 5 marks, for ſetting up a guild without authority. In the 7th year, however, of king John's reign, they were incorporated by charter; the corporation conſiſting of a mayor and thirteen burgomaſters, and twenty common council-men.§ *Dartmouth*, according to Leland, was governed by a mayor by the gift of king John: and, if we may make a conjecture from the arms belonging to it, they ſeem to allude to that king's grant, in whoſe reign, I preſume, it was made a borough. In the time of Henry the third, William de Cantelupe and Eva his wife, who were the lords of Totnes, agreed that a market ſhould be held here, weekly, on Wedneſday, and on other days; for which a fine was levied. In the reign of Henry the third, the biſhops of Exeter granted *Eaſt-Teignmouth* 300 acres of land; at which time it enjoyed a variety of privileges. Among others, it claimed whatever was found about the body of any perſon drowned between two rocks called the "Clerk in the Eaſt," and "Hackney in the Weſt." They had, alſo, a priſon; and a market kept uſually on Sundays, till the time of Henry the third; when the ſheriff of the ſhire was obliged to raiſe the poſſe comitatus to ſuppreſs the ſame.‖ In our next view of the civil conſtitution of Devon, and its different towns, the ſubject will be opened in a more intereſting manner.

SECTION III.

RELIGION.

AN examination into the ſtate of religion, at the commencement of this period, would be more curious than uſeful. Without attempting to diſcriminate the various traits of paganiſm in the original Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, or the Danes, I ſhall at once look to that point of time, when chriſtianity was the prevailing religion in Devonſhire.

It appears from Hooker and Godwin, that Devonſhire, after its converſion to chriſtianity, was, for a while, under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of the Weſt-Saxons, whoſe ſee was eſtabliſhed at Dorcheſter—that it was afterwards ſubject to the biſhop of Sherborne, and, in proceſs of time, to its own appropriate biſhops; and that its biſhops were firſt ſeated at Tawton, then at Crediton, and finally at Exeter.‖ The reſidence of the firſt Devonſhire biſhops was at Tawton.¶ Their names were *Werſtanus* and *Putta*. Of

Will. de Braoſe, obtained a purparty of the honor of Barnſtaple, in the time of Henry the ſecond; and in the 7th year of Richard the firſt, came to an agreement with Oliver de Traci, the other ſharer of this barony, and ſon and heir of Henry de Traci, who in the time of king Stephen, held this honor by the gift of that king. By this agreement, Oliver paſſed his title to William, on certain conditions of paying him an annuity of 20l. per annum. But he being baniſhed by king John, this eſtate came to the crown. His ſon Reginald de Braoſe, however, being reſtored to the good favor of king Henry the third, had reſtitution of his father's purparty, which probably reverted to the crown, at the latter end of Henry the third's reign.—See *Dugd. Baronage*, vol. I, p. 414.

* See the APPENDIX, C. III, S. II, for a charter from Robert de Courtenay (who married Mary the daughter of William de Redvers, earl of Devon, and died 26th Henry 3, 1242) to his burgeſſes at *Okehamton*. It is a moſt valuable and curious document.

† *Browne Willis*, p. 330.

‡ *Totnes* (as we find in Domeſday) paid no tribute but when Exeter paid, and then it yielded xld. and did ſervice, if any expedition marched by land, or went by ſea: and *Totnes*, *Barnſtaple*, and *Lidford*, ſerved and paid as much as Exeter.

§ *Camden*, p. 28.—*Browne Willis*, p. 276. ‖ See *Riſden*, p. 190.

‖ See *Le Neve's* Faſti Eccles. Angl. fol. 1716.—pp. 79—99.

¶ See the APPENDIX, for a curious letter from a Mr. Prince of Barnſtaple, (addreſſed to Lyttelton, at Hagley and) dated July 15th, 1761. It relates to the epiſcopal palace at Tawton.

Of *Werſtanus*, we are told that at a provincial ſynod held in Weſtſex, in the year 905, he was conſecrated biſhop of Devon, and had his ſee at *Biſhop's-Tawton*; and that in the year following, 906, he died, and was buried in his own church. *Putta*, after the death of *Werſtanus*, was elected and conſecrated biſhop, and had his ſee at Tawton; and taking a journey towards Crediton, to ſee and viſit the king, (or, as ſome ſay, *Uffa* the king's lieutenant) was ſlain by *Uffa's* men. Upon his death, the ſee was removed to Crediton.* The large and populous town of Crediton, to which the ſee was now removed, lies ſeven miles to the north-weſt of the city of Exeter. Here was a collegiate-church, dedicated to the holy croſs, conſiſting of a dean and twelve prebendaries.† The firſt biſhop of Crediton, was

* "I could not help being ſtruck, (ſays an ingenious writer, in a letter to the author,) on looking over the liſt of our biſhops, to find that the ſecond biſhop was called *Putta*; as this word (allowing for the termination being arbitrary) is certainly the origin of Mr. *Putt's* family, which proves it to be a very ancient one in the county: and it is curious, that this family has ever countenanced the church, and kept up regular days of entertainment for the neighbouring clergy, diſtinct from their other neighbours, which looks like ſome remains of epiſcopal cuſtom, and ſhews what lights may bedrawn from trivial circumſtances, if duly attended to."

† See *Tanner's* Notitia Monaſt, p. 42.—Of Crediton, Weſtcote ſays: "This ancient town, formerly called Creden-Town, in Latin Cridiſtanum, called ſo likewiſe by the Saxons, and now by contraction Kirton, is ſituated towards the centre of the county, on the river Creden or Credy, whence it hath its name, and gives it to the hundred in which it lies. It ſent members to parliament once, when they ſate at Carliſle, 35 Edward I. But the greateſt glory of this place is in its having been the ſeat of a biſhop's ſee, which flouriſhed here in the time of the Saxons. When the chriſtian religion was firſt profeſſed in theſe parts, this county together with Cornwall, were under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Dorcheſter, near Oxford; but that epiſcopal ſeat being removed to Wincheſter, A. D. 660, theſe weſtern parts were made ſubject to that new ſee. Afterwards the monaſtery of Sherburn was turned into a cathedral about 705, and theſe counties were included in that dioceſe. which continued about 200 years, and then Plegmundus, archbiſhop of Canterbury. at the command of Edward the elder, erected three new biſhopricks, one at Wells for Somerſetſhire: another at Bodmin for Cornwall: and the laſt at Tawton for Devon. Werſtan was the firſt biſhop of Tawton, called from thenceforth Biſhops-Tawton. He was conſecrated at a provincial ſynod in Weſt-Sax. A. D. 905, ſate one year, and was buried in his own church. Putta, who ſucceeded him, going to viſit the king at Crediton, or (as ſome ſay) Uffa his lieutenant there, was ſlain by Uffa's ſervants, which is thought to be the reaſon that the ſee was immediately removed to Crediton; for Eadulphus, brother of Alferius——of Devon, was conſecrated biſhop of Devon at Crediton, and ſate there 22 years; when dying, he was buried in his church. Ethelgarus, his ſucceſſor, was conſecrated 932; and having ſate 10 years, was buried in his church here. Algarus ſucceeded him; who having ſate 10 years, left his ſee to Alfodus, who by the advice and endeavour of St. Dunſtan, was preferred to it, A. D. 952. He ſate 17 years, and was then buried here. Alfwolfus, his ſucceſſor, was conſecrated at Crediton, 969, and ſate only 9 years. Sidemannus, abbot of Exeter, who ſucceeded him, ſate 12 years, and was followed by Alfredus about 990. He ſate only 9 years, and left his ſee to Alfolfus II, who ſitting about 15 years, died A. D. 1014. After him, Eadnothus was made biſhop of this ſee, and preſiding here 15 years, was ſucceeded by Levigus, or Levingus, abbot of Taviſtock. He was nephew of Brithwold, abbot of St. German's, at whoſe death he procured that ſee to be united to Crediton, by king Canute, and held alſo the biſhoprick of Worceſter with them. Having ſate 17 years, he was ſucceeded by Leofricus, a privy councellor to king Edward the confeſſor, and chancellor of England, who having ſat here three years, procured leave of that king, with whom he was a great favourite, to remove his ſee to Exceter as the more honourable place.—*Weſtcote*. See Portlege MS.—And thus *Riſdon*: "By *Forton's* confluence with *Creedy*, ſtands *Crediton*, contractly *Kirton*, anciently *Credianton*, the principal town upon this river; an ancient borough ſeated in the heart of the ſhire, partaking of the beſt, both for air and ſoil, of a red mold, and ſuch as for the moſt part is accounted fertile land. Famous was this place in the time of the Saxons for an epiſcopal ſee here erected, in which ſundry biſhops ſucceſſively ſate, until the reign of *Edward*, that holy king and confeſſor; the firſt biſhop whereof was *Adulph*, inſtalled by *Athelſtane*, for 60l. of money, as this enſuing charter maketh mention.—"Carta Athelſtani regis eccleſiæ Crediton, A. D. 956, conſec. Adulpho Epiſcopo pro lx. lb. pecuniæ Flebilus fortiter deteſtanda tutilantis ſeculi piacula dives obſcene horrendeque immortalitatis circumſpecta latratibus nonas patriæ inde parte pacis ſecures. Sed quaſi fœtida corruptele voragine, caſiores, procando animo vert. ut. ea toto mentis conamine cum caſibus ſuis non ſolum deſpiciend. ſed etiam velut faſtidioſum, melancholiæ nantium abominando fugiamus. Tendentes ad illud Evang. Date et dabitur vobis. Quæ de re infinita quaſi per ipſoma quiſquilium abjiciem ſuperna ad infer. precioſorum monilium eliens animum ſempeternum fiens in gaudiis ad manifeſtendum melleſſime dulcendinis miſericordiam profruendumque inſimitæ lititiæ jucunditat. Ego Athelſtanus per omnipatrantis dextram apice totius Albionis ſublimitus circumcunque Baſilicas in honorem Dei Sancti ejus dedicat. prout potero ab antiquo ritu vectigalium redimere, quod ſibi mei anteceſſores uſurpatrierunt dereverunt habere; nunc vero pro Dei omnipotentis amore, et beatæ Dei genetricis Mariæ veneratione ſanctorumque omnium authoritate, nec non pro venerabilis Epiſcopi Adulphi placabilis pecuniæ datione. videlicet lx. lb. argenti tantum libertat. Epiſcopat. Credienſis Eccleſiæ perdonare decrevi, ut ſit perpetualiter tutus atque munitus ab omnibus ſecularibus ſervitiis, fiſcis regalibus, tributis majoribus, et minoribus, atque expeditionibus viz. taxationibus omnibus, niſi ſolum expeditione et arcium munitione. Si quis autem poſthæc ſubdolâ cavellatione deceptus noſtrum non perhorreſcat Machinans Decretum, ſciat ſe noviſſima et magna examinationis die Claſſicâ Archangele clangente ſulpice buſis ſponte patentibus ſomata jam reduviva perpellentibus cum Juda proditore infauſtoque pecuniarum compilator ſuiſque impiiſſimis fautoribus ſub æternæ maledictionis anathemate edicibus enumerabilium tormentari flammis ſine defectu periturum; acta eſt hæc præfata libertat. Munificentia an. DCCCC.§ Dominicæ incarnationis, anno indictiones hiis teſt. conſentientibus ſignumque crucis Chriſti adponentibus quorum nomina caraxata eſſe monſtrantur. Ego Athelſtanus gratia Dei largiente. totius Britanniæ rex præfatus libertatem cum ſigillo ſanctæ crucis confirmari. Ego Pulſhelus Doroborenſis Eccleſiæ Archiepiſ. ejuſdem regis largitat. cum trophæo ſanctæ crucis conſignavi. Ego Elphea Wintonienſis Eccleſiæ Epiſcopus triumphales Agiſcrucis Tropheus impreſſu. Ego Theodoret. Londonienſis Eccleſiæ Epiſcop. conſignavi. Ego Coenpaldus Epiſcopus conſenſi. Ego Odo Epiſcop. confirmavi. Ego Elphus Epiſcop. roboravi. Ego Elphere Dux. Epulſgane Dux. Ego Ulfride Dux, Ego Odo Miniſter, Ego Edmond Miniſter, Ego Pulſege Miniſter, Ego Pulmon, Miniſter, Ego Edfrus Miniſter, Ego Edric Miniſter, Ego Elfelme Miniſter." Very notable hath this town been for her birth-child *Winefride*, firnamed *Boniface*, who was the firſt archbiſhop of *Mentz*, if we may believe *Pantaleon*, from whence he wrote an epiſtle to *Ethelbald*, king of *Mercia*; which took ſuch effect, that the ſacred ſcriptures were read in the monaſteries, and the Lord's Prayer and the Creed in the Engliſh tongue. About the year of Chriſt 758, he builded the famous abbey of *Faldee*, which proved a fruitful nurſery for many learned men; he converted the Heſſians, Thuringers, and Frizians unto Chriſt, by whom he was in the end ſlain, with fifty four of his men, at the river of Bourne, as he was confirming children, anno 755, in the 60th year of his age, and was therefore accounted their apoſtle, and canonized a ſaint; whoſe praiſes a German poet ſheweth in theſe verſes.

For true religion preſerved and ſown in many a land,
The world much bound to *Britain* is, and to her helpful hand.
Thy name and gifts, O *Winifred!* who knows not? ſince by thee
The way was made in Germany, where faith and piety
Firſt ſetting forth began to chaſe all rites prophane away.

And *Verſtegan* relateth, that at *Docum* in *Frizland*, a book of the four evangeliſts, writren with *Boniface's* hand, is reſerved to this our time, who was wont to ſay, *In old time were golden prelates, and wooden chalices*, but in his time, *wooden prelates and golden chalices*. The land belonging to the pariſh contains divers tythings, which together with the chappel makes a hundred All which in times paſt were for the moſt part church lands."—pp. 141, 145.

§ See *Tanner's* Notitia, note at p. 86.

* was *Edulph*, brother to Alpſius, duke of Devon and Cornwall, and founder of Launceſton. He was conſecrated biſhop of Devon by Plegmund, in 905, but inſtalled at Crediton; where he had his ſee, and continued biſhop 22 years; and, dying, was buried in his own church. *Ethelgar* is ſaid to have ſucceeded Edulph in 932. After he had been biſhop ten years, he died and was buried in his own church. *Algar*, in 942, was inſtalled biſhop at Crediton, and having been biſhop about ten years, died and was buried in his own church. *Alfwold*† ſucceeded Algar, and was conſecrated by the advice of Dunſtane, in 952. After enjoying his biſhopric for ſixteen years, he died and was buried in his own church. *Alwolfus*, (as Dicetus affirmeth) was conſecrated biſhop in 969, and after 9 years died, and was buried in his own church. *Sidemannus*,§ abbot of St. Peter's, was made a biſhop, it is ſaid, in 978.‖ He died, and was buried at Crediton, his own church, in 990. *Alphred* (whom Dicetus calleth

* *Nomina præſulum Cridiatunenſis eccleſiæ.* Adulfus, Ethelgarus—Hic S. Dunſtano ſucceſſit in Archiepiſcopatum. Alfwoldus, Sidemannus, Alfricus, Alfwoldus, Eadnothus, Livingus.—Hic defuncto Brituualdo ſuo avunculo Cornubienſem præſulatum rege Eadwardo permittente Domnanienſi coadunavit epiſcopatui. Leofricus, Oſbearnus, Wilhelmus.‡—" Eadulph (ſays Prince) biſhop of Devon, ſo ran the ſtile in antient times, we may preſume was a native of this county, being brother to Alfius, ſo Godwin; Alpſius, ſo Hooker and others call him, earl or duke of Devon; the title of earl was here in being, before that of duke; and it was uſual, at firſt, for perſons of that quality, to reſide in the county from which they derived their honor, over which they had great command, and out of which, no ſmall revenue, receiving the third penny of all pleas of the crown, which now belonged to the ſheriff of the county, who is called Vice-Comes, i. e. the earl's vicar, or deputy; and inſtituted at firſt, in his ſtead, to follow all matters of juſtice, within that diſtrict, while the count or earl was attending upon the king, in his wars, or otherwiſe. And although the ſheriff be ſtill called Vice-Comes, in his writs, yet all he doth is immediately under the king, and not the earl. Now however Alpſius lived here, yet where the particular place of his abode was, whether at the caſtle of Exeter, or Taviſtock, or elſewhere, we are not able, at this diſtance off, to determine; let us proceed therefore to his brother, the biſhop of Devon. *Eadulphus* was born, by computation, about the year of our Lord 860; who having had a good education, came to be no leſs eminent for piety and learning, according to the ſize of thoſe days (in which a little learning went far) than for his illuſtrious birth and extraction: I ſay, the ſize of thoſe days; that age being called *Sæculum Obſcurum*, according as Barronius hath diſtinguiſhed it, *Sæculum quod boni Sterilitate Ferreum, malique exundantis deformitate plumbeum, atq; in opia ſcriptorum appellari conſuevit obſcurum.* Being ſo well accompliſhed, Eadulphus was conſtituted bishop of this dioceſs, by k. Athelſtan; but moſt likely conſecrated by Plegmundus, at that time archbiſhop of Canterbury, and was the firſt of this quality inſtalled at Crediton, in this county. Time, that mighty devourer of all things, hath well nigh eaten up the memory of this noble prelate's actions; however, ſome few things remain upon record, which, duly conſidered, may ſpeak him as a great man, as any in his own, and as the moſt that have been ſince his days and time, now near 800 years by-paſt. Firſt, he builded the cathedral, afterward the collegiate church, of Crediton aforeſaid, about the year of Chriſt 910. A large and noble pile it is, for that age, being about ſixty ſeven cloth yards long, and proportionably broad and high; which in his days, and, very likely, by his intereſt, k. Edward, ſirnamed the Elder, endowed with three manors of land, viz. Polton, Celing, and Lanwitham (ſo biſhop Godwin, for Lawhitton) in the county of Cornwal: The reaſon whereof, is thus rendered by the hiſtorian, *ut ſingulis annis epiſcopus viſitaret gentem cornubienſem, ad exprimendos eorum errores*, that the ſaid biſhop, once a year, ſhould viſit the Corniſh people, to conſtrain them to lay aſide their errors; they being obſerved before to reſiſt the truth, and to be inobedient to the apoſtolical canons and decrees. By which we ſee, even in thoſe days, the biſhop of Devonſhire had ſome juriſdiction over Cornwal, at what time they had a biſhop of their own; whoſe ſeat was firſt at Bodmin, and after that at St. Germans; for ſo they had, as ſoon as Devon, and continued ſo to have, unto the year 1032, when they had had twelve following, viz. Athelſtanus, Conanus, Ruydocus, Aldredus, Brithwinus, Athelſtanus ſecundus, A. 966, Wolfi, Woronus, Wolocus, Stidio, Adelredus, Burwoldus, as bp. Godw. numbers them; and then Devon and Cornwal were united, and made one dioceſs, under Levingus, the laſt biſhop of Crediton, and firſt of Exon. This biſhop Eadulph, we are told, had his barony at that time; the head of which, now, is St. Stephen's, Exon; unto which, in Devon and Cornwal, and other places, thirty knight's fees belonged, which I could particularly name, were it not too tedious. By inquiſition, in the time of k. H. 4, the biſhoprick of Exeter was valued at 7000l. per an. a vaſt revenue in that age: one of its beſt mannors belonging to it, was that of Crediton, given by, and holden of the king, in barony; and did the ſervice of two whole knight's fees; unto which great privileges were annexed, for the biſhop had view of Frank-pledge in the whole hundred, to ſee all within ſuch a pledge, or decenna, to find ſureties for their truth to the king and his ſubjects; he held pleas of Withernam, i. e. in matters of diſtreſs and replevin; he had the redreſs and amendment of ale, and other drink; alſo of infangthef, compounded of three Saxon words, *In, Fang*, (to take or catch) and *Thef*, which is thief, he having liberty to judge any thief (I ſuppoſe life and limb excepted) taken within his fee, as a right affixed unto his barony, time out of mind. In the next place, this reverend prelate builded the famous town of Lanceſton, the metropolis, at this time of the county of Cornwal; lying on the borders of Devon, towards the north-weſt parts thereof. Theſe buildings (ſaith a Corniſh author) are, by the Corniſh men, called Leſteevan (*Lez*, in Corniſh, ſignifieth broad, and thoſe are ſcatteringly erected) and were antiently termed *Lanſtaphadon*, by interpretation, St. Stephen's church. It conſiſteth of two burroughs, which have their repreſentatives in parliament, Downevet and Newport: this town, (ſaith he, from Mr. Hooker) was firſt founded by Eadulphus, brother to Alpſius, duke of Devon and Cornwal, A. 900; and by its being girded with a wall, argueth it, in times paſt, to have carried ſome value. This reverend prelate continued biſhop of this dioceſs two and twenty years: who being a public ſpirited and generous man, God was pleaſed to extend his life, for the better ſtrengthening and ſuſtaining of this infant-church. He died about the year of our Lord 932, and was buried in his own church of Crediton aforeſaid; where, on a fair large ſtone, was a plate of braſs inlaid, having on it the picture of a biſhop; whether it was of this, or ſome other biſhop, I can't determine poſſitively, but it had this epitaph thereon:

" Sis teſtis Chriſte, quod non jacet his lapis iſte,
" Corpus ut ornetur, ſed ſpiritus ut memoretur.
" Quiſquis eris qui tranſiris, ſta, perlege, plora;
" Sum quod eris, fueramq; quod es; pro me precor ora."

Which may be thus tranſlated into Engliſh:

' Chriſt! bear me witneſs, that this ſtone is not
' Put here t' adorn a body, that muſt rot;
' But keep a name, that it mayn't be forgot.
' Whoſo doth paſs, ſtay, read, bewail, I am
' What thou muſt be; was what thou art the ſame;
' Then pray for me, e're you go whence ye came."—p. 276, 277.

† See Matthew of Weſtminſter.

§ In 968, king Edgar convened the monks at Exeter. He made *Sidemannus* their abbot, afterwards biſhop of *Crediton*.—*Leland's* Collect. vol. 2, p. 72.

‖ So ſay Hooker and Godwin. But the report of the Saxon Chronicle is very different. And, as the Saxon Chronicle may much better be relied on than either Hooker or Godwin, it diſturbs all our dates, and throws the antiquary into ſtrange confuſion; in which I muſt beg permiſſion

‡ Lel. Col. v. 1, part. ii, p. 317.

calleth Alfricus,) abbot of Malmſbury, or of Weſtminſter, was conſecrated biſhop, and inſtalled at Crediton.* After he had been biſhop about nine years, he died in 999, and was buried in his own church. *Alwolfus* (as Dicetus writeth) was the next biſhop. This Alwolfus, about the 15th year of his biſhoprick, in the year 1030, ſays Godwin, died, and was buried in his own church. "*Alnold*, (by the report of the archdeacon of London) ſucceeded Alwolf, and was inſtalled at Crediton; and in the 15th year of his biſhoprick, died, and was buried in his own church. *Levigus*, or Livingus, abbot of Taviſtock, and nephew to Brithewald, biſhop of Cornwall, was choſen the next biſhop, and according to the orders then uſed, conſecrated and inſtalled. He was in great favour and credit with king Canute, upon whom he attended in a pilgrimage to Rome; and, after his uncle the biſhop of St. German's was dead, obtained of the king the removal of the biſhop's ſee from St. German's to Crediton: and both were thereby reduced and united into one biſhoprick, and ſo have ever ſince continued. He was, after the death of Brithegus, biſhop of Worceſter, removed to that church, and there died and was buried, as ſome ſuppoſe. Others ſay, that, in the time of Hardicanute, the king, at the accuſation of Alfredus then archbiſhop of York, for that he ſhould be conſenting to the death of Alfredus the ſon of Etheldred, he ſhould be depoſed of his biſhoprick there, and ſo returned to Taviſtock, where he died. But Dicetus affirmeth, that he purged himſelf of this crime, and by that means was reſtored, both to the favour of the king, and to his biſhoprick, and died biſhop of Worceſter." It is recorded, that he was biſhop of Crediton 15 years.† The ſee was now re-

permiſſion to leave him; ſince I cannot pretend to clear up ſuch matters as Milles and Lyttelton, and even Sir H. Engleſield, (it will ſoon be ſeen) have rendered by their objections and ſurmiſes more ambiguous than they found them.—The paſſage in the Saxon Chronicle, to which I allude, is as follows in biſhop Gibſon's tranſlation.—"Ann. 977. Hoc anno fuit magna ffia Synodus apud Kyntlingtune poſt Paſcha; & ibi obiit Sidemannus Epiſcopus morte repentina, ii. kal. Maii. Is fuit Devonienſium Epiſcopus, et in votis habuit ut corpus ſepeliretur apud Cridiantune, epiſcopalem ſedem ſuam. Tum juſſerunt Eadwardus rex, et Dunſtanus Archiepiſcopus, ut deportaretur ad ſanctæ mariæ monaſterium quod eſt apud Abbandune; quod eſt factum: et honorifice ſepultus eſt a Boreali ejus parte in ſancti Pauli porticu."—*Saxon Chron.* p. 124.

* *Alfred*, biſhop of Crediton in 980, is numbered by Hooker among the natives of Devon. Whether he was related or not to Alfred the Weſt-Saxon king, it is not recorded. That he received his education among the monks of Glaſtonbury, hath been conjectured on no other ground than his intimacy with St. Dunſtan, who was abbot of that famous monaſtery. Of Malmſbury, in the county of Wilts, he was himſelf the abbot. In this honorable ſtation Alfred continued for many years; nor till his old age, was made biſhop of Crediton. "Of this rich church did Alphredus come to be the biſhop, about the year of Chriſt his incarnation 990, as our Hooker, and from him, biſhop Godwin, obſerve, but the moſt learned biſhop Uſher hath placed him here long before, to wit, in the year 978, although afterwards his grace is pleaſed to tell us, that Alphredus was biſhop here between the years of ninety and ninety-five: which indeed is moſt conſentaneous with the former reckoning, and ſeems to be ſo likewiſe with the truth. It is not well agreed on, I find, among the hiſtorians of thoſe times, how long this venerable perſon preſided here; only four years, ſcarcely that, if we may believe William of Malmeſbury; nine, if greater credit may be given to Hooker and Godwin. In this biſhop's time king Etheldred endowed the biſhoprick of St. German's in Cornwall, with lands, liberties and privileges. And in his time, alſo, the barbarous Danes afreſh invaded this whole country; burned and ſpoiled the town and abbey of Taveſtock; and laid ſiege to the city of Exeter. But being manfully reſiſted by the inhabitants thereof, they removed to Pinho, about three miles off, where the neighbouring countries, meeting in a good body, gave the enemy battle, and a total overthrow. During which time, to his honour be it recorded, this good biſhop is ſaid to have continued the exerciſe of his function in that city. A moſt material and neceſſary part whereof, eſpecially at that time, did conſiſt in prayer and devotion: which, how far it might then contribute towards the removal of that dreadful ſiege, we cannot ſay: although this we know, *that the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much*. And this may lead us to a conſideration, in the firſt place, of his piety and religion: and then next of his learning and abilities. As to his piety. He, who is never over-forward in his commendation of thoſe, who were zealous obſervers of the rites and ceremonies of the church of Rome, I mean *Bale*, is yet ſo faithful as to acknowledge, that this perſon is very highly applauded among the monaſtick writers for his zeal in religion: but then, as his wont is, he daſhes all with this reflection on the good man, that his religion did chiefly conſiſt in monkiſh ſuperſtitions, and a ſtrict obſervation of the ceremonies of thoſe times, whereof he was a great defender. As if the perſon that is neat and curious about his dreſs and ornaments, could not alſo be truly tender of the body unto which they do belong. Nor was this prelate leſs eminent for his great ſkill and abilities in learning. He was a good diſputant, and a ſubtle ſophiſter, according to the laſt quoted author. But the moſt reverend primate *Uſher*, the moſt credible witneſs in this matter, informs us, that he was held to be a learned man, in thoſe days wherein he lived. As a confirmation hereof, he produceth the titles of two books, whereof this Alphredus was the author; which are alſo recorded by *Balæus*; whoſe titles are theſe: *De Naturis rerum*. Lib. 1. *De rebus ſui Cœnobii*. Lib. 1. Some other things, alſo, he is ſaid to have written; which what they were I do not find: only this is added of him, that in his *Opuſcula*, (ſeveral little pieces of his put together) he delivered many things of one Aldhelmus, a moſt learned man. He flouriſhed in the year of our Lord 990, under Ethelred, king of England; ſo *Balæus*. But others, it may be with leſs reaſon, affirm that he died many years before, viz. A. D. 981. He, alſo, was buried in his own church at Crediton, aforeſaid."—*Prince's* Worthies, p. 9 and 10.

† In 1032, when *Canute* was king, *Levingus* was biſhop of Devon, nephew to Birthwald, the laſt biſhop of St. German's. According to Sir Will. Dugdale, he was a monk of Glaſtonbury. He was, afterwards, abbot of *Taviſtock*, in this county. From the abbey of Taviſtock he was advanced to the biſhopric of Devon, having been conſecrated in 1032. His chair was at Crediton; and he was the laſt biſhop that, during life, reſided there. This prelate, being in great favour with Canute, attended the king in his pilgrimage to Rome, to viſit the ſepulchres of St. Peter and St. Paul. During their ſtay at Rome, he wrote by the king's order, to the biſhops and nobles of England, admoniſhing them to be careful to adminiſter juſtice, and never ſeek to advance the king's profit by any undue means, nor to the injury of any perſon whatſoever." A copy of this letter may be ſeen in the hiſtory written by Florentius. On their return to England, Canute finding the ſee of Cornwall vacant, beſtowed it on *Livingus*, and annexed it to that of Devon. In 1038, *Livingus* was advanced to the biſhopric of Worceſter. "Et unus omnes rexit, quoad vixit," ſays Godwin. Not long after this, he fell into diſgrace; being repreſented as an acceſſary to the murder of Alfred, Ethelred's eldeſt ſon. Of this crime he was accuſed by Alfricus, archbiſhop of York, who occaſioned his removal from his biſhopric under Hardicanute. But the character of the biſhop was ſoon after cleared; and he was reſtored to his former honors. He was biſhop in the reigns of Canute, Harold, Hardicanute, and Edward the Confeſſor. According to Hooker, he died at Taviſtock, 1046. And, at the moment he was expiring, "Horriſonus crepitus per totam Angliam auditus, ut ruina et finis totius putaretur orbis."—Such a horrid crack of thunder was heard thro' all England, that it was thought the ruin and end of the world was come.—

Prince

moved from Crediton to Exeter: * and *Leofricus* was the first bishop of Exeter.†——From the conquest to the time of Edward the first, we have the names and scanty memoirs of twelve bishops.‡ *Leofricus*, the first bishop of Exeter, was installed in the year 1049 or 1050. He was brought up (says Godwin) in the land of Lorraine; and commended for his nobility, but much more for his wisdom and learning, insomuch that Edward the Confessor made him first one of the privy-council, then lord chancellor of England, and lastly, bishop of Exeter. He governed the church nearly twenty-four years; and dying in 1073, was buried in St. Peter's church-yard, under "a simple and broken marble stone," which, when the church was afterwards enlarged, was included within the south-tower.§ I should not omit to mention, that king William enriched the patronage of Leofricus by the addition of St. Stephen's church. *Osbertus*, the second bishop of Exeter, is in Domesday called *Osbern*. He was kinsman to Edward the Confessor, and allied to William the Conqueror.‖ According to Izacke, he was ¶ consecrated in 1074. *‡ Towards his latter end, "he waxed blind;" died in 1103, (or 1104) and was buried on the north side of the cathedral, now our lady's chapel. *William Warlewast*, a Norman, and chaplain to William the Conqueror, and his two sons, William and Henry, was preferred by Henry the first, to the bishopric of Exeter, in 1107, ‖§ and consecrated at Canterbury, in the same year, along with several other bishops, by

Prince seems to be sincerely of opinion, that this "horrible crack" was ominous of the changes that succeeded in our civil and religious constitution, on the conquest of England by the first William. During the siege of Exeter by the Danes, this venerable bishop is said to have continued the exercise of his function in that city. *Alfred* is very highly applauded by the monastic writers, for his religious zeal; but (as others affirm) he was chiefly occupied by the ceremonials of religion. His learning, (like the learning of the times) was only displayed in sophistical disputation.—See *Prince*, pp. 440, 441, 442.

* See *Hooker's* MSS. *(Portledge)* pp. 49—60.—1801.—The Portledge library was lately sold to a bookseller: in consequence of which *Hooker's* valuable M. S. S. have become the property of Sir Lawrence Palk, bart. who purchased them for his library.—See *Chapple's* Parochialia, *(Palkian MSS.)* pp. 107—112.—See also *Harleian MSS.* num. 545, 4, Exonienſis Eccleſiæ hiſtoriola. This MS. is in the hand writing of John Stowe, the chronicler.

† On the removal of the see from Crediton to Exeter, Edward, together with Editha his queen, made a visit to our city; and, is said to have put the bishop in possession as follows. The king taking him by the right hand, and the queen by the left, led him up, it seems, to the high altar of his new church. There, laying their hands on the altar, they placed him in his proper chair, at the south-end; and sat down by him on his right hand and on his left. The three chairs, on which they sat, were of polished marble. After this solemnity, the king confirmed to the bishop and to his successors, all the lands that he held before at Crediton, and granted considerable revenues, liberties, and priveleges to his church. *Leofricus* immediately removed his clergy and chapter (at that time the vicars choral of his church, over whom the *archdeacon* presided) from Crediton to Exeter. For the regulation of their manners, he also framed a system of laws and canons, among which was the following: "That they should all eat in one common refectory, and sleep in one dormitory." This, though a Lorraine custom, and unknown, or at least not familiar to the English, was observed for a considerable time.—"Which custom (says Prince) was transmitted to posterity, and observed a while; when they had a steward appointed them by the bishop, to provide them dyet and other necessaries. But in our times, saith bp. Godwin, there remaineth not the least shadow or footstep of any such institution in this church. For now of the four and twenty canons, they who are called residentiary, eight in number, have every one a fair house of their own, large enough to entertain their friends and acquaintance, especially of the clergy, splendidly and nobly enough, if they had minds wherewithal so to do. Bp. Leofric thus settled in his throne at Exon, was very busy in carrying on the buildings of his cathedral, for the service of God, and in raising convenient dwellings for himself and chapter. As for the cathedral, its first foundation was laid in the reign of k. Athelstan, in the year of our Lord 932, which is near 120 years before Leofric's coming hither: in whose time the edifice was not much enlarged, for at his death, being buried in the church-yard of his own church, his tomb, since the enlarging thereof, is now just without the choir, within the south tower of the same. For the better conveniency of his buildings, he suppressed sundry houses or cells of religion within his sanctuary; sending the monks to Westminster near London (so called, as if it were a minister repleniſhed with monks out of the west) and appropriated and united them to his own church by the bounty and approbation of k. Edw. Toward the east-quarter of the city, where the stately cathedral church, dedicated to the honour of St. Peter, now standeth, were three religious houses, one for monks (supposed to be founded by k. Ethelred,) another for nuns or moniales (she monks), which is now the Deanry and Calender-Hay, the third for monks of the order of St. Bennet; originally founded by k. Athelstan, and is that part of the church formerly called Our Lady's Chappel: which cells and houses being demolished, this bishop rebuilded, and converted them to the better use of his cathedral, and his clergy thereunto belonging: all which considered, we may yield to the truth of that character one hath given of him, that he was a very wise, grave and learned man; in confirmation whereof my author farther adds, that he left many monuments of learning (i. e. good books) behind him; but the teeth of time hath consumed them all."—*Prince's* Worthies, p. 443.—*Leofric*, according to Kennet, in his Parochial Antiquities, being a chaplain to Edward the Confessor, and having a grant from that king, (which is preserved in Leland's Itinerary) removed the see of Crediton to that city, in 1046; and for an augmentation of lands to the maintenance of those monks who should pray for the souls of the king and himself, he gave six lands in six several manors, of which the first was at Bampton in Oxfordshire, and still belongs to the church of Exeter. However, Izacke makes him not to have been installed bishop till May 27, 1049, and then by the king and his queen Editha in person, and to have died Dec. 20th, 1073. The same author styles him Lord Chancellor of England, and one of the king's privy council, and supposes him to have been a native of Lorraine, though Godwin says, he was of a noble family in Burgundy.

‡ For the barony of the bishopric of Exeter, see Sir W. Pole, pp. 27—32.

§ See catalogue of the bishops, &c. pp. 321, 322.—*Izacke*, p. 26; and *Prince* pp. 442, 443.

‖ William Fitz-Osbern, earl of Hereford, and Bretaville in Normandy, (who was the chief and earnest adviser of the conqueror's enterprizing the crown of England, and had the principal command at the battle of Hastings,) was brother to this bishop.—See *Milles's* Catalogue of Honor, p. 1058; and *Kelham's* Domesdaybook illustrated, p. 30, edit. London, 1788.

¶ Le Neve agrees with Izacke as to the time of his consecration. But this cannot easily be reconciled with his own subscription, *Exoniensis Episcopus*, at the council of Windlesshore, in 1072.—*Milles's MSS.*—Polidore is mistaken in saying, that one *Galfridus* was bishop of Exeter, and that this Galfridus was concerned with Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and brother to the conqueror, in an attempt to put Robert, duke of Normandy, elder brother to the conqueror, on the English throne, on the conqueror's death. This Galfridus was not bishop of Exeter, but of Constance, in Normandy. Coming over with the conqueror, he had large possessions given him, which induced him to remain in England, and had a place in the council or synod held at London, 1078, at which *Osbertus* was present.

*‡ See Sir *Rob. Atkins's* Glouceſter, 2d edit. p. 77.—"*Tuffely*. Osberne, bp. of Exeter, gave Tuffely to the church of St. Peter, Glocester, when Serlo was abbot. King Henry 2d confirmed it by his charter, and that the grove of Tuffely should be free, and that nobody should commit waste there."

‖§ Izacke says, he was installed in 1104. But see Godwin.

by Anſelm, upon the compromiſe of a long diſpute between the king and that prelate. It is worthy of notice, that this biſhop reſerved to himſelf and his ſucceſſors, St. Stephen's, with the fee appertaining to it: whence they are barons and lords in parliament. Warlewaſt is ſaid to have "waxed blind," like his predeceſſor: notwithſtanding which, the king ſent him ambaſſador to Pope Paſchall; with whom he conducted himſelf much to his ſovereign's ſatisfaction.* Not long after his return from his embaſſy, he reſigned his biſhopric, and retired to Plymton, where he had built a houſe for regular canons. There he died and was buried. He had been biſhop about twenty years. *Robert Chicheſter*, according to Hooker, Godwin, and Izacke, was conſecrated biſhop in 1128; died in 1150, and was buried in his own church, on the ſouth ſide of the high altar.† He was, alſo, dean of Saliſbury. *Robert Warlewaſt* ſucceeded Robert Chicheſter both in the deanry of Sarum and biſhopric of Exeter, to which he was conſecrated in 1150, and died 1159; or in 1160, according to Trivet, who gives him the character of *vir religioſus et timens Deum*. Henry of Huntington ſays, he was nephew to biſhop William. He was buried at Plymton, by his uncle.‡ *Bart. Iſcanus* was conſecrated in 1161, (not § 1159) by Walter, biſhop of Rocheſter, during the vacancy of the archiepiſcopal ſee. He was a native of Exeter, and had his ſurname from Iſca, the ancient name of this city.‖ He was dean of Chicheſter, as well as archdeacon of Exeter,¶ from which dignities he ſeems to have been raiſed to this ſee. He died (not as Izacke ſays in 1174) but December 15, 1184, and was buried in his own cathedral. *John the Precentor*, a native of Exeter, was from this office and that of ſubdean of Saliſbury, elected to the ſee in 1185, and conſecrated Oct. 4, 1186. He died June the 1ſt, 1191, and was buried in the ſouth tranſept of the choir, oppoſite to the door that leads into the biſhop's palace.*† A conſiderable revenue muſt certainly have accrued to the crown, from vacant biſhoprics, and from ſuch vacant monaſteries as were of royal foundation and patronage.¶§ After the death of John the Chantor, in the 31ſt year of Henry the ſecond, we find the biſhopric of Exeter in the king's hands, as well as the abbey of Taviſtock.†*† *Henry Marſhall* was elected Feb. 10, 1193, and conſecrated in 1194. He was ſon of Gilbert, and brother of Wm. or Walter, earl marſhall of England, and earl of Pembroke. He had been educated at Oxford, was afterwards archdeacon of Stafford, and elected dean of York, Sept. 6th, 1188. He died Nov. 1ſt, 1206; and was buried in the north ſide of the choir. His effigies was portrayed at full length, with a croſier in his hand.‖‡‖ The king, in theſe times, uſed to provide for his chancellors and other officers who were eccleſiaſtical perſons, by ſome dignity or benefice in the church. King John, in the 9th year of

* I find him witneſs to a royal grant to the church of Rocheſter, by the name of *Wm. de Werelwaſt*, in 1103, when he was, (according to Inett) biſhop of Exeter elect, and ſent in the character of ambaſſador or procurator to the court of Rome, from Henry the 1ſt, upon the great point of the patronage and inveſtiture of biſhops. His tranſactions in this affair at Rome, and after his return, and his conteſts with archbiſhop Anſelm, are noticed by Rapin and ſeveral other writers. He was eſteemed (ſays Rapin) an eccleſiaſtic of profound learning; and according to Godwin, vir admodum diſertus, et in rebus gerendis dexteritatis eximiæ.—*Milles's MSS.* If *Warlewaſt* were biſhop elect of Exeter in 1103, when ſent to Rome, it is no wonder he ſhould not be conſecrated till 1107, conſidering the controverſy between the *crown*, the *pope*, and *archbiſhop Anſelm*.—See *Eadmer*, p. 72, 73.—And *Henry's* Hiſt. vol. 3, p. 213.—"W. Wareweſt diſpatched the buſineſs commended unto him (with the pope) to the king's great contentment.—Which act the canons ſo extolled, that, after his death, he was thought to be a ſaint, and therefore great pilgrimages and oblations were made to his tomb."—See *Catalogue of Biſhops*, p. 322.

† The monk of Weſtminſter ſays, that he was biſhop 27 years, and died in 1155: "but *he* never ſaw, (cries Hooker) the records of this church." During this biſhop's government, about 1140, king Stephen, calling to remembrance the great ſpoils done to the cathedral church, when he beſieged Exeter, as well in defacing the church, as alſo in the new buildings, granted them in recompence the hundred of Colyton, and 7l. 10s. iſſuing out of his manor there, with ſundry privileges and liberties.—*(Hole's MSS.)*—See *Prince*, p. 135.

‡ *Robert Warlewaſt* by a deed, now in the archives of the dean and chapter of Exon, gave to them the manor of Meela, with all its appurtenances, in communiam canonicorum; which manor, he there ſays, he acquired, Dei auxilio. The witneſſes to this deed (which has no date) are John, dean of Chicheſter, Barthol. A. D. of Exon, Peter, A. D. of Cornwall, Wm. A. D. of Barnſtaple, John the Chauntor, and ſix canons of the cathedral church. § As *Izacke* ſays.

‖ Bart Iſcanus was ſent ambaſſador, by Henry 2d, to Rome, in 1164, on A. B. Becket's affairs; aſſiſted at the coronation of prince Henry, in 1170, and on theſe accounts was excommunicated by that prelate. *Trivet.*—See *Henry*, vol. 3. p. 249.

¶ *Bartbol. Iſcanus*, firſt archdeacon of Exeter, then biſhop; a man in religion very zealous, and in divinity very well learned. He was of a deep judgment, and very wiſe; lacking not authority according to the ſame: and, when time and place ſerved, would with great boldneſs declare his ſentiments. At the council or parliament at Northampton he was preſent when the caſe of Thos. Becket was diſcuſſed, and very ſharply rebuked him for his diſobedience, contempt, and obſtinacy againſt the king. After Becket's death, he was ambaſſador for the king to pope Alexander, in defence and excuſe of the king concerning the death of Becket. For his excellent virtue, wiſdom, and learning, he was had in ſuch reputation, that in all weighty and deep matters things were done by his advice and council. He was in long habit of friendſhip with Baldwin of Exon, abbot of Ford, and afterwards biſhop of Worceſter and Canterbury, between whom there was a good emulation in writing, both of them being great writers; and each of them dedicating their books to each other. He wrote ſeven books, none of which are known to be extant.—*Hole's MSS.*‖‡—Matt. Paris tells a long tale of a ſtrange apparition or revelation, which happened to *Barth. Iſcanus*, in the country, as he viſited his dioceſe.—*Godwin* and *Prince*, p. 415.

*† See *Leland's* Coll. vol. 1, p. 169; and *Prince*, p. 141.

¶§ It ſeems not unlikely that the kings of England uſed, upon an avoidance, to ſeize the temporalities of biſhoprics and of abbeys of royal foundation, upon the title of ſeigneury, as immediate lords, or by virtue of their royal prerogative. †*† See *Madox*.

‖‡‖ See Catalogue of Biſhops, p. 324.—*Epiſcopi Exonienſes.* Anno D. 1186, Decanus Saryſbyr: Aſſumitur in epiſcopum Exon. Fratum Gul. Mareſcalli ſortitus eſt Epiſcop. Exon. Anno D. 1193. Gul. Briewere ſit epiſcopus Exon: 1224. Gul: Exonien: epiſcopus obiit 1257. Succeſſit Walterus archidiac: Surrey.—*Lel. Col.* vol. 4. part ii, p. 339.

‡: *Exceter, in bibliotheca canonicorum.* Dialogus Bartolemæi, epiſcopi Exoniensis, contra judæos.—Lel. Col. vol. iii. p. 151.

of his reign, whilſt the biſhopric of Exeter was now void, and in his own hands, gave to W. de Grey, his chancellor, "the prebend which Gilbert Baſſet, archdeacon of Totteneſs lately held."* *Simon de Apulia*, ſucceſſor of Henry Marſhall, was not conſecrated till Oct. 5, 1214. He was promoted to this ſee, from the deanry of York, which, upon a conteſt about its diſpoſal, between the archbiſhop and his canons, in 1193, Papa fretus ſua poteſtate, *Simoni Apulo* contulit, confirmavit, et per annulum ſuum aureum inveſtivit. He died in Sept. 1223, and was buried in the north ſide of the choir, behind the pulpit.† *William Brewer or Briware*, (who had from the king a grant, Sept. 13, 1223, of the guardianſhip of the temporalities, during the vacancy of this biſhopric) was conſecrated at Rome, not by archbp. Langton, but pope Honorius, on Eaſter Sunday, 1224; and not on December the 30th, though probably he might have been then inſtalled. He was the ſon or nephew of Sir William Briwere, by one of the coheireſſes of William de Vernon, or Verona, earl of Devon.‡ He died Oct. 24, 1244, and was buried in the choir, not far from the biſhop's throne, under a marble ſtone. "He was a man, (ſays Riſdon) for his knowlege, manners, and parentage, right honourable, and highly to be commended. He died in his flouriſhing age the 28th of Henry the 3d."§ "*Richard Blondy* was conſecrated at Radyng, Oct. 22d, 1245, being the Sunday after St. Luke." It is ſaid that he was educated both at Paris and at Oxford, a doctor of divinity, and eminent in his profeſſion.—nay, that he had been elected archbiſhop of Canterbury, in 1235, though ſet aſide by the pope. Hiſtorians ſeem to have confounded *Richard* and *John Blondy* in ſuch a manner, that I ſcarcely know how to reconcile them. So far I think is certain, from Le Neve and others, that Richard Blondy, the biſhop, had been chancellor of the church of Exeter, and thence advanced to the ſee, and that there was a perſon of both his names, who was collated to the archdeaconry of Barum, in 1264, and the next year to that of Totnes. He died, Dec. 26th, 1257, and was buried on the north ſide of the choir, in his own cathedral.‖ "This biſhop, (ſays Hooker) tho' of a meek and gentle diſpoſition, did nevertheleſs ſtrenuouſly oppoſe every one who offered any injury to the church; but waxing in years, and being a weak man, he was much led by ſome of his officers, who were frequently about him, and who, taking advantage of his weakneſs, and the opportunities they had, uſed all the means they might to enrich themſelves. His chiefeſt officers were one Lodeſwell his chancellor, Sutton his regiſter, Fitzherbert his official, and Ermeſtow the keeper of his ſeal. Theſe, with others of the chief ſervants of his houſehold, compacted among themſelves, that whilſt the biſhop was yet living (who then lay ſick and very weak in his bed), to make conveyances unto themſelves of ſuch livelihoods as then lay in the biſhop's diſpoſal; and accordingly made out advowſons, and ſuch other conveyances as to them ſeemed beſt; all which were forthwith ſealed, and delivered according to the agreement made between them. But theſe their ſubtil dealings being diſcover'd by the next biſhop, he not only reverſed all that they had thus clandeſtinely done, but alſo excommunicated them; nor were they abſolved until they did open penance for the ſame in St. Peter's cathedral church." The election, confirmation, and conſecration of *Walter Broneſcombe* were all in the months of February and March, in 1257, according to Le Neve. He was a native of Exeter, of very mean parentage. His preferments before this advancement, were the chancellorſhip of this church, in 1245, in which year, alſo, he appears to have been archdeacon of Surrey, being witneſs to a deed (dated April 16, 1245,) relating to the rectory of Lambeth; when he was by that title conſtituted the king's proctor at Rome. ¶ He died July 22d, 1280, according to his epitaph, and was buried in the ſouth part of the lady's chapel, under an arch, "having a fair tomb of alabaſter over him."

With

* See *Madox*.

† See *Godwin*.—Simon de Apulia was a very wiſe and grave man, no leſs religious than his predeceſſors. With great ſolemnity was he received into this church.—*Hole's MSS.*

‡ William Briwere was of the privy council, and a great favorite with Henry the 3d, who ſent him into Germany on the marriage of Iſabella, the king's ſiſter, to the emperor Frederick; whom he alſo followed into the holy land, and was at the ſiege of Acon, having the Engliſh forces there under his command; together with the biſhop of Winchester; about 40,000 men.—See *Izacke*, p. 9; and *Prince*, pp. 46, 47.

§ In the 14th year of Henry the 3d, the biſhop of Exeter owed xviii^{li}, the remanent of the carucage of the religious houſes in Devonſhire; and William Talbot and his companions xiii^{li}, the remanent of the carucage of this county.—*Madox*.

‖ See *Prince*, pp. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59; and ſee catalogue of biſhops, p. 325.—During this biſhop's government, John Wak was indebted to the king in 60 marks. The king, by his writ, commanded the biſhop of Exeter to diſtrain him by his eccleſiaſtical benefices. The biſhop diſtrained him in ſeven ſeveral benefices, and received out of the profits thereof, the ſum of fifty-eight marks and forty pence: and John found ſecurity for the reſidue of his debt; on which the king ordered the ſequeſtration to be releaſed. Henry 3d.—*Madox*.

¶ Walter Branſcombe ordered the feaſt of St. Gabriel to be celebrated the firſt Monday in September. It was to be kept with the ſame ſolemnity as to candles, &c. as the feſtivals of Chriſtmas and Eaſter: each canon preſent had 2s.; each vicar 1s.; each ſecondary 6d.; and chriſter 2d. It was ordered, likewiſe, that the day before the ſaid feſtival, a ſolemn anniverſary ſhould be held in the cathedral for the

ſoul

With reſpect to the foundation of the cathedral church at Exeter, *Hooker* has furniſhed us with ſome particulars; which are not perhaps ſtrictly correct; though our antiquaries have laboured in vain to ſettle the points in diſpute. "The *three religious houſes* (ſays Hooker) within the cloſe of St. Peter, were, in proceſs of time, *united into one*. The firſt *was a houſe for women*, called noniales, or nuns, which is now the Dean's Houſe or Calendar-Hay. The ſecond was a *houſe of monks*, ſuppoſed to be built by Ethelred, about 868. And theſe were united to the cathedral church by Leofricus. The third was a *houſe for monks of the order of St. Bennet*, founded and built by Athelſtan. And this is that part of the cathedral now called the Lady-chapel."* On this ſubject there is a ſtrange perplexity of dates among the old writers. *Stowe* ſays, that in 994, king Ethelred erected a biſhop's ſee at Exeter.—"This biſhopric was removed, ſay *Raynulfe of Cheſter*, and *Polidore*, from Crediton to Exon, in a province council at London, before Lanfranc, in 1076, where it was ordained, that biſhoprics ſhould be removed out of little towns into cities." But this is a miſtake. The charter of king Edward proves the contrary.†

King Athelſtan was a munificent patron to the church. Treaſurer's Beare, "a large demeſne belonging to the treaſurer of the church of Exon, was beſtowed, by king Athelſtan, on the church when it was a college of monks." I have a copy of king Athelſtan's grant of *Ide*, to the church of Exeter.‡ *Canute* gave the manor of Salcomb to St. Peter's, at Exeter, to expiate his father Sweno's cruelty to the church. According to the grant of *Edward the Confeſſor*, the lands of eight monks that were in the abbey of Exeter, were diſtributed among "*twenty* prebendaries."§ That *Leofricus* obtained of Edward many privileges for his church, appears by the charter dated 9th year of his reign, in 1050.

In this cathedral church, the *deanry*, *precentorſhip*, *chancellorſhip*, and *treaſurerſhip*, are the four great internal dignities. The *deanry* was founded by Brewer.‖ This biſhop appointed Serlo the firſt dean; incorporating Braunton and Colyton-Rawleigh for the maintenance and hoſpitality of Serlo and his ſucceſſors.¶ To theſe benefices the deans preſent to this day: and the impropriation of the ſheaf of both

ſoul of him, the ſaid *Walter*, of bp. *William* and *Richard*, his predeceſſors and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of Exeter, and for the ſouls of biſhop Walter's father and mother, and for all the faithful deceaſed: on which ſolemn anniverſary 2s. were to be given to each canon, 12d. to each vicar, 6d. to each ſecundary, in ſacris conſtituto, and 2d. to each choriſter; all which was to be paid de bonis eccleſiæ St. Bruerardi; and that on the anniverſary before-mentioned, the dean and chapter ſhould every year feed 50 poor people; ſo that the corn allotted to each may be worth in meat and drink one penny; and the reſidue of the profits of St. Breward, after the endowment of the vicarage ſhould be equally divided among the canons preſent at the foregoing ſolemnities.—*Ex Arch. Die & Cap.*—*Branſcombe* was one of the ſix choſen by the king to compound the difference between him and the barons.—*Milles's MSS.*—See *Prince*, pp. 60, 61, 62.—See Appendix, C. III. S. III.

* "For the ſaid king having driven out of this city the Britons then dwelling therein, and minding to make a full conqueſt both of them and of this their country, purſued them even into Cornwall, where he conquer'd them. He then returned to this city, and ſtaying here ſome time, re-edified the ſame, encompaſſed it with a ſtone wall, and founded the cathedral church as above ſaid; for ſo is it written, *hanc urbem rex Athelſtanus primus in poteſtatem Anglorum, effugatis Britonibus redactam, turribus munivit, & muro ex quadratis lapidibus cinxit: ac antiquitus vocatam Munkston, nunc Exeter vocari voluit: ac ibi ſedens manſum quoddam dedit ad fundandum monaſterium pro monachis Deo & ſancto Petro famulantibus.* Beſides the charges which he was at in building the ſaid cathedral, he alſo gave lands and revenues ſufficient for the maintenance of ſaid monks, &c. After the time of king Athelſtane, the Danes, with great hoſtility and cruelty having over-run the whole land, came alſo to this city, and in ſpoiling the ſame, did likewiſe ranſack and ſpoil the ſaid church; and the monks, not being able to endure their continual invaſions, fled, and ſought places of greater ſafety. By which means *this monaſtery* was for a great number of years left deſtitute, until the time of king Edgar; who coming into theſe weſtern parts upon a viſit to his father-in-law Odogarus, then earl of Devon, and founder of the abbey of Tavyſtoke, whoſe daughter he had married, came to this city in 986; and, pitying the diſtreſſed ſtate of the ſaid church, cauſed the monks to be ſought out, and aſſembled together, and reſtored them to their houſe and livelihoods, appointing Sidemannus (who afterwards was biſhop) to be their abbat. From thenceforth they continued together, (tho' ſometimes in great troubles) until that king Swanus, or Sweno, the Dane, with a mighty army came to this city, beſieged, took, ſpoiled, and deſtroyed it with fire and ſword. It was, nevertheleſs, ſoon after again reſtored by king Cahutus, or Canutus; who, being advertiſed of the great cruelties of his father Sweno, did, at the requeſt of Atheldredus, one of his dukes, make reſtitution unto Athelwoldus, then abbat, of all their lands, livings, and privileges, as appears by his charter, dated anno 1019. About thirty years after this, king Edward the Confeſſor came to this city; and he, by the advice of Leofricus biſhop of Crediton, and ſometimes lord chancellor of England under the ſaid king, and one of his privy council, partly for the greater ſafety of ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors (who having their houſes in the country were ſubject to many and ſundry perils), and partly to provide a more convenient place for the monks, did remove the biſhop's ſee from Crediton to this city, and the monks unto Weſtminſter. The biſhop, thus removed from the old and placed in the new ſee and church, endoweth the ſame with all thoſe lands, &c. beſtowed on him by the king, and which before did appertain to his former church; and, to make his ſanctuary to his mind, *pulled down the two monaſteries adjoining, the one of monks and the other of nuns*, and added them to his own church. Having at length effected his purpoſes, he made orders, laws, and ordinances, for the good government of his church and clergy."

† "Eccleſia Cath. Exon Edw. Confeſſor, rex inſtituit Leofricum epiſcopum de Crediton epiſcopum Exon. Leofricus epiſcopus demolitus eſt tria monaſteria apud Exon, in eorum loca cœpit fundamenta novæ cath. eccleſiæ. Wilhelmus Warewaſte 3. epiſcopus an. 1112. 13 H. 1. cœpit fundamenta chori. Petrus Quivil an. 1284, 13. E. 1. ædificavit navim eccleſiæ ad Portam occid. inſtituit ſubdecanum et cantorem, impropriavitque Chudleigh & Painton et rectoriam de Egleſhall, & St. Newlin in Cornubia, & Stoke-Gabriel in Devon. Johannes Graundiſon epiſcopus an. 1340, 15. E. 3. auxit longitudinem templi per duos arcus, et teſtudine arcuata concameravit. Petrus Courtney epiſcopus conſtruxit turrim borealem, fecitque in ea campana dedic. S. Petro Edmundus Lacy epiſcopus circa an. 1450. 29. H. 6. cœpit ædificare exedram. Geo. Nevill epiſcopus finivit Decanus & capitulum fundaverunt clauſtra."—*Lel. Col.* V. i. p. 115, 116.

‡ It is written on a parchment, 14 inches by 9.—Dated 937.—See Appendix, C. III. S. III.

§ *Leland.*

‖ *Exon Eccleſia Cath.* Wilhelmus Bruer epiſcopus Exon: de privato conſilio regis H. 3. inſtituit ibi Decanum & 24 Præbendarios; impropriavitque Brampton & Colyton Rawleigh. Obiit 1244. 29. H. 3.—Godw. lib. epiſc. 324.—*Lel. Col.* V. i. p. 115.

¶ *Simon Sidenham*, filius ſecundus Richardi Sydenham (unius Juſticiariorum de Banco regio) Eccleſiæ de Fenny Sutton in agro Wiltonienſi rector, Eccles. Cath. Exon. *Decanus*, agrorum Sariſburienſis & Berchirienſis Archidiaconus, Eccles. Cath. Sariſburienſis decanus legatuſque ad Germaniæ imperatorem ab Angliæ rege miſſus.—Hearne's notes on Lel. Col. end of vol. vi. p. 290, where the will of the above perſon is printed.

is reſerved to augment their income, and granted by leaſe on lives, with reſerved high-rents. The twenty-four *prebends* * were alſo eſtabliſhed by biſhop † Brewer; and ſo much land purchaſed, as might produce to each of the prebendaries four pounds a year. And of theſe "he ordained his chapter." The *precentorſhip* is ſaid to have been erected in 1080; the *chancellorſhip* in 1225; and the *treaſurerſhip* in 1133.‡ The *college of vicars* were indebted to biſhop Marſhall for the living and patronage of Woodbury; the tythes of which are now very conſiderable; and continue to encreaſe the incomes of the members of that body.

With reſpect to the four *archdeacons* of Exeter, Barnſtaple, Totnes, and Cornwall; the firſt archdeacon of Exeter that occurs, was *Odo*, who died in 1083. *Serlo*, the firſt dean, was archdeacon of Exeter: and *Richard Toriz* was archdeacon of Exeter, in 1259.§ *Ralph*, the firſt *archdeacon* of *Barnſtaple*, that occurs, is ſaid to have poſſeſt this archdeaconry in 1143. In the 31ſt year of Henry the ſecond, Roger, archdeacon of Barnſtaple, owed 10l. for a year's rent of his archdeaconry. And in the 38th year of Henry the third, Walter de Pembrok, archdeacon, claimed return of writs at Barnſtaple.—*John de Bradlegh*, the firſt archdeacon of Totton or *Totnes*, died before the year 1143. *Alnothus*, the firſt archdeacon of Cornwall, died 1096.‖

There were few *pariſh churches* within the city of Exeter, till the time of pope Innocent the third; who, in 1198, made the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation an article of the ſymbol; which his ſucceſſor, Honorius the third, confirmed in the year 1218, and eſtabliſhed alſo by decree, reſervation, candle-light, and praying for the dead.¶ In conſequence of this, the number of ſacrificing and maſſing prieſts not only increaſed, but churches, alſo, and chapels began to be built in many places. So that in 1222, the ſixth year of Henry the third, *† nineteen pariſh churches were either built or projected within the city and its ſuburbs:—1. St. John's. 2. St. Edmond's. 3. St. Stephen's. 4. St. Mary Arches. 5. St. Mary the Moor. 6. St. Petrock's. 7. St. Martin's. 8. St. Pancras. 9. St. Keryan's. 10. St. Lawrence's. 11. St. George's. 12. St. Olave's. 13. St. Paul's. 14. The Holy Trinity. 15. Alhallows on the Walls. 16. Alhallows in Goldſmith-ſtreet. 17. St. Mary Steps. 18. St. Sidwell's; 19. St. Davids, the two laſt are daughter-churches to Heavitree.

I now advert to our *colleges*, *monaſteries*, *hoſpitals*, *chauntries*: and, as the foundation of religious houſes is a diſtinct ſubject, muſt return to the earlier part of this period, in order to trace thoſe houſes to their origin. From the number of its monaſteries, *Iſca* aſſumed the name of *Monkton*.§‖ And there is no doubt but in a city ſo famous as Exeter in the Roman and Saxon times, there were large congregations and ſocieties of holy men and women, very early after their converſion to chriſtianity. But whether

* Since a ſeparation and diſtinction in this body took place, nine of the twenty-four who are now called canons reſidentiary, by taking upon themſelves the trouble of reſidence, allow each of the remaining fifteen twenty pounds annually, and retain to themſelves, beſides, the right of patronage, all the overplus of the rents which, at this diſtance of time, muſt be very conſiderable, and greatly exceed the proportion computed as an equivalent when the before-mentioned diſtinction took place.

† Leofricus (ſays Godwin) made divers ſtatutes, and amongſt other things he ordained that all his *canons or prebendaries* ſhould lodge in one chamber, and take their diet at one table. He appointed them, likewiſe, a ſteward that ſhould provide them victuals daily, and once in the year delivered them new clothes. "This kind of government (ſays W. of Malmſbury) he learned in Lorraine: and it is continued by his poſterity, though owing to the corruption and luxury of our times, (continues William) is it ſomewhat altered and decayed." "W. Brewer conſtituted 24 *prebendaries* within his church; for, before this time, the prebendaries had their living at the biſhop's lands; and in his behalf their offices were, to travel from place to place throughout his dioceſe, to teach and inſtruct the people; becauſe the biſhop gave them *bread* and *ſalt*; i. e. all things meet and neceſſary for them."—*Hole.*

‡ *Leofricus*, though he had offices of great charge in the common wealth, conducted himſelf with wiſdom and integrity. The moſt obnoxious was his removal of the nuns from Calendar Hay. Of all the offices and dignities of his church, he reſerved only the *treaſurerſhip* to himſelf. One treaſurer was in the monaſtery before his time, and had the ſame livelihood that Athelſtan annexed thereto.—Moreſhall and Treaſurer's-beer.—Next to the biſhop, the treaſurer had then the greateſt charge in the church.—*Hole's papers.*

§ *Hole's MSS.*

‖ Officials of Exeter-Dioceſe:—"*Richard de Coliton*, officialis, 1232; *John de Aſhe*, and *Peter de Crediton*, officiales, 1237."—*Milles's papers.*

¶ In the year 1280, on the feaſt of St. Margaret, bp. Broneſcomb, by a deed gave to the dean and chapter the church of Bukerell, with all its rights, obventions, and appurtenances (reſerving a competent vicarage to be appointed thereat, and a vicar to be preſented to the dean and chapter by the biſhop) for the ſupport of two chaplains who were to celebrate maſs perpetually for his ſoul, the ſouls of his benefactors, and of all faithfull deceaſed, in the chappel allmoſt newly built, on the ſouth ſide, near the chappel of St. Mary, in the cathedral church, and which he had choſen as his burying place. The dean and chapter to pay thereout twelve marks yearly to the ſaid chaplains at Eaſter and Michaelmas Regiſtr. Walt.

*† Henry 3d ordered the official of Exon to make a return of all the benefices in the dioceſe, whether prebendal or parochial, held by *Roman* clerks, as well Engliſh as foreigners, by collection of the pope, or other proviſions; with the value of theſe benefices, and the names of the perſons.—*Hole's MSS.*

§‖ Thus from an abbey, a town in France was called *Abbeville*.—"The preſent deanery (ſays Stukeley) was a *nunnery*. The monaſtery of St. Andrew, at *Cowic*, was founded by Thomas Courtenay, earl of Devon; a cell to Bec-Abbey, in Normandy. St. *Nicholas Priory* was a cell to Battle-Abbey. St. *John's* was of Auguſtin-Friars. *Poleſlo*, a mile off, dedicated to St. Katharine, was a nunnery of the Benedictine order. *Marſh* was a cell to Plymton. *Cleve* was a monaſtery of black canons; St. *James's priory* of cluniac monks: *Grey-Friars*, without South-gate were Franciſcans. *Goldbays*, without Weſt-gate, Black Friars. The *Bear Inn* was the abbot of Taviſtock's houſe; the *Black Lion*, too, was a religious houſe; and *Lathbier* another, near the new river, below Radford Mount. Thus had theſe holy locuſts well nigh devoured the land."

ther the monaſtery of *Adeſtanceſter*, in which St. Boniface was educated, under abbot Wolfhard, about 690, is to be placed at Exeter or not, muſt ever remain uncertain; though father Creſſy, in his church hiſtory of Great Britain, doth not heſitate to aſſert it. In 868, *Ethelred*, ſon of king *Ethelwolf*, founded the monaſtery, where now ſtands the cathedral of Exeter.* In 932, king Athelſtan founded St. Peter's monaſtery for Benedictines.† Of this houſe the monks were to be free from all ſecular impoſitions, except building bridges, and attending the king in perſon when he went upon any warlike expedition. William the Conqueror, or William Rufus,§ gave the church of St. Olave, at Exeter, with ſome lands adjoining, to the abbey of Battel, in Suſſex; upon which was built, not long after, a *priory* of ſix benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Nicholas.‖ The monaſtery of *Cluniac monks*, near Exeter, was dedicated to St. James. For its foundation, we are told, that Baldwin de Rivers, gave the chapel of St. James, without the city, with the tythes and other eſtates, to the head monaſtery of St. Peter, at Cluny, and to the abbey of St. Martin de Campis, near Paris, about the year 1146; that a prior, and ſome monks of that order, might be ſettled near Exeter.¶ William, "fil. Baldwini," in the time of Henry the ſecond, or perhaps before, (as the founder's grant is confirmed in the charter of Henry the ſecond) gave the church and lands of *Cowick*, near Exeter, to the abbey of Bec Herlowin, in Normandy: hence *Cowick* became a cell of Benedictine monks to that foreign houſe. It was dedicated to St. Andrew.*† The nunnery of *Polleſhoo or Poleſhowe*, of the Benedictine order, was erected in the time of Richard the firſt, or before, by W. Briwere, perhaps the nobleman mentioned as founder of Torr and Dunkeſwell abbies, rather than Wm. Briwere, biſhop of Exeter, who was not conſecrated till 1224. It was dedicated to St. Katharine, and had a prioreſs, and about thirteen nuns.‡‖ It ſeems to have been a religious houſe of ſome conſideration.¶§ At *Marſh Barton*, near Exeter, was a ſmall priory of black canons, in the time of Henry the third; dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. It was a cell to Plymton.‖*‖ Of our *hoſpitals*, the firſt to be named is *St. Mary Magdalen hoſpital*, a Lazar-houſe, without the ſouth gate of the city, in 1163; when biſhop Bartholomew Iſcanus made a grant to it.‡§‡ "The hoſpital of *St. John*, appears (by a deed dated 1238) to have been then founded by *¶* Gilbert and John", (ſays Hooker) ſons of Walter Long, of this city. They endowed the ſame with all their lands; and appointed the mayor and citizens to be truſtees of this hoſpital, after their deceaſe.†*† In the year 1164, William Fitz-Ralph, of Exeter, founded an *almſhouſe* for a certain number of poor people, to be placed therein by the governors of the ſaid city. It was firſt called St. Alexis, afterwards St. Buriens. In the year 1240, it was united to St. John's hoſpital, within the eaſt gate of the city. In the archdeaconry of Exeter, we look to *Crediton*, (after due notice of Exeter itſelf) as the church of Crediton is ſaid to have been *collegiate* in the Saxon times, and was made the cathedral of the biſhops of Devonſhire, upon the diviſion of the dioceſe of Shirburn, by king Edward, and archbiſhop Plegmund; and retained its chapter, after the removal of

* Leland's Collect. vol. 1, p. 80.

† See Leland's Collect. vol. 1, p. 80, 81.—"I find that thoſe of this monaſtery might *(ſine ulla moleſtia animi militare coram Domino rege)* and ſhould be always free *(ab omni regali & ſeculari gravedine, tam majori quam minori, exceptis perpetud oratione, pontium conſtructione, & ſola expeditione)* the meaning of which laſt word hath been expounded to be when the king goeth to war in perſon, then thoſe of this monaſtery were perſonally to attend him."—*Izacke*, p. 17.

§ See *Groſe's* Antiqu. *Pref.* p. 29, & p. 246.

‖ *Prior. S. Nicolai de Exceſter or S. Bened. cella eſt de Batelle.* Gul. Conqueſtor fundator.—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 80.

¶ Baldwin built this monaſtery (he ſaid) for the health of his ſoul, and the ſouls of Adeliza his wife, Richard his father, and Adeliza his mother; alſo for the ſoul of king Henry the firſt. It was a cell to the abbey of St. Peter-de Cluni, and of St. Martin de Campo, near Paris. —See *Cleaveland*, p. 140.—The tithes of *Prior's Portion*, in *Tiverton*, and its dependencies, were firſt ſeparated from the rectory of the whole pariſh by Baldwin Rivers, and appropriated towards the ſupport of this *priory of Cluniac monks*, which he endowed with theſe and other tythes and lands out of his immenſe poſſeſſions.

*† See *Tanner*; and *Cleaveland*, p. 135.

‡‖ *Prior. monial de Poileſloo or S. Bened.* [Ws] frater Gul. Bruer avunculi Joannis regis. D. Bruar epiſcopus Exon fundator.—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 80.—Sir Will. Tracey, one of Becket's murderers, is ſaid to have been a great benefactor to this nunnery.

¶§ An exemption from the *pontium operatio*, which was the ſervice of the tenants for making and repairing bridges, ſeems to have been a particular privilege by the grant of *king John* to the *nunnery of St. Katharine*, without the city of Exeter.—Quietas eſſe de operationibus caſtellorum et pontium.—Mon. Ang. tom. 1, p. 503.—It is (ſays Kennet) a good pious cuſtom that ſtill obtains in Ireland: where the natives, on paſſing over any bridge, pull off their hats, or give ſome other token of reſpect, and pray for the ſoul of the builder of that bridge. Some act of devotion was cuſtomary (we may preſume) from the many chapels near bridges, as St. Katharine's, at Finey-Bridges, St. Salvatoris juxta pontem at Ottery, Bideford, &c. &c. Hence, probably, the common phraſe, "praiſe the bridge you paſs over."

‖*‖ See *Tanner's* Notitia, p. 96.

‡§‡ This was in being 26th Henry 8th, of which date, among other rents out of the eſtate of the dean and chapter of Exeter, there is cuſtodi leproſorum S. Mariæ Magd. et ſucceſſoribus ſuis v. *ſol.*

¶ *Prior ſive hoſpitale Joannis Bapt. et S. Auguſt. [in Exceſtre.]* Gilbertus & Joannes mercatores de Exceſtre, et filii Joannis Longi fundatores. Modernus Epiſcopus Exon. Quinque Preſbyteri. novem pueri xii pauperes. Walterus Broneſcombe, & Petrus Quivill, & Walterus Stapeldon epiſcopi Exon, præcipui benefactores.—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 80.

†*† But Mr. Speed ſays, that it was a priory of Franciſcan fryars, founded by the above ſons of Walter Long, called the priory of St. John the Baptiſt; and that it ſo continued almoſt 300 years. This, however, is a miſtake.

of the epiſcopal ſee to Exeter, in 1050. This chapter was under the peculiar juriſdiction and patronage of the biſhops of Exeter. The church was dedicated to the holy croſs. An *hoſpital* at *Crediton*, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is mentioned in the regiſter of Branſcomb, biſhop of Exeter. *Exminſter*, or Exanminſter, which king Alfred bequeathed to his younger ſon, carries in its name the evidence of its religiouſneſs. *Axminſter* is indebted for its religious reputation to the battle of Bruneburg; if, in conſequence of his victory in this battle, king Athelſtan, (as is reported) erected a *minſter* here, for ſeven prieſts, to pray for the ſouls of the ſlain. About five miles north eaſt of *Axminſter* lies *Ford-Abbey*, in the pariſh of Thorncombe, and deanry of Honiton.* *Baldwin*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reign of the firſt Richard, was firſt a monk, then abbot of Ford. *Johannes Devonius*, king John's confeſſor, was a monk of this houſe. He was buried in this abbey.† There was a priory at *Axmouth*, in the deanry of Honiton: and the manor of *Axmouth* being given to the abbey of St. Mary, at Mountborow, in Normandy, by Richard de Redvers, or Rivers, earl of Devonſhire, in the time of Henry the ſecond; the priory was reckoned, ſometimes, as a diſtinct alien priory; at other times, as parcel of Lodres, in Dorſetſhire, which was a great cell to that foreign monaſtery. *Newnham-Abbey* was in the pariſh of Axminſter, and deanry of Honiton. "The place where ‡ this abbey was founded, was anciently called Nyweham, and Newham. In the charter of pope Innocent 4th, wherein he conſents to the building of this monaſtery, it is called de Novo Manſo, of the New Manſe, or dwelling; and New-Ham is, from the ſite thereof, an home, in a low or falling ground; the monks being commonly ſo wiſe, as to found their abbies in the deepeſt and richeſt land: but according to Verſtegan, Ham originally ſignifieth a coverture, or place of ſhelter, and is thence grown to ſignify ones home or habitation. This ſtands, as was ſaid, in the pariſh of Axminſter, in the county of Devon, and the dioceſe of Exeter. The principal

* Indubie in Devonia Forden filial. de Waverley. [Camd. fol. 206. Adeliza filia Baldwini de Okehamton, fundavit monaſterium Ciſtertian. Monachorum, 1140.] Richardus de Albrett, alias Brionio, Baro de Okampton, fundavit monaſter. primo in loco vocato Brighteley, & ipſo mortuo Abbas & conventus præpenuria illic diſceſſerunt, & Adelicia ſoror ipſius Richardi ipſos conſpiciens demigrantes verſus Waverle, unde prius venerant, eos retraxit, & fundavit hanc domum illis, & dedit eis hanc terram & ipſa in eſcambium accepit terram de Brightley prædictam. Et iſte locus tunc vocabatur Balneum (Hertbath) cervorum, qui nunc Forda appellatur. Pomeray, Thracy, Langford, benefactores. Abbatia de Forda in ulteriori ripa Axi flu. quod diſtinguit Somerſetſhire a Devonia.—Lel. Col. vol. 1, p. 66, 67.—*Richard de Brioniis*, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his younger days by many warlike atchievements, in his old years became remarkably devout: and wiſhing, perhaps, to leave behind him ſome monument of his piety, made a grant in 1133, of his eſtate of *Brigbtley*, for the founding of an abbey for the Ciſtercian order; and obtained of Gilbert, abbot of Waverley, in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, to tranſplant thither ſome of his monks. Richard, having no offſpring, left his entire hereditary right to his ſiſter Adelicia, who accordingly ſucceeded her brother in the inheritance, and was honoured with the title of viſcounteſs. The monks had now reſided about five years at Brightley; but reduced to poverty after Richard's death, and from the ſterility of their lands deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of life, they reſolved to retire to their former houſe at Waverlev. They accordingly ſet out on foot, with their abbot, Robert Pennigton, at their head; proceeding two by two, and having the croſs borne in the front of the proceſſion. Paſſing in this order through Thorncombe, where Adelicia reſided, and to whom the manor belonged, that lady, ſurprized at their appearance, immediately diſpatched a meſſenger after them, to enquire into the cauſe of it. On which the abbot acquainted her with all the circumſtances of their caſe. Adelicia, forcibly affected at their complaints, is ſaid to have exclaimed, with a deep ſigh: "Far be it from me, my lords and moſt holy fathers, to incur the guilt of damnable ſcandal, and ignominious danger. What my lord and brother Richard, out of a heart full of pure devotion for the honor of God, and the ſalvation of us all, began ſo ſolemnly; ſhall not I, his ſiſter and heir, in whoſe hands, before his death, he delivered all his poſſeſſions, be willing or able to accompliſh? Behold my manor on which I now reſide! It is ſufficiently fertile! It is ſheltered and ſhaded with woods! It is productive of grain, and other fruits of the earth. Behold, we give it you in exchange for the barren land of Brightly, together with our manſion-houſe, for ever! Remain here, till ſome where elſe in this poſſeſſion you can have a more competent monaſtery. We ſhall not be wanting to you in this reſpect: nay, we ſhall ſufficiently help you to build it." It was thus this pious and religious lady allotted a perpetual foundation for the monks of Brightly, in her manor of Thorncombe; alſo wholly made over to them, by a ſufficient title, and full ſeiſin her palace or principal manſion-houſe of that manor, originally called Harteſcath (Harepath) then Ford. She dedicated the abbey to the Virgin Mary. Hither they tranſported the body of their founder. On the 23d of October, 1142, two years after the tranſlation of theſe monks from Brightly to Ford, which was the 7th of the reign of Stephen; the viſcounteſs Adelicia died; and was buried in the new monaſtery of Ford. In the reign of Henry the ſecond, Ford Abbey came to the family of the Courtenays, by inter marriage; ſeveral of whom were buried in the abbey church. John Courtenay, in particular, was a liberal benefactor to this houſe: and an accident happened that greatly increaſed his regard for the monks of Ford. On his croſſing the ſea, a little before day, a violent tempeſt aroſe, that baffled all the ſkill of the mariners. Inſtant death ſeemed to every one, but him, inevitable; and the ſailors left off working. He aſſured them, however, that if they would exert themſelves but for one hour, they would then have the benefit of the prayers of the monks at Ford, who would by that time riſe to their devotions, wherein he ſhould be remembered as a particular benefactor. This aſſurance very little comforted his hearers. "What ſignifies (ſays one of them) your talking of the monks? They are now, and will be faſt aſleep. How can they think of you, who have forgot themſelves?" Nevertheleſs, the ſtorm ceaſing about the time he mentioned, he conſidered his deliverance as a miracle, and attributed it to the prayers of theſe reverend fathers. His deſcendants (particularly Hugh Courtenay his ſon) were not ſo zealous in the cauſe of the monks; greatly diminiſhing their revenues; and at laſt obliging them to pay an acknowlegement of fifty ſhillings a year to the church of Cruck. Joceline Pomarai, by a deed printed in the Monaſticon, conferred all his town of Thale on the *monks of Ford*; of which endowment there is, likewiſe, a confirmation by John his ſucceſſor: and king Richard the firſt, by his charter, dated the firſt year of his reign, confirms all the donations made to this monaſtery. The monks of Ford were peculiarly obliged to *Robert de Courtenay* for his protection and liberality. This Robert was buried at Ford, in the year 1242.—See *Camden's Remains*, p. 377; and *Cleaveland's Hiſtory*. pp. 119, 120, 123, 128, 129, 131, 132.

† See *Dugdale's* Mon. Angl. tom. 1, p. 785.

‡ *Abbat. de Newnham Exon. Diœcebis Bernardini.* Reginaldus Mohun comes Somerſet functator [an. 1246.]—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 81.—*Newnham abbat. Barnard.* Fundator Reginaldus de Mohun. comes Somerſet, & dominus de Duniſtorre [1246.] Teſtes Donat. Richar. frater regis, comes. Cornub. Joan. filius Galfridi, Randon filius Herbeti, Hugo Tracy, Hugo Peverel de Ermington, Hugo de Andover, Gul. de Maleherbe milites.—Lel. Col. 1, 32.

cipal founder hereof was Reginald de Mohun, ſon of Reginald de Mohun, lord of the caſtle of Dunſtar, in the county of Somerſet; by Alice his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of the lord William Brewer, of Tor-Brewer, in this county. With whom he had, among other eſtates, this mannor of Axminſter, in which afterwards this abby ſtood. In this undertaking he was ſo greatly aſſiſted by his brother William de Mohun, of Mohun's-Ottery, near Honiton, in this county, that he alſo is called one of the founders thereof. The time when this abby was firſt begun, was on the Ides of the month of January, upon the Lord's-day, in the year of grace 1246 in the 31ſt year of the reign of king Henry 3. The end whereof it was dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary, was for an abbot and twelve monks of the Ciſtertian order, (one of the ſtricteſt then in England) there to ſerve God, and pray for the ſouls of William Brewer, ſenior, and William Brewer, junior, and their wives; and for the ſouls of the ſaid Reginald de Mohun, (the founder) and of his father and mother: and of Hawiſe de Mohun, and Iſabella de Baſſet, his wives; and of William de Mohun his brother, and his heirs; and of all his anceſtors and ſucceſſors, as is expreſſed in the deed. To this abby were many great benefacters: the chiefeſt was the founder, who gave hereunto the large mannor of Axminſter, with the hundred thereunto belonging, *abſque ullo retinemento*, as in the grant. And for every year during his life, he aſſigned unto it an 100 marks of ſilver, to be paid yearly towards the buildings. And at his death he bequeathed his body to be there inter'd, and ſeven hundred marks in ſilver."* *Dunkeſwell* (that gives name to the deanry of Dunkeſwell) by the Saxons called *Doduche ſwell*, was memorable for a monaſtery, which William Lord Brewer, "that great favourite of king Richard I, founded anno 1201, for monks of the Ciſtercian order; which religious houſe was a grand-child (ſays Riſdon) to Waverly-Abby, in the county of Surry: for abbys were accuſtomed to keep the propagation of their orders in pedigree-wiſe, as a deduction of colonies out of them."† The whole pariſh of Dunkeſwell belonged to this abbey; as did alſo Grange in Broadhembury; Godford in Aulis-combe, and ſeveral other eſtates in the neighbourhood. *Luppit*, in the deanry of Dunkeſwell, anciently *Lovepit*, had its name from a religious order there, in a low pit or valley. This houſe was diſſolved by William de Mohun: its monks were then tranſlated into the abbey of Newnham. The alien priory of *Sidmouth*, in the deanry of Aileſbeare, was given by William the Conqueror to the abbey in Normandy, called Abbatia Montis Sancti Michaelis in Periculo Maris.‡ In the old catalogue of religious houſes, ſuppoſed to be made by Gervaiſe, of Canterbury, or Henry Sulgrave, in the time of Richard the firſt, we find mention of a *priory of black monks*, at *Ottery*,§ dedicated to St. Mary. And the editors of the Monaſticon have made it an alien priory, cell to St. Margaret, or to the abbey of St. Mary's, in Rouan: but there was no monaſtery of either of theſe denominations at Rouan; the church of St. Mary there being the cathedral of the archbiſhop, conſiſting of ſecular canons, to which the manor and church of Ottery were given, either by Edward the Confeſſor, about 1060, or by Otho, before the conqueſt. They were farmed at ſixty-ſix marks, 7th of John. *Otterton* was a cell to a rich abbey in Normandy, and dedicated to St. Michael in periculo maris.‖ William the Conqueror firſt gave the manor of *Otterton*, and its appurtenances, in Frank Almoigne, to the Abbey de Monte Sancti Michaelis in Periculo Maris; a monaſtery in the biſhopric of Auranche, in Normandy, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Rouan. But king John founded the priory of *Otterington* for the ſouls of his progenitors, and ordained four monks to celebrate divine ſervice there, for ever; and to diſtribute bread to the poor coming thither every week, to the value of ſixteen ſhillings: and for the ſupport of this chauntry and alms, the ſame king gave theſe four monks the manors of "Otteryton, Sidemuth, and Buddele," which were valued at 100l. per annum.¶ At *Legh*, a village north-weſt of *Tiverton*, Walter Claville, in the reign of Henry the ſecond, founded the monaſtery of *Canonſleigh*, for canons of the order of St. Auſtin. The pariſh of Burleſcombe, in the deanry of Tiverton, was impropriate to this monaſtery.*† There is ſaid to have been a *hoſpital* at

* *Prince*, p. 56.—For an account of the abbots, and various other particulars, ſee *Prince's* Worthies, pp. 57, 58. And *Dugdale's Mon. Angl.* tom 1, p. 928.

† *Dunckiſwel abbat. Ciſtertian.*—Gul. Bruar firſt founder. Segus, the duke of Lancaſtre founder.—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 81.

‡ Being afterwards annexed to the priory of Otterton, which was founded by king John, ſubject to the ſaid abbey, it was diſſolved as an *alien priory*, by *Henry the fifth*, in 1414, and its lands given to the monaſtery of Sion.—*Mon. Angl.* tom. 1, p. 1023.

§ The Saxon part of Ottery church, is ſaid to have been the priory.—See *Mon. Angl.* tom 1, p. 549.

‖ When the connexion of our monaſteries with thoſe abroad was diſſolved, it was annexed to Syon-Abbey, in Middleſex.

¶ About the year 1260, Galfridus, one of the monks of Mount St. Michael, in France, came over to Otterton during the vacancy of a prior, as cuſtos temporalium; when he wrote what is called the *Cuſtomale*, or *Ledger-Book* of the priory of Otterton. It is a MS. in vellum, containing many curious particulars of the priory; now in the poſſeſſion of the Yonge family.—See *Pulteian* MSS. No. 12.

*† *Canonlegbe abbat. Monial. or. S. Aug.*—Gualterus Clavelle primum fundavit monaſter. Canonicorum Regul. Poſtea D. Matildis Clara comitiſſa de Clara et Hereford induxit Moniales. Deinde comites de Werwike fundatores. Nunc vero reges Angl. ratione attinctur comitis de Warwike.—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 81.

Clayhanger, (in the deanry of Tiverton) once belonging to the knight's-templars: not a trace of it remains. In the archdeaconry of Barnſtaple, *Chulmleigh* muſt take the lead, as it was once a collegiate-church, and gives name to the deanry of Chulmleigh. The church of St. Mary Magdalene here, was collegiate (ſays Tanner‡) conſiſting of four, or, as others, of ſeven prebendaries.§ It was of the patronage of the Courtenays, earls of Devonſhire, and probably founded by ſome of that family, before the time of Edward the firſt. The priory at *Barnſtaple* was founded by Judael de Totnes, (ſon of Alured, earl of Britany) and conſecrated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Mary Magdalene. Here it was his intention to paſs the remaining part of his life. He endowed it with lands of conſiderable value. This priory was ſome time a cell to St. Martin's in the Fields, near Paris.‖ In 1133, Richard Fitz-Baldwin built a houſe for Ciſtercian monks, at *Brightley*, near ¶ Cheſilhamton, and dying ſoon after, was buried at Brightley.*† The Benedictine priory founded by king Athelſtan, at *Pilton*, and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, was accounted a cell to Malmſbury-Abbey, in Wiltſhire. Yet there is no mention of this priory in king Athelſtan's, or any other grants to Malmſbury.‡§ The *hoſpital* at *Pilton*, for leprous perſons, dedicated to St. Margaret, is mentioned in biſhop Brentingham's regiſter. In the reign of William the Conqueror, or Rufus, *Johellus*, the ſon of Alured, founded a priory of five or ſix Cluniac monks, at *Ilfracombe*, in the deanry of Shirwell. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and was a cell to the abbey of St. Martin de Campis, at Paris. "At Churchill, in the pariſh of *Eaſt-Down*, in the deanry of Shirwell, was ſome time a *priory* (as men ſay) whoſe founder or value I have not yet found," ſays Riſdon. *Hertland-Abbey*, ſituated in the vale under the church, was one of the moſt conſiderable and beſt endowed religious houſes in Devonſhire. In the catalogue of monaſteries of regular canons of St. Auſtin, made in the 22d of Edward the firſt, when that king obliged all monaſteries to receive protections from him, it is called the abbey of *Hertilant*. It original foundation is thus related. In the year 1041, Edward the Confeſſor ſucceeded Canute the ſecond, commonly called Hardicanute. In his reign flouriſhed Godwin, earl of Kent, the moſt powerful nobleman of his time. Godwin's firſt wife Editha, (ſiſter to Canute the Great) died in a ſhort time after her marriage; leaving the earl only one ſon. His ſecond wife was called *Githa*, by whom he had ſix ſons. Some time after his marriage with this lady, it happened

‡ Pp. 97, 98.

§ "*Chulmleigh*, (ſays Riſdon) is remarkable for the ſeven prebends ſome time there; the manner how they were, will hardly perſwade credit. An inhabitant of this town, (for ſo the tale runneth) being a poor man, had many children, and thought himſelf too much bleſſed in that kind; wherefore, to avoid the charge that was likely to grow that way, he abſented himſelf ſeven years from his wife; when returning, and accompanying her as before, ſhe was within one year after, delivered of ſeven children that were male, at one birth; which made the poor man think himſelf utterly undone; and thereby deſpairing, he put them into a baſket, and haſteth to the river, with an intent to drown them; but divine providence following him, occaſioned the lady of the land, coming in that inſtant in his way, to demand him what he carried in his baſket: He replied, that he had whelps; which ſhe deſired to ſee, purpoſing to chooſe one of them; who, upon ſight, perceiving they were children, compelled him to acquaint her with the circumſtance, whom when ſhe had ſharply rebuked for ſuch his inhumanity, forthwith commanded them to be taken from him, and put to nurſe, then to School; and conſequently being come to man's eſtate, provided a prebendſhip for every of them in this pariſh."—pp. 97, 98.—See *Cleaveland* alſo, for this ſtory.

‖ "The priorie of blacke monkes, at the northe ende of the towne of Barnſtaple (ſays *Leland*) was founded by *Jobelus de Totenes*, that was lorde of the town and caſtelle of Barſtaple.—*Bardeneſtaple* [*com. Devon.*] *monaſteriolum D. Magdal. ſacrum, cella Cluniacenſis cœnobii.*—Bardeneſtaple cella Cluniacenſis monaſter. & S. Martini de Campis. Johelus fundator tempore Henrici, ut apparet ex charta donat. Henrici primi. Caſtellum Joheli apud Bardeneſtaple. Ex charta donationis Johelis filii Aluredi. Et quia ex voto teneor eccleſiæ S. Mar. Magdal. extra caſtellum meum fundatum tantum beneficium conferre. Apparet e Donat. Johelum tandem factum eſſe monachum apud Berdeſtaple. Donavi eis molendinum de Bardeſtaple liberum cum molitura totius villæ & caſtelli. Et totam terram extra muros, quæ eſt inter portam de North et portam de Eſte, ſimul cum foſſa uſque ad contiguam viam.—*Leyland.*—Vide num intelligat portas caſtelli, an oppidi vicini?—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 42, 43.—*Prior. S. Mar. Magdalenæ de Bardeſtaple.*—Johelus de Tottenas filius Aluredi primus fundator. Deinde dux Exceſtriæ ratione caſtelli de Bardeſtaple. Modernus dux Richemondiæ ratione caſtelli de Bardeſta.—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 79.—See alſo, *Tanner's* Notitia Monaſtica. p. 44.

¶ Brightley, in *Chittlehamton*, according to *Riſdon* and *Sir W. Pole*. But *Tanner* places this abbey in the pariſh of Sampford-Courtenay, and deanry of Okehamton, p. 91.—*Riſdon* ſays, there was ſome time a chauntry at *Sticklepath*, in Sampford-Courtenay: this chauntry is not noticed in the Monaſticon.

*† In the hamlet of Stowford St. Hyeritha, the patroneſs of *Chittlehamton* was born. And in that pariſh ſhe was interred.—See *Leland's* Collect. vol. 3, p. 498.

‡§ *Prior. de Pylton. cella de Malmeſbyri.* Æthelſtanus rex fundator.—Lel. Col. v. 1. p. 79.—It is related, that in the beginning of Athelſtan's reign, Alfred, a nobleman of conſiderable property, was induced to enter into a conſpiracy againſt him, on account of his illegitimacy, being the natural ſon of Edward, who left legal iſſue that were excluded from the throne, on account of their tender age. This nobleman being ſuſpected of a deſign to favour their cauſe, was ſeized upon, and in order to juſtify himſelf, offered to ſwear to his innocence before the pope, whoſe perſon, it was ſuppoſed, contained ſuch ſuperior ſanctity, that no one could preſume to make a falſe oath in his preſence, and yet hope to eſcape the immediate vengeance of heaven. Athelſtan accepted of the condition; and Alfred was conducted to Rome, where he took the oath required of him, before John, who then filled the Papal chair. But no ſooner had he pronounced the fatal words, than he fell into convulſions, and in three days after expired. The king, as if the guilt of the conſpirator was now fully aſcertained, confiſcated his eſtate, and made a preſent of it to the monaſtery of Malmeſbury. As *Pilton-Priory*, (not more than ſeven or eight miles from Umberleigh) belonged to the monaſtery of Malmeſbury, that might, therefore, be part of Alfred's confiſcated eſtate; and probably, *Umberleigh* might have been ſo alſo; and might then have been ſeized on by Athelſtan, and added to his royal demeſnes. "Umberleigh (ſays Riſdon) according to tradition, is reported to be the palace of Athelſtan; and that he built a chapel there, dedicated to the honor of the bleſſed Trinity, which ſerved his family and the aſſembly that then was: but when the country was more inhabited, he founded two churches for the propagation of religion, *Bickington* and *Aſherington*, both which he endowed with two hides of land, that remain the poſſeſſions of the paſtors to this day."

happened that the earl was in great danger of periſhing at ſea, in a ſtorm, from which, however, he was happily delivered. And his wife Githa, attributing his preſervation to the ſole merits of St. Nectan, erected a monaſtery at Hertland, in honor to the Saint. This houſe was long famous for St. Nectan's relics. Of the family of St. Nectan, Leland has given us a curious memoir.* Oliver Dynant, viſcount of Dynant, in Britany, who came over with William the Conqueror, and was lord of Hertland, in his time was ſo great a benefactor to this abbey, that he has been accounted its founder: and in Henry the ſecond's time, Geoffry the ſon of Oliver de Dinam, as he is there called, conſiderably augmented the revenues of it, and inſtituted an order of regular canons there. This grant of Henry the ſecond, is dated at Wincheſter. His ſon, Richard the firſt, confirms by another grant, the change which Richard of Poicton, archdeacon, made by the aſſent and will of the illuſtrious king Henry, his father, from ſecular canons which heretofore were in the church of St. Nectan, in Hertland, into canons regular, by the authority of Bartholomew, biſhop of Exeter, in whoſe dioceſe the church was ſituated, and by the aſſent and conſent of Geoffry de Dinam the elder, Oliver his brother, and Geoffry the ſon of Oliver, in whoſe fee and domaine the ſaid church is founded; ſo that the ſaid canons ſecular being for ever removed, an abbot and canons regular may be there eſtabliſhed, who may ſerve God according to the rule of Auguſtine, and the reaſonable inſtitutions of the brethren of St. Nicholas de Arroaſia. Greater liberties and immunities were likewiſe obtained by this deed of Richard the firſt.† In the deanry of Hertland, *Frithelſtoke-Priory* was founded by Robert de Bello Campo,‡ before the eighth of Henry the third. It was a ſmall houſe of Auſtin canons from Hertland: this monaſtery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Gregory, and St. Edmund. Its ſcite and barton are ſaid to have contained 1000 acres. In the *archdeaconry of Totnes* and *deanry of Plymton*, was the free chapel or *college* of *Plymton*, founded by one of the Saxon kings, and exiſting in the time of king Edgar, (if the record be true) in which were a dean or provoſt, and four prebendaries, with other miniſters. It was diſſolved by William Warlewaſt, biſhop of Exeter.‖

This

* "*Hartland, a multitudine cervorum ſic dicta.*—S. Nectanus Martyr Hartlandiæ ſepultus.—*Ex vita S. Nectani.*—Brochannus, regulus Walliæ a quo Brocchannoc provincia nomen ſumpſit, ex Gladwiſa uxore viginti quatuor filios et filias genuit, quorum hæc ſunt nomina: Nectanus, Joannes, Eudelient, Meufre, Delic, Tedda, Maben, Wencu, Wenſent, Merewenna, Wenna, Juliana, Yſe, Morwenna, Wymp, Wenheder, Keri, Jona, Kananc, Kerhender, Adwen, Helic, Thamalanc. Omnes iſti filii et filiæ poſtea fuerunt ſancti martyres vel confeſſores in Devonia et Cornubia vitam hermiticam agentes.—Lel. Col. vol. iii, p. 153.—*Nictanus, alias Hartland, Prior. Canon. or. S. Auguſt.* [Godwin. lib. epiſc. 324, Willhelmus Bruer baro primus fundator.] D. de Dinham primus fundator. Poſtea 4. filiæ Dinhami, quarum prima nupſit D. de Fitzguaren, ſecunda D. de Larzouche, 3. Gul. Baro de Carew militi. Quarta Joanni Arundelo militi."—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 79.—Neither the Bucks in their views of abbeys and caſtles, in 1735; nor Mr. Groſe in his late publications, have taken any notice of Hertland.

† Both theſe grants are in Dugdale's Monaſticon: the laſt ſeems to convey very peculiar privileges, eſpecially, (as Camden ſays) of a court holding plea of all matters, ariſing in their own lands, ſave life and member. But to be more particular. As the barony of Hertland paſſed into the hands of the Dymonts, in the time of the conqueror, which could not have been many years after the firſt foundation of this abbey, we may eaſily ſuppoſe, that (in an age when few books of records were kept) the original founders ſhould have been almoſt forgotten, and the whole merit of the foundation be aſcribed to this family: from whom the abbey gained more conſiderable benefactions than from earl Godwin, or Githa herſelf. It remained a part of the lands of the Dymonts till the time of Henry the ſecond; in whoſe reign the church and monaſtery of St. Nectan were granted by Geoffry de Dymont to Richard, archdeacon of Poictiers. This grant was fully confirmed by the royal aſſent, and was to this purpoſe:—Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and earl of Angiers, to the archbiſhops, biſhops, &c. greeting: "Be it known untoall men, that Geoffry, ſon of Oliver de Dymont, to teſtify his great love to Almighty God, and to comply with my requeſt, has before me, and in my preſence, freely given, and to the utmoſt granted to Richard, archdeacon of Poictiers, the abſolute poſſeſſion of the church and monaſtery of St. Nectan, in Hartland, with all the chapels, lands, tythes, and all other things thereunto belonging, together with the church of Beckington, (now called Abbot's-Bickington); that an order of canons regular may be inſtituted there, at the diſcretion of the afore-mentioned Richard. He hath alſo diſcharged the clergy of the ſaid church from an annual rent of three pounds, and from all other fines and ſervices to which they have been hitherto ſubject; and hath not reſerved to himſelf any right whatſoever in the ſaid church." We likewiſe find a ſubſequent charter in the reign of Richard the firſt, in which the ſeveral benefactions of the Dymonts, together with thoſe of ſome other benefactors, are enumerated and confirmed, It is of much greater length than the former. The benefactions mentioned in it are the following:—"Of Geoffry de Dymont, the chapel of Welcombe, with all things thereunto belonging; the chapel of St. Wenna, at Chireſtowe, with a piece of land, formerly called St. Wenna's acre, and twelve other acres, together with all the other chapels built within the pariſh of the church of St. Nectan." Beſides theſe donations, he gave another piece of land, containing about forty acres, called Gallecuſham. Oliver, brother of the above-mentioned Geoffry, gave the land called Marcadene and Supelwell. Oliver, lord Tracey, gave the church of Fremington, together with ninety-ſix acres of land. William de Boterell, the church of Gunſtane, the church of Molland, and the church of Torbiri (perhaps Torbrian) together with all the lands, tythes, fiſheries, and all other privileges thereunto annexed. Richard, archdeacon of Poictiers, purchaſed a houſe in the city of Exeter, of the above-mentioned William de Botterell, which was likewiſe confirmed to the abbey by this charter. Hugh Peverell gave the church of Wolfareſworthye. Richard Peverell and Margaret his wife, the church of Briggeford. Haviſca de Rivers gave ten acres of land, lying in Beanford, together with part of a certain wood called Warham. Henry de Park, a piece of land called Jocelin's Mount. Theſe are all the benefactions mentioned in the charter. But there were others who afterwards granted benefactions to this abbey; ſuch as Bartholomew Iſcanus, biſhop of Exeter, who firſt changed the monks of Hertland from ſeculars to regulars. William Brewer, biſhop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry the third, and a privy-counſellor to that king, was alſo a benefactor to this abbey.

‡ *Prior Canon. or. Aug. B. Mariæ, Gregorii & Edmundi, de Friſtoke Exon. Diæceſis.*—Robertus de Bello campo miles 1s. fundator. Stapleton epiſcopus Exon ſecundarius. Quatuor præter Priorem Canon.—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 79.

‖ *Plymton* [*com. Devon.*] *Prior. Canon. Reg. or. S. Aug.*—Rex Angliæ fundator ante conqueſtum, & poſtea uſque ad tempora Henrici primi, qui capellam liberam de Plimton cum pertinentiis dedit Gul. Warweſt. epiſcopo Exon. qui ibidem inſtituit canon regulares: [qui Wilhelmus abdicato epiſcopatu fit ibi Canonicus, obiit cæcus 1127, 28. H. 1.]—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 79.—*Plymton* was by William Wareweſt, biſhop of Exeter, obtained of *William the Conqueror*, (to whom he had been chaplain) for his cathedral church; together with Bramton and St.

Stephen's

This biſhop ſettled here in 1121, a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Auſtin, and dedicated the ſame to the apoſtles St. Peter and St. Paul: and, growing old and blind, he reſigned (as we are told) his biſhopric, and became canon of this houſe, in the chapter-houſe of which he was buried. Its yearly revenues, by the benefactions of Baldwin de Redvers, and others, exceeded Taviſtock or any other monaſtery in the dioceſe of Exeter.* The priory adjoins to the church-yard. It was originally very richly endowed with great eſtates; and the tithes of ſeveral pariſhes; thoſe of Plymton St. Mary, Plymſtock, Wembury, Brixton, Ugborough, and Shaugh. At *Modbury*, in the deanry of Plymton, was a *cell of Benedictine monks* to the abbey of St. Peter ſur Dive in Normandy, as early as king Stephen's time, to which it was given by Ruan or Exton. It was dedicated to St. Gregory, and about 70l. per annum value.†. In the deanry of Tamerton, Amicia, the wife of Baldwin de Rivers, earl of Devon, and dr. of Gilbert de Clare, appropriated the manor of Buckland Monachorum, with other lands and advowſons, to the foundation of *Buckland-Abbey*. This houſe was dedicated to St. Mary and St Benedict. To this abbey the ſame Amicia gave Walkhamton.‡ The *abbey of Taviſtock* was founded by Orgar, or Ordulph his ſon.§ Its abbot, Galfrid, expreſſly named in Exeter-Domeſday, was elected in 1082, and died in 1088.‖ The lands and endowments of the abbey at *Taviſtock*, were conferred by king *Ethelred*, under

Stephen's, in Exeter: and the biſhop having the diſtribution thereof, gave Plymton to the *monaſtery of regular canons*, which he had there founded. But Bramton was reſerved, and afterwards annexed to the deanry; and St. Stephen's, with the fee thereof, to himſelf and ſucceſſors, whereby they are lords and barons in parliament.

* We ſhould not forget the *old collegiate church*, or free chapel, for four prebends, within the caſtle of Exeter, dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. It was given by William Ayenell to the priory of Plymton, during the reign of king Stephen. Yet Riſdon and Izacke aſcribe the building and endowment of this chapel to the lady Elizabeth de Fortibus, counteſs of Devc.. Iſabel de Fortibus, counteſs of Devon, about the end of the preſent period, was probably a *benefactreſs* to it. "That Iſabella de Fortibus built the *chapel* in the caſtle of Exon, and annexed to it four prebends, is not true," ſays Cleaveland. "For neither this lady, nor any of her anceſtors, earls of Devon, had ever any right to the caſtle of Exon. It always belonged to the viſcounts of Devon, till Henry the third took it into his own hands. And the chapel was built by one of the viſcounts of the family de Brioniis; the prebends were annexed to it by the ſame; and that family and their ſucceſſors were the patrons of it. After the caſtle was taken into the king's hands, they diſpoſed of the prebends ſtill. The prebends were four;—*Lobegben* near Exon, with *Cliſtbays-Cutton*, with the tything of *Hemington*, in the county of Somerſet; *Carſwill*, in the manor of Kenn; *Aſh-cliſt*, which was given and appropriated to the abbey of Torr, by Robert de Courtenay."—*Cleaveland*, p. 146.

† *Mon. Angl.* tom. 1, p. 507.

‡ *Boclande monaſter. Barnard. in Devon.*—Amitia comitiſſa Devoniæ et Domina Inſulæ fundatrix. Ex charta Donat. pro ſalute animarum Henrici regis Angliæ, et Alianoræ reginæ, & Edwardi ejus primogeniti, regis Angl. & Alianoræ reginæ ejus uxoris, & Domini Gilberti de Claro quondam comitis Gloceſtr. & Hertfordiæ patris noſtri, & Iſabellæ matris meæ, & Baldwini comitis Devoniæ mariti noſtri & Baldwini filii noſtri quondam comitis Devoniæ, & Iſabellæ filiæ noſtræ comitiſſæ Devoniæ & Albemarlæ, & Margaretæ filiæ noſtræ monialis de Lacok. Teſtes Donat: Henr. de Chambernona: Oliverus de Dinham: Hugo Peverel: Gul. de Bikel: Thomas de Pyn: Warinus de Seccheville: Reginaldus de Ferrariis milibus.—Lel. Col. i, 35.

§ *Taviſtoke Abbat. Benedict.* [*com. Devon.*]—Ordulphus comes Cornubiæ fundator. [961. filius Orgari co. Devon.] Habet hoc monaſter. duos cellas, unam prope Exceſter Cowike vocatam: alteram in inſulis Syllanis. [Levingus Abbas de Taveſtok, poſt epiſcopus Wigorn. præcipuus benefactor, qui obiit 1046. ibique ſepultus.]—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 79.—"This monaſtery (ſays Prince) was begun in the year of our Lord 961, the occaſion whereof was thus:—Ordulph, ſon of the moſt noble Orgar, deſcended from the moſt illuſtrious blood of the Engliſh nation, was a prince greatly addicted to devotion and the ſervice of God. Riſing one night out of his bed (as he was accuſtomed from his youth to do) he went out of his houſe to offer up his prayers: while he continued long in his devotion, and the lifting up of his hands to heaven, ſee the goodneſs of God! who as he appeared to Moſes in the buſh, and to the Iſraelites in the wilderneſs, by day in a pillar of a cloud, and by night in a pillar of fire; appeared now to this his ſervant in a glory, that ſeemed to reach from earth to heaven, far ſurpaſſing the brightneſs of the ſun. At the unuſual appearance of ſo glorious a ſight (what is not ſtrange) Ordulph began to be afraid; and ſo returning into his houſe, he laid him down upon his bed, which he watered with his tears 'till ſleep had ſeized his eyes. Being thus fallen aſleep, behold! one of a moſt fair and lovely countenance ſeem'd to ſtand by him, and ſpeak thus unto him.—*Ne timeas vir Deo dilecte*—*Be not afraid, O thou beloved of God; but know, for certain, that thy prayers will be heard of him; of which thou haſt demonſtration in that ſplendid light, ſo lately ſhewn unto thee: Riſe, therefore, very early this morning, and diligently enquire out the place where thou ſaweſt that pillar of light and glory; and there, as a ſign of ſanctity, thou ſhalt find four roads fixed at equal corners: in that place thou ſhalt raiſe an oratory, ſo large as thoſe roads denote, to the honour of the four Evangeliſts, who have, as on a four wheel'd chariot, carried the goſpel of Chriſt through the four quarters of the world; and in ſo doing, thou ſhalt obtain the pardon of thy ſins.* Ordulph ſuddainly awaking, ſtarted out of his bed, and preſently fell upon his knees to God. His prayers ended, he related this viſion to his wife; who (giving God thanks) affirmed, that the ſame hour of the night ſhe had ſeen the like. After ſome mutual diſcourſe of what had happened, they again compoſe themſelves to reſt, and behold! the ſame perſon, full of candour and lovelineſs, appeared to each of them a ſecond time, ſaying, *Why do ye delay to obey my orders? Have ye never heard, that obedience is better than ſacrifice? riſe, therefore, ſeek and do, as is commanded*; with other-like words, and then the apparition returned the way it came. This was repeated a third time the ſame night. Riſing, therefore, early in the morning, having firſt ſigned himſelf with the ſign of the croſs, Ordulph followed the way that led to the wood, where firſt he ſaw the glorious viſion; and having the revelator for his conductor in the way, he found the place, pleaſant, open, and fit for the purpoſe: For which he glorified God, that he was pleaſed to make known to him ſo great a revelation. Here, as the angel had commanded, he ſoon after raiſed an oratory, and out of his own devotion, by the grace of God, made it larger than he was commanded: in the weſtern part of which, he afterwards founded a very magnificent monaſtery to the honour of Mary the mother of God; ſo large as to receive a thouſand men: to which he added ſeveral other houſes for the ſervice of the monks; and at length they very richly endow'd it, he with the mannors of *Taviſtock*, *Middleton*, (now *Milton*) *Hatbebley*, *Berliton*, *Legbe*, *Dunethem*, *Chuvelin*, *Lankinbor*: his lady with the mannors of *Hame*, *Werelgete*, *Orlege*, *Auri*, *Rame*, *Savyoke*, *Pannaſton*, *Tornbiri*, *Colbrok*, *Lege*, *Wlfitbetun*, and *Clymeſland*. Having thus finiſhed and endowed his monaſtery (981), he filled it with *Auguſtinian* friars (afterward, from their habit, called *black monks*) over whom he plac'd an abbot, to direct and inſpect their manners. All which his nephew, king Ethelred, confirmed; and withal, granted to it many conſiderable privileges, making it free from all kind of worldly ſervices; theſe three excepted—*rata viz. Expeditione, Pontis, Arcisve reſtauratione.* But this magnificent abby had ſcarce ſtood thirty years, after it was finiſhed, e're the cruel Danes, in their ſpoiling rage ranging the ſeas, arrived in the mouth of Tamer, and coming hither (all things, ſacred and profane, being to them alike) ſoon conſumed this monaſtery to the ground."—*Prince*, pp. 483, 484.

‖ For the barony of the abbey of Taviſtock, ſee Sir W. Pole, p. 33.

under a ſevere penalty, on the perſon who ſhould preſume to make alienation of them.* In the 22d year of Henry the ſecond, Walter Abbot, of Taviſtock, was charged with ſcutage for ſixteen fees. But he alledged that Henry the firſt, by his charter, quit-claimed the church of Taviſtock, by the ſervice of fifteen fees. *Monk-Okehamton* was a grange to Taviſtock abbey.† During his reſidence in his caſtle at *Totnes*, *Iudhael* founded a Benedictine priory there, to the honour of the Virgin Mary; which became a cell to the abbey of St. Sergius and St. Bachus, at Angiers; though Speed and Riſdon ſay, *Roger Newman* was founder of it, which perſon, I ſuppoſe, is miſtaken for *Roger Novant*, to whom William Rufus, (after having baniſhed *Judhael de Totnais*) gave his inheritance.‡ A houſe for a miniſter and friars of the order of the Holy Trinity, dedicated to the Holy Spirit, was founded by Walter, biſhop of Exeter, in the time of Henry the third, at *Werland*, near Totnes. In the 28th of Henry the third, Nicholas de Blackadon gave lands in *Blackadon*, or Blackauton, in the deanry of Totnes, to Rulf de Wulvelegh, prior of Torneford, chief miniſter in England of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives, upon condition, that before Michaelmas that year, or at fartheſt before Michaelmas the next year, there ſhould be placed and maintained here at Blackadon, at leaſt ſeven brethren of the ſame order, who were to ſerve God and keep hoſpitality, according to the rules of the ſaid order. But the principal religious houſe in the deanry of *Totnes*, was § *Buckfaſtlegh*; the foundation of which is by ſome attributed to Ethelwold, ſon of Will. de Pomeray, in the time of Henry the ſecond. This king certainly confirmed its grants and privileges. Among its principal benefactors, was Richard Banzan, who endowed it with certain lands, to hold by the 30th part of a knight's fee.‖ The church at Aſhburton was appropriated, as ſome conjecture, to *Buckfaſtlegh-Abbey*. It is ſaid to have been founded in the time of

* The following is a part of the charter, dated 981.—" If any, ſeduced with the madneſs of covetouſneſs, ſhall preſume to infringe this our munificence, let him be driven from the communion of Chriſt's church, and from any participation of the body and blood of the Son of God; let him ſtand at laſt, with the traytor Judas, on the left hand; and, unleſs he repents and makes ſatisfaction, let the vile apoſtate never be forgiven, either in this life or in that to come; but let him be thruſt down, with Ananias and Sapphira, to the bottom of hell, where let him be tormented for ever. Dated A. Incarnat. 981."—" *Si quis tam epilempticus philargyrie ſeductus amentia hanc noſtræ munificentiæ dap filitatem, auſu temerario infringere temptaverit, ſit ipſe alienatus á conſortio S. Dei eccleſ. nec non á participat. corporis & ſang. J. Chriſti filii Dei, &c. & ni prius hic, digna ſatisfactione humiliter penituerit, nec in vita hac veniam ſed eternis baratri incendiis truſus cnm Anania & Saph. jugiter miſerimus Crucietur. Dugd.* Mon. Angl. quo prius. This was witneſſed and conſented unto by the two arch-biſhops, *Dunſtan*, arch-biſhop of *Cant.* and *Oſwald*, arch-biſhop of *York*; and by ten other biſhops, viz. *Elfſton*, biſhop of *London*, *Athalgar*, *Alfſtan*, *Elfric*, &c. and by ſeveral great dukes and others."—*Prince*, p. 484.

† Bartholomew, biſhop of Exeter, about 1170, appropriated the church of Lamberton to the monaſtery of *Taviſtock*. In the pariſh of *Romanſleigh*, or Rumons-leigh, the abbot of Taviſtock had lands. Conſiderable lands were gained to the church of Taviſtock by a ſtratagem; if we may believe the following ſtory.—" It is left us by tradition, (ſays Riſdon) that one Childe of Plimſtoke, a man of fair poſſeſſions, having no iſſue, ordained, by his will, that whereſoever he ſhould happen to be buried, to that church his lands ſhould belong. It ſo fortuned, that he riding to hunt in the foreſt of Dartmore, being in purſuit of his game, caſually loſt his company, and his way likewiſe. The ſeaſon then being ſo cold, and he ſo benumbed therewith, as he was enforced to kill his horſe, and embowelled him, to creep into his belly to get heat; which not able to preſerve him, was there frozen to death; and ſo found, was carried by Taviſtoke men to be buried in the church of that abbey; which was not ſo ſecretly done, but the inhabitants of Plimſtoke had knowlege thereof; which to prevent, they reſorted to defend the carriage of the corps over the bridge, where they conceived neceſſity compelled them to paſs. But they were deceived by a guile; for the Taviſtoke men forthwith built a ſlight bridge, and paſſed over at another place without reſiſtance, buried the body, and enjoyed the lands; in memory whereof the bridge beareth the name of *Guilebridge* to this day. The ſtory of Guilebridge, puts me in mind of one Elſone, ſometime biſhop of Wincheſter, ſucceeding Odo in the ſee of Canterbury, whom in his life-time he could never brooke; therefore coming to Canterbury, he ſpurn'd at his tomb deſpightfully, uſing theſe words, *now at laſt thou art dead, old dotard.* Our hiſtorians report, that the night after Odo appear'd unto him in his ſleep, threatening a ſpeedy and fearful revenge thereof: and accordingly it fell out, he travelling to Rome for his pall, upon the Alps was ſo oppreſſed with cold, that he was conſtrained to put thoſe his feet, wherewith he ſo deſpightfully ſpurn'd at his predeceſſor's tomb, into the belly of his horſe, and yet at laſt dyed for cold."—*Riſdon*, pp. 67, 172.—On the tomb of Childe, of Plymſtoke, theſe verſes were once legible:—

The fyrſte that fyndes and brings me to my grave,
—The priorie of Plimſtoke they ſhal have.

‡ See *Tanner's* Not. Monaſt. p. 44, and *Dugdale's* Bar. vol. I, p. 414.—In Malborough pariſh, there are great tithes ariſing within certain bounds, called a *Mary-dole*, or *Merrydole*, and *Paul* tithes; each diſtinguiſhed from the other. The former are paid to the Rev. Roope Ilbert, of Boweringleigh, and the latter to Lord Courtenay, both in their own right, each having a fee. Tradition ſays, the Merrydole tithes were originally granted *to the priory of Totnes*; and to be juſt ſo much in extent as a hare ſhould circumſcribe in her courſe. Indeed, to judge from appearances at this day, we may naturally conclude, there is ſome truth in the ſtory; for it extends into three different parts of the pariſh, taking an irregular courſe, and paſſing thro' parts of fields on different eſtates, but always returning to the church, near which we preſume was ſtarted puſs, that treated her purſuers with ſo much generoſity. The *Paul*-tithes are only in Lord Courtenay's manor of Collaton. What theſe were I cannot diſcover; but ſuſpect they were paid to ſome monaſtery dedicated to that Saint.

§ *Buckfeſtre abbat. Bernard.* [*com. Devon.*]—Ethelwaldus filius Guil. Pomerey erat primus fundator. Modernus dominus rex.—Lel, Col. v. 1, p. 80.—" An abbey founded before the conqueſt, by one duke Alfred."—Sir *W. Pole*, p. 298.—*Brent* belonged to Buckfaſtleigh, before and after the conqueſt.

‖ "The order of *White Monks* here was condemned of covetouſneſs, as appeareth by the ‖¶ king's words to one *Fulk*, a Frenchman of great eſteem for his holineſs, who told the king that he foſtered three daughters, which would incur the wrath of God, if he did not ſhortly free himſelf of them. Why, hypocrite, replied the king, the world knoweth I never had children; yet Fulk affirmed that he had three, whoſe names were pride, covetouſneſs, and letchery. If ſo, (ſaid the king) then I will preſently beſtow them; the white monks ſhall have my covetouſneſs, the knights-templars my pride, and the clergy my letchery: thus have you my three daughters beſtowed among you."—*Riſdon*, pp. 197, 198.

‖¶ Richard the firſt.

Henry the ſecond, by Ethelwold Pomeray.* In the deanry of † Ipplepen, and pariſh of *Tormohun*, near the mouth of Torbay, William Lord Brewer founded the abbey of *Torr* for canons of the Premonſtratenſian order; who were to pray for the health of his ſoul, and the ſouls of king Richard the firſt, and king Henry ſecond, and the ſouls of ſome of his near relations.‡ Guy Brier was the founder of Slapton college, in the pariſh of Slapton, and deanry of Woodleigh. Such are the ſlight notices of our religious houſes; a circumſtantial account of which would be perfectly unintereſting.

SECTION IV.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND RELIGIOUS.

IN treating of the buildings poſterior to the Roman era, it is uſual to give them, indiſcriminately, the name of Gothic. Such ſtructures, however, as are not conformable to ſome one of the five claſſical orders, may be properly divided into Saxon, Norman, and Saracenic or Gothic; not to mention other diſtinctions. In the arts, the knowlege of the Saxons was by no means extenſive, or the taſte refined. The peculiarities of their architecture were not calculated to excite pleaſure or admiration. With reſpect to our roads and bridges, it is probable that the former were greatly improved, or many of the latter in exiſtence, before the reign of Alfred. When the kingdom was divided into hundreds, the bridges were for the moſt part built. The original bridge, indeed, at Kingſteignton, is regarded as Roman; and its arch-work is much better executed than the Saxon. As to the military proceedings of the Saxons, from caſtrametation to their moſt finiſhed caſtle, we are informed that this people never neglected to ſeize the Roman camps, and fortify them according to their own faſhion. We have ſeen that the Romans threw up high banks, pitching their camps within the circumvallation. But the Saxons raiſed the whole ſurface of their ſtation above the common level of the earth, in the ſhape of a keep: and this keep, inſtead of banks of earth, was ſurrounded by a ſtrong thick wall, within which were built the ſtations for the ſoldiers: without, round the whole work, was made a deep broad ditch, encompaſſed with a ſtrong vallum of earth, on which was built an exterior wall, turreted after the faſhion of the Romans.§ Of the *Norman* architecture, we ſhall ſoon have an opportunity of obſerving the character, which will not much gratify the taſte, particularly as diſplayed in military ſtructures.

In

* *Bukfeſt.* [That is, in the library of Bukfeſt.] Quæſtiones Gulielmi Slade abbatis de Bukfeſt. de Anima.—Quæſtiones ejuſdem ſuper 4or. Lib. Sent. vixit tempore Richardi 2. Cœnobium de Bukfeſt. olim incepit per fratres quos appellabant Gryſæos, deinde admiſit Benardinos. Flores Moral, G. Slade.—Lel. Col. v. iii, p. 153.—For ſeveral deeds relating to Buckfaſtleigh, ſee *Chapple's (Palkian)* MSS. no. 14, p. 108.

† *Ipplepen.*—This manor was granted by the conqueror to Ralph de Fulgeriis; and by one of that family, the church and ſome lands here were given to the priory of St. Peter de Fulgeriis, in Britany; ſo that it became a cell to that houſe. The firſt charter of lord William Briwere for founding the *abbey of Torr*, were witneſſed, among others, by Henry, biſhop of Exeter, (Henry Marſhall, who was inſtalled 2d April, 1191, and died 1ſt May, 1203) and the confirmation thereof by king John was witneſſed by Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Herbert, biſhop of Sarum, the former of whom died in 1205. The abbey of Torr, therefore, muſt have been founded between the years 1191 and 1203, and John's confirmation muſt have been before the year 1205. This is confirmed by Tanner, who ſays, the abbey was founded in 1196, in proof of which he quotes Aſhmole's MS. and adds,—"So not Temp. Henry 3d, as Mr. Speed." What Riſdon aſſerts is probably on Speed's authority. *Thorr. in Devonſhir. Præmonſtraten: S. Salvatori dicat.* Fundatore Gul. Briegwerr, alias Bruer. Abbas de Rocfeſtre inter teſtes nominatus.—Lel. Col. v. i, p. 29.—*Abbat. S. Salvatoris de Torre. Præmonſtraten.* Bruer duxit in uxorem [Johannam filiam et coheredem Wilhelmi de Verona com. Devon.] Gul. Bruar magnus avunculus Joannis regis, ratione Dominii de Torra Mohun. Modernus Marchio de Devonſhire D. de Torre Mohun.—Lel. Col. v. i, pp. 80, 122.—The following is a grant of the church of Hennock to the abbey of *Torr*. It hath no date. "Omnibus Xti fidelibus ad quos preſens carta pervenerit.—Philippus de Selmonavilla ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtr. me cauſa Dei et intuitu pietatis dediſſe, conceſſiſſe et preſenti carta confirmaſſe Deo et Eccleſiæ ſancti Salvatoris de Torre et Canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus ordinem Premonſtratenſem profeſſis. Eccleſiam de *Hanoc* in liberam et perpetuam Elemoſynam cum omnibus Pertinenciis ſuis et libertatibus et liberis conſuetudinibus ſuis. Et cum omnibus aiſiamtis ad eandem pertinentibus pro ſalute anime mee et Beatricis uxoris mee et omnium anteceſſorum noſtrorum. His teſtibus Willmo Briw. Dna Beatrice de Reucleiſe Petro de Scudimore Willo Semtauter. Joh. Capellean. Waltero. Capellan. Willo de Rotomeg. Redulfo de Brai. Waltero filio Juonis. Aleno de Boclaund. Rogero Burnel. Nicolao de Torre.

‡ William, his ſecond ſon, called William Briwere, Junior, was a great benefactor to this abbey. "He gave the canons of Torr his lands at Ulſham and Coleton; as alſo all his meadow lying on the weſt ſide of the cauſeway which goeth from the abbey of Torr towards the ſea, and betwixt that cauſeway and Cockinton Meadow. In the time of Henry 3d, Wolteſburge was given to the abbot of Torr, which he held in perpetuam Eleemoſynam, and made it a grange to this abbey. And Blackauton was given to this abbey by Herbert Fitzmatthew.

§ Remains of the Saxons, in the opinion of dean Milles.—1. An entrenchment on the hill over Muſbury.—2. A ſingle entrenchment at the north-eaſt extremity of the county, in the pariſh of Counteſbury.—3. An encampment in the pariſh of Northam, called Henny-caſtle.—4. A Saxon tumulus, at Parracombe.—See *Weſtcote (Portledge) M. S.* p. 159.—In Northam pariſh (ſays Riſdon, p. 94.) Hubba the Dane, in the days of king Alfred that Saxon monarch, landed with 33 ſail of ſhips, coming out of South Wales, where he had waſted all in his way with fire and ſword. And hereabout it was he laid ſiege to the caſtle of Kenwith; which place ſome have ſought for, as it were for ant's paths, but found it not, unleſs they gueſs Hennaborough, a fort not far hence, to be the ſame; which my conjecture, I partly ground upon the name, that not much differs, after the revolution of ſo many ages, and partly from the nearneſs of the place where he landed, no other fortification in this quarter being to be found."—See Appendix, C. iii, S. iv.—With reſpect to the original Daniſh entrenchments, we can hardly venture to mention any as ſuch, but—1. Thoſe which are noticed in hiſtory.—2. Thoſe which are entirely out of the line of

the

In the *eaſt diviſion* of the county, the *city of Exeter* * firſt riſes to notice. Before the Saxons, Exeter had only been encloſed with a ditch and ſtakes. But Athelſtan fortified it with circular walls, battlements, towers, and turrets, of ſquared ſtone; drawing round the whole a wider and deeper moat, except the ſteep acclivities, which ſeemed to render a moat unneceſſary. The Iſca of the Romans ſeems to have gained few advantages from the Saxons, in regard to the houſes of its inhabitants. That Athelſtan repaired or new built its walls,† is an undoubted fact: but we know not that he contributed much towards domeſtic accommodation. The old Guildhall in Waterbeer-lane, in the pariſh of St. Kirian, is an ancient Saxon building: but of its date we are not informed.—As we approach the days of the conqueror, our proſpect of Exeter will not be improved. We are informed, that it had not three hundred and fifty houſes, at the Norman invaſion.‡ The low ſtate of its architecture muſt, I conceive, be chiefly attributed to the Danes. Yet, not many years after the eſtabliſhment of the conqueror on the throne, (tho' at firſt it ſuffered from William himſelf) it began to regain what it had loſt; and from the patronage of ſeveral of the ſucceeding kings, kept pace with other cities in its public, if not its private architecture. That Exeter muſt have ſoon recovered from its dilapidated ſtate, we may juſtly infer from ſome expreſſions both of William of Malmeſbury and of Roger Hoveden; the firſt ſpeaking of "the ſtatelineſs of the city," and the ſecond terming it *urbium clariſſima*. We have no record of any public work of conſequence at Exeter, till its bridge; which was begun by Walter Gervais, mayor of Exeter, in 1218. Heretofore there had been only a ferry, where the bridge was now about to be built. To connect St. Thomas's to the city, had been long planned, and eagerly wiſhed. The intercourſe of the inhabitants on each ſide of the water, was ſupported with great inconvenience and danger; ſince they were obliged to paſs and repaſs in boats, where the river was particularly broad and rapid. This neceſſary, though expenſive work, therefore, was at length undertaken by Walter Gervais, who carried it on, in a great meaſure, at his own private expence; till the contributions of the inhabitants, to the amount of 3,000l. (in theſe days a very conſiderable ſum) enabled him to proceed with equal vigor and diſpatch. A great part of this bridge was of timber. The ‖ *caſtle*, (ſaid to have been built by Athelſtan) is mentioned by many writers as the reſidence of the Weſt-Saxon kings.¶ Situated, northward, at the upper end of the city, on a mount which appears to be chiefly artificial, it commands a moſt extenſive proſpect of the country. In thoſe days, the caſtle, from its ſite and fortifications, was thought almoſt impregnable: it had

the Roman military ſyſtem.—3. And thoſe, in the vicinity of which any conſiderable Daniſh battles were fought. Of the latter deſcription is Danes-caſtle. "Beyond the ditch of Rugemont-caſtle, is a pleaſant walk of trees, (ſays Stukeley) and a little *entrenched hill* called Danes-caſtle." And at *Stokebill*, about a mile to the weſtward of *Pinho*, (where the people of Exeter gave battle to the Danes) is a large entrenchment. Here the Danes, probably, encamped before the battle. Daniſh caſtles, in the opinion of dean Milles:—1. A camp, with a ſingle entrenchment, on the hill over Axmouth.—2. A camp in Southleigh, (which "the Saxons called Southlega,") named Blackborough.—3. A camp, with a ſingle fortification, called Dumton, in the pariſh of Luppit.—4. A camp, with a ſingle entrenchment, in the pariſh of Sidbury.—5. A camp in the pariſh of Hunſham.—6. A ſmall camp, at South-Hole, in the pariſh of Hertland.—7. An entrenchment on the point of Berry-head.—8. A ſmall encampment in the pariſh of Blackauton, called Caſtle-Park.—9. A ſemicircular encampment in the pariſh of South-Hewiſh, called Burley-Dolts.—10. A large irregular fortification on the extremity of the Bolthead.—11. A circular Daniſh fort in the pariſh of Moretonhamſtead.—12. A ſmall oval Daniſh fort in the pariſh of Ottery, called Bilſbury-hill.—13. A ſmall mount, formerly fortified by a ſlight ditch, in the pariſh of Colridge, called Melſham-caſtle.—14. A ſemicircular vallum, with a ſlight foſſee, flung up on Mockham-down, in the pariſh of Charles.—15. Two ſmall circular caſtles, at Winkleigh.—16. A caſtle in Wemworthy pariſh.—The country people (ſays a correſpondent) call the Valley of Stones, the Deans, or Danes, and ſcarcely know it by any other name. Near it are ſome remains of Daniſh encampments; one of them, called Oldborough, in the neighbouring pariſh of Counteſbury, at the very northern extremity of Devonſhire, on a very lofty hill, is the moſt perfect I ever ſaw.—We are informed, by our Engliſh hiſtorians, that the Danes landed on this coaſt, and committed many depredations on it, particularly at Porlock and Watchet, in the 9th and 10th centuries. Our hiſtorians paint their cruelties, in thoſe parts, in the ſtrongeſt colours, and deſcribe the poor inhabitants as ſuffering all the miſeries which fire and ſword could inflict.

* "This city is pleaſantly ſeated upon a hill among hills, ſaving towards the ſea, where 'tis pendant in ſuch ſort, as that the ſtreets (be they never ſo foul) yet with one ſhower of rain are again cleanſed; nature herſelf ſeeming to be the chief ſcavenger thereof. Very beautiful is the ſame in building, and for conſiderable matters matchable to moſt cities in England.

Quinque habet inſignes civitas Exonia portas,
Præter ſex alias famæque, notæque minoris.—*Dr. Vilvain.*

It hath five gates and many turrets, whoſe compaſs meaſureth a mile and a half, having ſuburbs extending a far diſtance in each quarter: well watered it is likewiſe, being full of ſprings, and hath certain conduits which are nouriſhed with waters deducted from ſeveral fountains near the ſaid city, and conveyed through pipes of lead under the ground into the ſame, having likewiſe four ſpecial ſtreets, which all meet in the midſt of the city corruptly called *Carfoix*, but more properly *Quater voy's*, which divideth the whole city into four quarters."—*Izacke*, pp. 1, 2.

† *Weſtcote's* MS. *(Portledge)* pp. 75, 76, 77; and *Sir W. Pole*, pp. 108, 109, 110, 111.—The houſe in Paul's-ſtreet, called King Athelſtan's Palace, is already deſcribed as a Roman building.

‡ William the conqueror is ſaid to have deſtroyed 48 houſes in Exeter; leaving 300.—*Sir W. Pole*, p. iii.

§ *Malmeſbury's* notices of the Engliſh hiſtory extended from 446 to 1126; and *Roger Hoveden's* from 731 to 1202.

‖ In *Gibſon's* Saxon Chronicle, (p. 84.) *feſtene*, which means no other than a ſtrong hold or *faſtneſs*, is tranſlated *caſtellum*. Biſhop Gibſon ſeems to have underſtood the word to mean emphatically, *the caſtle*.

¶ "In the northern angle of the city, and higheſt ground (ſays Stukeley) is *Rugemont-caſtle, once the royal reſidence of the Weſt-Saxon kings*; then of the earls of Cornwall." The chief palace of Ethelwolph, is ſaid to have been at Yealmton, in the hundred of Plymton. Here his lieutenant, Lipſius, was interred.—*Riſdon*, p. 250.—At Umberleigh, (or Womberleigh) was a palace of king Athelſtan.—*Riſdon*, p. 398.—It is reported that Athelſtan had a hunting-ſeat in the pariſh of Chulmleigh.

had a good ſally-port and draw-bridge, and a ſtrong and ponderous gate. According to ſome writers, *Rugemont* was built by William the conqueror; and ſo named either by the king or his officers: the latter aſſertion I am not inclined to diſpute. That William made an opening in the wall of the caſtle for a new gate, which he accordingly erected, is, I believe, a fact.* Of the building of *Exeter cathedral*, we have many improbable and contradictory reports. According to the account of biſhop Godwin, in his Treatiſe de Præſulibus, king Athelſtan, in 922, founded a Benedictine monaſtery at Exeter, on the ſpot which is now the eaſtern part of the cathedral, to the honor of St. Mary and St. Peter; but, during the Daniſh invaſions, all the monks fled, and the monaſtery lay deſerted till the reign of king Edgar. This prince repaired the building; and repleniſhed it with monks, over whom he placed abbot Tideman, who afterwards became biſhop of Crediton. The biſhop further informs us, that in the year 1003, Swein, king of Denmark, having taken this city by ſiege, burned it, together with the monaſtery; both which were, ſoon after, rebuilt by king Canute; and the monaſtery reſtored to the abbot, with all the lands with which it had been endowed: and this, he ſays, was confirmed by an authentic charter, dated 1019. About thirty years after, king Edward the confeſſor came to Exeter, and transferred the epiſcopal chair from Crediton to that city, and made Leofric the firſt biſhop; which Leofric demoliſhed ſome adjoining convents, viz.—a nunnery, where is now the dean's houſe, and another convent, but where ſituated is unknown; the better to make room for the canons of his new cathedral church.† After the conqueſt (as it is further ſtated by Godwin) biſhop Warlewaſt, in the year 1102, began to enlarge his cathedral, which at that time "amplior non erat quam capella B. Mariæ," and likewiſe laid the foundation of the preſent choir, which, when finiſhed, became the nave or body of the cathedral, the old church being turned into a choir,—"veteri eccleſia in chorum converſa."‡ It is intimated, that Robert Chicheſter, John the precentor, and Henry Marſhall,§ were not inattentive to this building: but what they reſpectively performed it is impoſſible to ſtate with preciſion. The ſtone, with which they built this *firſt part* of the cathedral, was brought from Caen, in Normandy, a fine freeſtone, that hardens by time. The original quarry is yet to be ſeen at Caen, not yet exhauſted.—In ſpeaking of our *pariſh churches*, as buildings of thoſe early times, a degree of caution is to be obſerved. Perhaps Pagan temples were, in ſome inſtances, converted into houſes of Chriſtian worſhip.‖ Several of the *pariſh churches* in this city are built much in the ſame manner as thoſe at St. Omer's, having the appearance of being ſtuck in or impacted between the dwelling-houſes. If, from pariſh churches we paſs to *religious houſes*, a ſingle glance at Exeter will be ſufficient, ſince (however numerous they might have been) we have little or no documents for the deſcription of its monaſtic edifices.¶ In the vicinity of Exeter, EXMOUTH and its *caſtle* might form the ſubject of much ſpeculation.‡‖ That there was a Norman caſtle

* "On the higheſt part of the hill on which this city is built, and on the north-eaſt extremity, ſtand the remains of the caſtle of *Rougemont*, ſo called from the redneſs of the ſoil." The ruin, repreſented in one of Groſe's views, (which was taken in 1768) is the entrance into the caſtle-yard. This is part of the exterior walls or out-works, which incloſe a conſiderable ſpace, in ſhape ſomewhat like a rhombus, with its angles rounded off. They were defended by four towers, two on the weſt, and two on the eaſt-ſide.

† See *Godwin* de Præſulibus, *Richardſon's* Edit. p. 396, and ſequ. and *Dugdale's* Monaſt. tom. 1, p. 228.—"There is a tradition, (obſerves a correſpondent) that the two lowermoſt of the three ſeats in the ſouth or epiſtle ſide of the altar, in cornu epiſtolæ, were erected for Edward the confeſſor and his queen, and the uppermoſt for Leofricus, at the time of his inſtallation. But this part of the cathedral was not, at this time, built. It was begun after the tranſlation of Leofricus to the biſhopric of Exeter. The inſtallation was, probably, in ſome chapel then belonging to St. Peter's monaſtery, perhaps within the bounds of that building which was afterwards called our Lady's Chapel, and at this time the library. The erection of thoſe ſeats was undoubtedly for a different purpoſe, I mean for the officiating prieſt, and his aſſiſtant deacon and ſubdeacon. It is the opinion of another gentleman, that the north and ſouth towers of the cathedral were Saxon buildings, exiſting before any other part of it. But in each tower there is a Gothic window, which muſt have been ſtruck out when the reſt of the cathedral was built. For remarks on the two towers of Exeter cathedral, the biſhop's throne, and the weſt front of Exeter cathedral, ſee *Warton's* obſervations on "the Fairy Queen" of Spencer, vol. ii, pp. 186. 193, 197. edit. 1762.

‡ "The Norman mode of building, has been named the *Saxon* ſtyle, being the national architecture of our Saxon anceſtors, before the conqueſt; for the Normans only extended its proportions, and enlarged its ſcale. Of this ſtyle, many ſpecimens remain, ſuch as the *two towers of Exeter cathedral*, 1112."—*Warton's Obſervat.* or *Spenſer*, as already referred to.

§ "*Henry Marſhall* finiſhed the church according to the plan which his predeceſſors had laid; which was then that part of the church which is now the *choir and chancel*."—*Hole's* MS.

‖ With reſpect to our ſepulchral remains, from the rude barrow to the church monument, there is ſo much uncertainty, that I ſhall not enlarge on the ſubject. The prodigious mount called *Hubbaſtow*, or the place of Hubba, has been deſcribed by ſeveral hiſtorians.*† Though this mount has long ſince been ſwept away by the ſea; yet the place or the ſtrand near Appledore, where it once ſtood, is ſtill known by the name of Whibbleſtow.

¶ In the neighbourhood of Exeter, the gate-way of the vicarage-houſe, at *Exminſter*, ſeems a relic of Saxon antiquity.

‡‖ On this, indeed, and many other ſubjects, from the preſent to the laſt concluding period of the hiſtory, I have written long diſſertations: but as many of my ſubſcribers, not pleaſed with hypotheſis, have intimated a wiſh that I would confine myſelf to plain facts, I ſhall ſuppreſs them all.

*† *Brompton* Col. 809.—An ancient monument, called *Longstone*, in Eaſt Worlington, is ſituated near the public road leading from Drayford towards Southmolton. It has not the leaſt poliſh, but it is as rough as when hewn out of the rock. Its depth below the ſurface of the ground is ſaid to be nearly equal to its height above the ſurface. It inclines a little to the ſouthward. The neighbourhood ſuppoſes it to be the burial-place of ſome Saxon prince or military leader, who fell in battle near the ſpot. Among other conjectures, fancy hath aſcribed it to king Athelſtan.

caſtle there, appears from Holingſhed. That POWDERHAM caſtle, if not built by William de Ou, of Normandy, might have been erected before the conqueſt, to prevent the Danes from coming up the river Exe to Exeter, is rather the ſuggeſtion of fancy than of truth.* I have already intimated, that if we have any remains in Devonſhire of Roman religious ſtructures, they are of a mixed kind: they participate of the Pagan and the Chriſtian. Of this kind, perhaps, are the fonts at *Alphington* and at *Stoke-Canon*, in the neighbourhood of Exeter. As to the particular age of Alphington font, there is neither record nor tradition: but the curious ſculptures on this font, certainly ſpeak its very great antiquity.† Coeval with this, and adorned with ſculptures of the ſame deſcription, is the font at *Stoke-Canon*.‡ The town of EAST-TEIGNMOUTH (whatever may be its rank in civil or military architecture) muſt here be introduced to notice for its church. I conſider the § church of Eaſt-Teignmouth (or rather its towers) as the oldeſt in the county. The ſtyle of its architecture, or that of its towers, may be referred to the Saxons:—the round tower connected with the ſquare one, the windows narrow, with ſemicircular arches, and the corbels (heads of men or animals, placed as ornamental ſupports to the parapet) are marks of a Saxon, or, at the loweſt, a Norman origin. Take away the church from theſe towers, and they would ſavour more of a military than a religious ſtructure: and probably they might have been appropriated to the purpoſe of defence; and that part of the edifice which is the church, (though very ancient) might have been added. The church ſeems to prove (among other things) the great antiquity of Eaſt-Teignmouth town. This curious ſtructure ſtands, in a manner, on the beach, being protected only from the waſhings of the tide by a wall; a circumſtance that ſeems to point out the encroachment of the ſea; for it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe, that an edifice of ſuch a nature, raiſed in times when a ſheltered ſituation was conſidered as indiſpenſable, would have been placed on the ſtrand, expoſed to the raging ocean, and liable, by the aſſaults that might be made on it, to an early and total ſubverſion. At *Biſhopſteignton*, the architecture of the church is enriched by a door-way at the weſt end of the church. From the decorations of the door-way it ſhould ſeem, that this building is rather Norman than Saxon. In this caſe, we are under the neceſſity of abating ſomewhat of the antiquity of the date of this church's erection. If ſimplicity were the characteriſtic of the Saxon ſtyle; if its arches were in general ſupported by ſolid maſſy columns; if on theſe arches, the ornaments were confined to foliage, lozenge-work, and chevrons; in ſhort, if plainneſs and ſolidity conſtitute the predominant features, then is not the arch at Biſhopſteignton, Saxon. There is a degree of elegance, eſpecially in the ſupporting pillars, which is not conſiſtent with the infancy of the arts in thoſe rude times. The Norman artiſt improved upon the works

* "Powderham, late Sir William Courtenei's caſtelle. It ſtandith on the haven ſhore a litle above Kenton. Sum ſay, that a lady, being a widow, buildid this caſtelle: I think that it was Iſabella de Fortibus. It is ſtronge, and hath a barbican or bulwark, late the haven."—*Leland.*—*Weſtcote* deſcribes the towers and gateway before the caſtle, which Sir William (the grandfather of the preſent lord Courtenay) pulled down.—The two towers would not have intercepted much of the proſpect.

† It is generally ſuppoſed to have been the work of the Saxons; though, in a curious MS. I find it attributed to the Chriſtianized Romans, who, incorporating with the Britons, remained here after the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity. The Romans had undoubtedly a very great eſteem for Egyptian Hieroglyphics, which the figures on our font reſemble: and it is probable, that intermixing their Pagan notions with the ideas ſuggeſted by ſacred ſcripture, they ſculptured ſuch figures within their temples or churches, as preſerved ſome relics of the polytheiſm which they reluctantly abandoned. And the appropriation of theſe engravings to the ſervice of the new religion, ſerved to quiet their apprehenſions, and reconcile their wavering minds to Chriſtian ceremonies. There is no doubt but hunting monſters and other groteſque ornaments occur more frequently in the ſculpture of our ancient churches, than ſubjects from ſacred hiſtory, or the ſymbols of chriſtianity. And I cannot account for this circumſtance on any other principles.—For the MS. to which I alluded, ſee APPENDIX, C. iii. S. iv.

‡ And the capital of the pillars in the church of *Witberidge*, had the ſame chimerical decorations. Among theſe fancies, are two foxes ſeizing a gooſe, one by the neck; the other by the back part of its wings: but the foxes and gooſe are more natural than the animals on Alphington-font.

§ "This church, ſays a correſpondent, is dedicated to St. Michael, on account of which a fair ¶ is held annually by charter, on Michaelmas-day, and it is thought the oldeſt church in the dean of Exeter's juriſdiction. The firſt ſtructure was ſmall, and was built, according to the account of the ancient inhabitants, for the conveniency of the fiſhermen going to prayers before they went about their fiſhery: and, as an emblem thereof, ſeveral golden herrings were hung up in the church; ſince which a large addition has been made to it, on the north part, much larger than the firſt building. In this church there is nothing remarkable except the ſcreen which parts the chancel from the body of the church, which is about ſeven feet high, on the upper part of which there is a cornice, in the large hollow of which there is a rude hieroglyphical carving of ſeveral groteſque figures: the two middleſmoſt are ſupporting a circle, which is placed in the centre, incloſing the buſt of a venerable old man, with a long beard, holding a globe in his left hand, and in his right a ſcepter: on each ſide of theſe figures there is an urn, on the top of one there is a head of an angel, and on the other ſomething like a flower; on each ſide of which again towards the two ends, there is a figure ſomething like the two former, ſupporting each the buſt of a woman, encircled in ſomething like a wreath; theſe four figures, which ſupport the buſts, are in the upper parts like women, but in the lower parts like fiſh, at the point or tail of each of which there is the head of a ſerpent, which are entwined with branches of various kinds of fruit. The conſtruction of the roof of the original part of the church is worth the obſervation of the curious. Formerly this church, as appears by old deeds now in the church, had a large quantity of land belonging to it, and which maintained it in repairs, and part thereof was appropriated to provide candles to burn in the church, with ſeveral other Romiſh ceremonies, as reading maſſes for the requiem of the ſouls of the deceaſed, &c. &c. but is now irrecoverably loſt by neglect or otherwiſe; indeed at this time it is not known where it lay. There are now a few houſes and ſeveral cloſes of land belonging to the church, veſted in twelve truſtees, choſen as thoſe of Weſt-Teignmouth."

¶ Beſides this fair, there are two others held annually on the third Tueſday in January and the laſt Tueſday in February, which were formerly, on account of the Newfoundland trade and herring and pilchard fiſhery, well ſtocked with all kinds of goods; but are now almoſt dwindled, on account of the great number of ſhops kept here, to nothing.

of his predeceſſors, ſpecimens of which he had every where before his eyes. Tho' ſtill retaining the peculiar mouldings, the turn and the carvings of foliage, the Normans gave additional beauties to the architecture of the Saxons. The Norman pillars were no longer of a maſſy clumſineſs, no longer plain and unornamented. They roſe of a more ſlender form, were overſpread with elegant reticulations, or had grooves chiſſel'd on them, fluted, and in ſpiral windings. Such, with a profuſion of ornament on their capitals, and a vaſt variety of foliage and undulations on the cornice of the arch, are to be ſeen on the weſt door-way of the church at Biſhopſteignton; on which part, it is to be obſerved, the artiſt was more particularly laviſh of his decorations. The windows in the church, over this door-way, are undoubtedly Gothic; which, unleſs we ſuppoſe that they were ſuperadded at a later period, will ſtill further detract from the antiquity of the church.* CREDITON (the Saxon *Crediantun*) deſerves no notice for its buildings in general.† That biſhop Edulph, however, built the cathedral church at Crediton, has been told by various writers.‡ If we go to AXMINSTER and its vicinity, we can only conjecture from its bridge, which fell in 1334;§ from its "caſtle retaining the memory of the warlike abode there made;" and from its "minſter erected there by Athelſtan,"‖ that the flint-quarries in that part of the county were not left by our Saxon anceſtors in ſilence. In ſeveral churches in Devonſhire, the tower is placed near the middle of the north and ſouth aiſle. This is the caſe at Axminſter, where the tower ſeems to have been older than the church, which originally extended weſtward no further than the tower, but afterwards was enlarged. Of this there are moſt apparent proofs. The Saxon windows of Axminſter ſchool-houſe ſeem to denote its antiquity. *Ford* abbey (ſituated near a paſſage thro' the Exe, and therefore called *Ford*) cannot at preſent be deſcribed; as its modern form indicates a later period. That an abbey, however, exiſted here, before the preſent Gothic ſtructure, is evident from a variety of records. The ruins of *Newnham* abbey, near Axminſter, (belonging to William Tucker, eſq. of Coryton);¶ and thoſe of *Dunkeſwell*, ſituated about a mile and half north north-eaſt of Dunkeſwell church, may amuſe the contemplative mind; but they have no peculiar traits of character. HONITON,†* as well known to the Romans, and as held by Drogo the Saxon, before the conqueſt; and COLUMBTON as the demeſne of the king of the Weſt-Saxons, (expreſſly bequeathed by Alfred to his youngeſt ſon Ethelward) ſeem no inconſiderable places in the eaſt of Devon. The marks of antiquity in the town of COLYTON are confined almoſt to its church. There are ſome few churches in the form of a croſs, with a thick ſquare tower built over the centre. Theſe are to be referred to a pretty ancient date; and ſome of them ſeem, by their ſtructure, to be almoſt as old as the conqueſt. Of this kind is the church of Colyton.‖§ The town

* The Gothic ſtyle was introduced about the beginning of the 12th century, and was at firſt blended with the Norman in the ſame building; a ſtrange heterogeneous mixture. But then the arch was not of the acute point which it afterwards aſſumed; nor did it poſſeſs any ramifications which are diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of the abſolute Gothic. The arch, however, in theſe windows is very acute, and the mullions have a tendency to ramification; circumſtances which warrant the ſuppoſition that they were of later erection than the door-way. And I have little doubt but that they were added long ſince the time of Henry the 2d, when this blending of Norman and Gothic began. Beſides, it is evident that the towers are not Gothic: and as the door-way is profeſſedly Saxon or Norman, it may, without much difficulty, be allowed to be coeval with them, and that, therefore, the windows are a ſuperſtructure of a poſterior age.

† To *Thorverton*, near Crediton, as the *town of Thor*, (if ſuch be its etymology) we might naturally direct attention: but it is a long ſtraggling town, without a trace of antiquity.

‡ A meadow to the eaſt of the church they call the *Palace Meadow*, where it was ſuppoſed the biſhop's houſe ſtood; and further eaſt is *my lord's meadow*, which is a long meadow on the river, conſiſting of thirty acres. For an account of a curious old baſon found near Crediton, and ſuppoſed to have belonged to that church when a biſhopric, and to have been uſed for gathering the offerings on the Epiphany, ſee Gent. Mag. for May 1791, p. 791.

§ This bridge was built, probably, before the conqueſt. The record to which I allude is:—"Anno Domini 1334, cecidit pons principalis de Axminſter; et per longum tempus nemo interpoſuit ad reparandum, quo tempore tante tempeſtates inundavere, quod mortuorum corpora non poterunt ad ſepulchra portari."

‖ *Riſdon*, p. 25.—Though Athelſtan erected a *minſter* at *Axminſter*, "wherein ſeven prieſts ſhould pray for the ſouls of thoſe that were ſlain;" yet we heſitate in pronouncing that there is one veſtige of the age of Athelſtan in that place.

¶ About eight years after the founding of *Newnham-abbey*, Reginald Mohun founded a church there for the better ſervice of God; of which he laid the firſt three ſtones, on the ides of September, 1254, ſigned with the ſign of a croſs; his brother, William de Mohun, the fourth ſtone; Sir Wimond de Relegh, knight, the fifth. Theſe five ſtones were laid in honour of the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary, to whom the church was dedicated, and All Saints, in preſence of the abbot Henry, and the whole convent.

†* In a grant of the common on Gitteſham-hill, to Dunkeſwell-abbey, dated 41 Henry 3d, 1257, *Honiton* is ſpelt *Hunetun*.—See *Chapple's Parochial*. no. 2.—(*Palkian* MSS.)—"The name of *Honiton* is of obſcure etymology. *Ton* ſignifies an *habitation*, *a town*; *boni*, in the old Norman French, ſignified the ſame as *bonte* does now, that is, *ſhame* or *diſgrace*. An old legend relates, that at a certain time almoſt all the women of the place were barren, and of courſe childleſs; that, to remedy this evil, they were enjoined by the prieſts to repair to St. Margaret's chapel, and paſs one whole day and night there, in prayer, when by means of a viſion they would become pregnant: and the Saint never abuſed their confidence. The arms of the borough, which are ſingular, ſeem to allude to ſomewhat of this kind, tho' perhaps of a Saxon origin. It repreſents a pregnant female in devotion to an idol auſpicious to parturient women, an obſtetric hand above, a honeyſuckle beneath, the whole ſurrounded with beads. There is now, however, no occaſion for any invocation to the Saint; the *boni*, or ſhame and diſgrace of the town being long ſince completely done away."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 63, p. 116.—*Honi* is not a ſubſtantive, ſynonymous with *bonte*, but a participle from the old Norman verb *bonir*, ſignifying *to biſs*, *boot at*, or ſhew ſome mark of indignity to another.

‖§ The church and tower of *Eaſt Teignmouth*, *Biſhop's Teignton*, and *Branſcomb*, in this archdeaconry, are of a ſimilar conſtruction with thoſe of Colyton.

town of OTTERY preſents us with no ſpecimen of architecture, ſo ancient as even the time of Henry the third, if we except a part of its church. The two towers on the north and on the ſouth-ſide of Ottery St. Mary, are "each of them, it is ſaid, 80 feet high, about half the height of thoſe of Exeter cathedral, from which they were copied." By the ſtyle of the windows, I ſhould ſuppoſe that theſe towers were erected before the cloſe of this period. In *Otterton* church, the tower is placed near the middle of the north and ſouth aiſle. TIVERTON, or *Twyford*, a part of the royal demeſnes, was probably one of thoſe numerous villages or ſmall towns which were enlarged and ſupported by Alfred, after the eſtabliſhment of peace by his conqueſt of the Danes. Hiſtorians ſay, that his undertakings of this kind were numerous: and inſcriptions on ruins in ſeveral parts of the iſland, confirm the report. And as Devonſhire was much deſolated by the Daniſh invaſions, and the ſcene of Alfred's victories over the Danes, it is likely that this generous prince was ready to allow all her claims to his attention.* In the reign of king John, Tiverton was a large town, of a triangular form, ſituated between the river Iſca and the river Suning, now called the Lowman, fourteen miles north from the city of Caer-penhuel-Coit.—the Britiſh name which Exeter had not yet loſt; notwithſtanding the *Exanceſter* of the Saxons. Frog-ſtreet,† ſituated in a parallel line with the caſtle, was, probably, firſt built: Peter-ſtreet, ſo called from the church, and Newport-ſtreet, from its vicinity to the caſtle, were next erected: the ſtreets from one river to the other, now called Gold-ſtreet, Fore-ſtreet, and Angel-ſtreet, were the ſouthern boundary of the town: Barrington and Bamton-ſtreets, terminating at the end of the town towards Bamton, muſt alſo have had ſome general form to complete the triangle. Yet the appearance of the whole was very rude and inartificial. The ordinary houſes were conſtructed of wood or ſtakes, and mud, and thatched with reed, having only one common floor. They had no chimnies, but an opening left in the roofs, for the ſmoke to eſcape, as alſo at the ſmall wood-latticed windows. The caſtle was the firſt and only houſe, for a long time, built with ſtone, and having glazed windows. The ſtreets were irregular, and partially paved: heaps of dung, and ſtacks of corn and hay were interſperſed with the houſes. The *caſtle* of Tiverton was built, according to the memoirs of this town, by Richard Rivers, earl of Devon. That, however, a fortreſs of ſome ſort exiſted here before the Normans, I think extremely probable. It was now the chief reſidence of Rivers, who had here two extenſive parks for his pleaſure—the great park of Tiverton, and Aſhley-park.‡ Contiguous to the church-yard are the remains of this caſtle, placed on an eminence. This mount falls precipitately on the north towards the river; whence the view is now entirely blocked up by a grove of immenſely high aſhes and beech. At the weſt end there is a ſquare tower; and another on the ſouth-eaſt, of a rounded form, enriched with ivy: and the ivy hath a fine effect, when contraſted with the ſtone of the building, which is of a reddiſh tint. Between theſe two towers appears a long range of walls, which, from the peculiar turn and ornamental frettings of the windows, ſeemed to have been the chapel. On the front, where the gateway is, and over the preſent entrance, the battlements have been deſtroyed; and a modern roof of ſlate hath uſurped its place. Perhaps, as it hath now for ever done with the chances of war, this may prove a better defence againſt the ſtorm than the former one. Here, alſo, are the veſtiges of machicolations; and on the front, near the tower, is one yet viſible in full preſervation. The whole, as may be aſcertained from remains yet apparent, once occupied the ſpace of about an acre and a half.§ If we may believe Hewett, the memoiraliſt of this town, the building of the *pariſh church* of Tiverton was compleated in the year 1073, and conſecrated by Leofricus. It is ſuppoſed to have been only

* "Before the Norman invaſion, the inhabitants of Tiverton were very few: ſome mechanics, perhaps, aſſociating with the peaſantry, formed a village, ſaid to have been on a little hill, and known by the name of Twyford, ſo early as the year 872, in the reign of Alfred; and probably then, as now, the chief place of the hundred, bearing the ſame name in his general diviſion of the kingdom."—*Dunsford's Tiverton*, pp. 17, 18.

† See *Hewett's* M. S. Memoirs.

‡ "From the preſent remains, ſome records and traditionary accounts, it appears, that the caſtle was nearly quadrangular, incloſing an area of about an acre, ſurrounded by a ſtrong ſtone wall, generally from about 20 to 25 feet high, having a round tower with battlements, about 35 feet high, at the ſouth-eaſt, north-eaſt, and north-weſt angles, and a ſquare one uſed for a chapel at the ſouth-weſt—the entrance, a great gate-way, under a large ſquare building, jutting out a few yards from the centre of the eaſt wall in front, and a ſquare tower ſomewhat correſponding with it, jutting out in like manner from the centre of the wall towards the weſt. A ſteep declivity of about ſixty feet, on the edge of which the weſt wall was built, ſecured it from attack on that ſide; two wide and deep moats, filled with water from the town leet, defended the whole of the north and ſouth walls, to each ſide of the cauſeway leading to the gate on the eaſt: over one of theſe was a drawbridge, from near the round tower, at the ſouth-eaſt angle to the church-yard, oppoſite the door of the earl of Devonſhire's chapel, on the north ſide of the pariſh church."—See *Dunsford's* Tiverton, pp. 298, 299.

§ In the quadrangle, hath riſen from the old materials of the caſtle, a modern built houſe, inhabited by a farmer, who rents the eſtate of Sir Thomas Carew, amounting to 300l. per annum, in whoſe poſſeſſion the ruins now are.—From the Courtenays it paſſed by a female to the Trelawnys.

only what is now the chancel of St. Peter's church.* BAMTON *(Beamton* and *Bahantune)* is deſcribed as a ſmall town, irregularly built with ſtone: but though a very curſory view of it might ſatisfy the *touriſt*, it was of conſequence enough to give name to the hundred. Its ſituation in a fine valley, and its waters had attractions, probably, for the Roman people.† I have no doubt but its caſtle, tho' often called a Norman ſtructure, was prior even to the Saxon era. It is a round caſtle, from a very high mount, overlooking the town.

Over the *north diviſion* of the county, the glances of the hiſtorian ſhould be very rapid; as the remains of antiquity attributable to thoſe ages are of a dubious nature. For BARNSTAPLE, its ancient buildings, as well as its liberties and privileges, have been often attributed to king Athelſtan: but I ſhould rather refer them to Judhael de Totnes.‡ Yet its high artificial mound to the north-weſt, in which the caſtle was erected, ſurrounded by a moat, and completely commanding the town and river, was ſurely in exiſtence long before Athelſtan.§ In Barnſtaple *church* the tower is placed near the middle of the north and ſouth aiſles.‖ Of *Biſhop's Tawton*, in the neighbourhood of Barnſtaple, we ought not to be ſilent, as the epiſcopal ſee was firſt fixed at this place. But, in my conception, it furniſhes us with not a veſtige of the biſhop's palace; notwithſtanding the opinion of ſome who pretend to point out to us a very reſpectable ruin.¶ Of ILFRACOMBE I have nothing to remark, but that its church tower is placed, alſo, near the middle of the north and ſouth aiſles.—The church of *Mortho*, near Ilfracombe, was built, if Riſdon's report be founded, by Sir William Tracey, one of the murderers of Becket.*† HERTLAND, though mean at preſent as a town, yet claims, in theſe earlier times, the firſt notice of the antiquary. The moſt remarkable building, indeed, in the pariſh of Hertland, is the abbey.‖‡ In *Abbotſham* church the tower is placed near the middle of the north and ſouth aiſles.

In

* "By a traditionary record, the inhabitants were numerous enough in 1002, to have been timely acquainted with the famous ſanguinary edict of Ethelred II. for the maſſacre of the Danes; and about 70 years after to have had a church or chapel for public worſhip."—*Dunſford's* Tiverton, p. 18.

† It is ſtill governed by *portreeves*.

‡ "The toune of *Berdeneſtaple* hath been waullid, and the waulle was in cumpace by eſtimation half a myle. It is now almoſt clene faullen. The names of the 4 gates, by eſt, weſt, north, and ſouth, yet remain, and manifeſt tokens of them.—I think that the olde name of the toune was in the Britanne tongue, *Abertaw*, bycauſe it ſtode toward the mouth of Taw ryver.—There be manifeſt ruines of a great caſtelle at the north-weſt ſide of the towne, a litle beneth the toun bridge; and a peace of the dungeon yet ſtandith. One Johelus de Totenes, filius Aluredi, was the firſt that I can reade of, that lay yn this caſtelle."—*Leland*, vol. 2, p. 53.

§ In the 12th of Henry the third, the walls of Barnſtaple caſtle were ordered to be taken down to the height of ten feet.

‖ So is the tower at *Biſhop's Tawton*, in the deanry of Barnſtaple.

¶ See APPENDIX, as already referred to; C. iii. S. iii.

*† See *Riſdon*, p. 116.

‖‡ "*Hertland* abbey, the houſe of Paul Orchard, eſq. (of which a plate is given) ſtands exactly on the ſame ſpot as the abbey did; the north wing towards the ſtables is part of it; the hall, which was 72 feet long, and of a proportionable breadth; and likewiſe the cloyſters, were 'till very lately quite perfect and unaltered; the latter are now pulled down; and as the preſent houſe, in order to agree with the ancient part now ſtanding, is built in the Gothick ſtile; the cloyſters are introduced as the baſement ſtory in the weſtern and eaſtern views of it; over one of the arches is an inſcription in very old characters: it ſeems to have been not only monkiſh rhyme, but meant for hexameter and pentameter lines:—

Iſtud quadratum clauſtrum diverſificatum—Marmoreo lapide perficit .....
Sumptibus ac annis Abbatis et arte Johannis—Exoniæ ſit ei Gra .....

The ends of both the lines are defective, and the letters worn away, but probably after perficit in the firſt pentameter, followed the maſon's name, which muſt have rhymed to lapide, and formed a dactyle and a long ſyllable: and the ſecond might, from the meaſure, rhyme, and the *Gra* ....., remaining, be gratia plena Dei; this inſcription was in two lines in the ancient cloyſters, and it is put up in the preſent exactly as it was before.—In making the late alterations, ſeveral beautiful tiles, many fragments of columns, and richly ornamented gilded mouldings a monument of a knight of Jeruſalem, and ſeveral antique tombſtones, were dug up, but almoſt every trace of a letter or inſcription was worn away: adjoining to the houſe ſtood a large half-ruined tower, the cement of which, either by age or ſuperior ſkill in the compoſition, was ſo ſtrong and binding, that the ſtones could not be disjoined one from the other; if, with the utmoſt difficulty, ſome maſſes were got out, they were uſeleſs for building or any other purpoſe, from their ſize, and the rough mortar adhering ſo ſtrongly to them.—Indeed the workmen's tools made ſuch little impreſſion on the wall, that the greateſt part was obliged to be undermined, and thrown into a large ditch underneath, dug deep and wide enough for it's reception.—There were two armorial bearings belonging to this ancient abbey:—one, arg. a buck's head caboſſed, between the branches a paſtoral ſtaff;—the other azure, between a bend, or, three pears of the ſame.—The Dinhams, the great benefactors to it, had a fair houſe adjoining, ſituated in the vale under Hertland town, exactly where the preſent lodge is now built; there was likewiſe a large park; no trace of the houſe now remains, but ſeveral patches of the park wall are ſtanding."—With reſpect to the above curious inſcription, another correſpondent ſays:—"I find that after the foundation by de Dineham, Bartholomew of Exeter, (Bartholomeus Iſcanus) changed Hartland from a monaſtery of canons ſecular to regulars. And perhaps on that occaſion, or on the firſt vacancy, he preferred his fellow townſman, John of Exeter, then chanter to the abbey; thus, poſſibly, John of Exeter was the firſt abbot of the regulars; it appears he afterwards ſucceeded Bartholomew in the epiſcopal ſee, to which he was conſecrated A. D. 1176; and my information ſays further, that he died ſoon and ſuddenly, while he was earneſt in building his church. This makes his former munificence to Hartland more likely, and perhaps he wrote this inſcription when he was quitting the abbey to preſide in the palace."—I read the inſcription as follows:—

Iſtud Quadratum Clauſtrum diverſificatum
Marmoreo lapide perfeci
Sumptibus et mannis Abbatis, et ante Johannis
Exoniæ, ſit ei gratia.

I believe the right reading to be *perfeci*, not perfici, as the copy had it; in the perſon of the lapidary thus:—

This cloyſter, &c. I perfected,
at the expence and with the *backneys* of the abbot, &c. &c.

A number of manni were always kept up in religious houſes, ſo obliged by charter.

In the *ſouth* and *ſouth-weſt* diviſion of Devonſhire, though the town of ASHBURTON hath not the venerable traits of age, yet *Buckfaſtleigh*, in its vicinity, muſt, for a while, detain us. The ruins of Buckfaſtleigh abbey, about three miles from Aſhburton, and ſituated on the banks of the Dart, are the fineſt in Devonſhire. The two arches at the entrance of the lodge are ſpecimens of uncommon magnificence. On entering, we are immediately ſtruck with the appearance of a large underground cellar; the extent of which, in this as in other religious houſes, ſufficiently proves the luxurious taſte of the holy fathers. Over the cellar is a long kitchen, an equal evidence of their good ſenſe, now converted into a kitchen garden. We next come to the church, in a northern direction, 200 feet long, and 76 feet broad. The walls of the *tower*, at the eaſtern end, are now fallen to the ground,—a vaſt maſs of ruin. We meaſured a fragment of theſe walls, and found it to be four feet and a half thick. The judgement-hall is ſixty feet long and twenty-ſeven broad; adjoining to which are the dungeon and the immuring-houſe. At a little diſtance, the *abbot's houſe* ſtrikes us—an object truly venerable. Hung round, on each ſide, with its deep ivy veſtment that completely covers the walls from the top to the bottom, it cannot but impreſs any mind with ſeriouſneſs and awe. The houſe, about fifty feet in height, conſiſts of four ſtories. A flight of moor-ſtone ſteps, fifty one in number, carries us up to the abbot's room; where we ſee, in various fantaſtic forms, the wide extended ruins of the abbey, and its appending houſes. "This place (ſays Riſdon) yet ſheweth the ſkeleton of a huge body; whereby may be conceived what bigneſs once it bare, whoſe ruins may move the beholders to wonder and pity."* In the neighbourhood of

* In a building appertaining to this abbey, is a ſtone of the granite kind, which from its extraordinary dimenſions, may be well deemed a curioſity. The circumference of it, is thirty-one feet and half. Its diameter (as it is nearly circular) about ten feet. It is about a foot raiſed above the ſurface of the ground; beneath which it is rough and unhewn to about the ſame depth. It was, and is ſtill uſed as a pound to grind apples in, the trench being chiſſeled out of the ſolid maſs. There is not a veſtige of a moor-ſtone within ſeveral miles of the abbey, and we have nothing left but conjecture as to its being brought to this ſpot. The building hath been evidently raiſed around it. There are ſeveral other large ſtones appending to this, much inferior in ſize.—This abbey is well deſcribed by Mr. Laſkey, of Crediton, in the gentleman's magazine. "Buckfaſt, Buckfaſtre, or Buckfaſtleigh abbey, is a ruin of a large extent, and deſerves a more particular deſcription than we can give. It was founded by duke Alfred before the conqueſt, and repleniſhed with white monks of the order of Ciſtercians, and dedicated to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary. At the ſurrender, its yearly income amounted to 464l. 11s. 2d. In the reign of the ſecond Richard, William Slade, a learned monk, belonged to this houſe. There now remain of this magnificent ruin two arches, which appear to have been the entrance, and ſome ruins on a large ſcale, which we took for the lodge. The arches are ſituated one behind the other, and ſtand acroſs the road leading from Buckfaſtleigh to Aſhburton: the iron ſtaples for the gates to hang on, ſtill remain, and are of great bigneſs, which led us to think they were of maſſy ſtructure. The ruins of what we took to be the lodge ſtand on the eaſtern ſide; its length about 20 paces, breadth 8 paces. On the ſame ſide are ſeveral apartments, one of which is inhabited; another is converted into a pound-houſe, in which ſtands a moor-ſtone trough of great bulk, for the purpoſe of breaking apples for the pound. The following meaſurement I received from a learned gentleman who has paid great attention to theſe ruins. The diameter of this ſtone is 9 feet 4 inches, depth 3 feet 6 inches, one half of which is ſunk in the ground; the ſuppoſed weight, before it was hollowed, he computes muſt amount to above 100 tons. It is of the granite kind, and affords matter of ſurprize by what means it was brought and placed there; ſtones of that quality not being to be found within the diſtance of many miles, round the abbey being one continued lime-rock, which is worked at many places to a depth, height, and extent, ſurprizing, and forming a vaſt cavern, at once terrific and beautiful, which proves an inexhauſtible fund of gain to the owner. The remainder of theſe ruins are ſituated in an orchard on the weſtern ſide of the road, at the bottom of which runs with ſilent murmur the river Dart, ſeemingly regretting the downfal of the abbey. The firſt thing that preſents itſelf, tradition ſays, was the abbot's cellar, which is entered by a ſmall Gothic gateway, and is about 28 paces long, and 12 wide, arched over-head, and in days of yore, no doubt, well ſtored with delicious liquors, of which the monks knew paſſing well the true *goût*. But, alas! ſo great is the change, that even Richard the third's ſtone coffin being uſed as a drinking-trough for horſes at an inn, could not be a greater contraſt. Inſtead of roſy-gill'd fathers of *abſtinence* filling the luxurious bowl from this ſacred repoſitory, it is now become the ſummer ſhield for the brute creation, who ſeek to cool their feet in the miry puddle, formed by the overflowing of a moſt excellent ſpring of ſweet and clear water, on the eaſtern ſide of this cellar. At one end remain a few ſteps, which led to the ruin above, which our guide told us was the abbot's kitchen: it is now converted into a kitchen-garden. At the ſouth end is the ſkeleton of a ſet of apartments, which appear to have been the cells of the monks, which was approached by winding ſteps, 51 of which now remain. It is of a particular form, having, as well as we could gueſs, ſeven ſides. The immenſe buſhes of ivy, dropping in rich feſtoons, almoſt buried its form. On removing ſome of theſe buſhes we could plainly obſerve the holes in which the joiſts and ſleepers reſted for the ſupport of the flooring, from which we judged the rooms to be about ſix feet in height in the clear, one above the other. Theſe, we were told, ſolely belonged to the abbot. Joining this was their court of judicature and judgement ſeat; and behind, a dungeon, for thoſe that by their offences were thought worthy of the ſame. On the north-eaſt ſide appear the walls and foundation of this once-ſpacious and ſplendid ſeat of ſuperſtition; the abbey-church, and the remains of its tower, all lying in ſuch maſſy fragments, that it is ſcarcely to be conceived by what power ſo vaſt a fabrick could be diſjointed. The walls appear to be of the thickneſs of nine or ten feet, and entirely compoſed of ſmall ſtones in layers, and a compoſt of lime and ſand, which we ſuppoſed to have been thrown on theſe layers hot, after the method antiently uſed in ſuch large buildings, which, incorporating together, formed a maſs as ſolid as the native rock. The ruins of the church appear to be about 250 feet in length; and the ruins of the tower, towards the ſouth, ſeem like huge and vaſt rocks piled one on another in extenſive confuſion—

by Time's fell hand defac'd,
The rich proud coſt of out-worn bury'd age.—*Shakſpeare.*

Theſe ruins, in all probability, will continue unmoleſted for ages to come (as ſtone for building is plentiful in the neighbourhood), a monument of the grandeur in which the ſons of the papal church then lived. And though, on contemplating theſe piles of eccleſiaſtic antiquity in their preſent ruinous ſtate, a kind of wiſh may ariſe, that we could have ſeen them in their priſtine ſplendour, yet, on recollection, we feel a ſatisfaction in conſidering that it is for the advantage of ourſelves and country that we ſee them in their preſent mutilated ſtate, and that it is now the moſt pleaſing condition in which they can be viewed. In the town of Buckfaſtleigh I picked up by accident a ſilver coin, having the buſt of Richard the third. The perſon I had it of, being a labourer, informed me he found it among the ruins of Buckfaſt abbey. I do not find it edited either by Wiſe, Folkes, or Snelling; but on peruſing Noble's "diſſertation on the mint and coins of the epiſcopal Palatines of Durham," I find a coin nearly ſimilar, the only obſervable difference being in the mint-mark, that mentioned by Noble having a boar's head, and the one in my poſſeſſion a croſs parée; Noble's alſo poſſeſſes a figure of the croſs on the breaſt of the king, which the

other

TORBAY, we muſt not paſs by *Marychurch*; where, according to the common belief, is the oldeſt church in Devonſhire: yet this ſtructure has no pretenſions to high antiquity: the arches of its windows are acute; which prove them to be not even of the earlieſt Gothic. This tower is a ſea-mark, whence the views are very extenſive. It commands the greater part of Torbay, and an inland proſpect as far as Hightor rock, and the range of the Dartmoor hills, which ſtretch far onwards towards the north. The wide ſtreet of TOTNES, running from eaſt to weſt, its walls and its four gates, I can conceive in exiſtence before the caſtle which Judhael here erected, and held as the principal place of his barony.* The vaſt height and ſteepneſs of the mount on which its caſtle ſtands, muſt always ſtrike us with admiration. The circumvallations, before the raiſed eminence could be approached, were very deep and wide. The caſtle walls, upon the mount, completely circular, are to this day in perfect preſervation; not even the embraſures have been injured much by time. It was a very perfect keep; the diameter of the area about 80 feet. This fortreſs muſt, in former days, have been impregnable.—The church of Totnes is a very handſome fabric, ſuppoſed to have been built in the days of Canute. Its extreme length is 126 feet; its breadth 48. The nave has a moſt beautiful roof, ſupported by 14 noble pillars. The ſtone work of the windows, lately much altered, was of the Gothic architecture. The tower, which is ſquare, and ornamented with four pinnacles, is 90 feet to the battlements, and 120 to the top of each pinnacle. On the ſouth ſide, about 40 feet high, it is enriched with three figures. That in the centre is certainly the then reigning pope; the figure on the weſt is undoubtedly the king's, and that on the eaſt, probably, the queen; though, in the opinion of ſome, it is the Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated. Under the pope's head is this inſcription, in old Saxon characters.—"I made this tore."† Among the Norman caſtles, that of *Berry Pomeroy*, about a mile eaſt of Totnes, was, perhaps, the moſt magnificent in this county. It was built in the time of the conqueror, by Ralph de Pomeroy. The extent and ſize of it may be plainly traced at this day; the gatehouſe being nearly entire, and alſo the round tower, ſtanding at one end.‡ The great houſe at *Dartington*, about a mile to the north of Totnes, belonging to Arthur Champernown, eſq. was once a moſt magnificent building. It was erected by the family of the Martins, who poſſeſſed it in 1123. Its hall is nearly 60 feet by 38. Its different ſtaircaſes, which lead from the outſide to ſeveral diſtinct apartments, reſemble thoſe at Ford, near Newton. It was deſigned, I ſhould conceive from the mode of its architecture, for ſome religious order; poſſibly the knights templars.§ DARTMOUTH (in the records of theſe times, *Ludhill*) was alſo called *Clifton*, from the cliffs on which moſt of the houſes were raiſed.‖ In *Hardneſs* we have perceived the *Ardua* of the Romans. At the conqueſt, this town belonged to the ancient lords of Totnes.¶ At Kingſwere is a caſtle that commands the haven of Dartmouth. In *Churſton church* the Norman arch and the leſs acute Gothic, ſpeak its antiquity. Some of the windows are enriched with painted glaſs; and over the entrance, in a Gothic nich, is a carving in ſtone of the crucifixion, with a female figure on either ſide of the croſs, coloured, and in alto relievo. In KINGSBRIDGE, about the middle of the town, is a houſe which was once a banquetting-houſe, where the †* abbot of Buckfaſt uſed to keep Lent.

other has not. He tells us his is a penny of Biſhop Sherwood, who had the temporalities reſtored to him the 6th of Auguſt, in the firſt year of the reign of Richard III, and that he ſurvived the tyrant many years. The mottos of theſe pennys are exactly ſimilar reading; on the obverſe, RICHARDUS REX ANGLIE, with the head of the king, full face, within a circle of annulets; the reverſe, CIVITAS DVNOLM, a croſs patée quartering a circle of annulets, with the uſual type of three annulets in each quarter. I ſtill have my doubts whether this penny may be attributed to biſhop Sherwood, through the circumſtance of the mint-mark; Noble ſaying the uſual mint-mark uſed by him was the boar's head, and that the regal money uſually carried the ſame mark. I have ſeen ſeveral engravings of various pennys bearing Richard's head with various mint-marks, but have never as yet found one as above deſcribed, therefore ſuppoſe it to be unique. Not long before the death of the late ingenious and learned Rev. Richard Southgate, being in London, I communicated the coin to him, and had his promiſe of elucidating the ſame; but, leaving town ſooner than I intended, and his death happening ſoon after, prevented my receiving that pleaſure."—Gent. Magaz. for March 1796, pp. 194—196.

* See *Hollingſhed's* Chron. vol. 1, p. 1011.—And *Leland's* Collect. vol. 3, p. 396.

† For this account of Totnes church, I am indebted to my lively and ingenious friend Mr. Corniſh, of Totnes.—"It is built (ſays dean Milles) of red hewn ſtone, in a good taſte, *ſeems to be old*, and *the iles coeval with the nave*, a fine ſtone Gothic ſcreen ſeparating the middle from the ſide chancels, and from the nave of the church."—*Milles's* papers.—For myſelf, I do not ſcruple to declare my opinion, that the idea of Totnes church thus erected in the days of Canute, is a groundleſs ſuppoſition.

‡ I might deſcribe caſtles at Moreton, and ſeveral other places, not unworthy, perhaps, of obſervation; but the ſameneſs of ſuch deſcriptions renders the repetition of them tedious.

§ That order was inſtituted in 1113, and aboliſhed in 1312. And Dartington, in the reign of the conqueror, was poſſeſt by Robert de Falaiſe, to whom it was given by that monarch, and whoſe daughter or grand-daughter carried it by marriage to the Martins. The Martins built the preſent fabric, poſſeſſing it (as we find from records of the family) in 1123, and continuing to poſſeſs it for eight generations. —After them came the Hollands;—then the Champernownes.—Hence it is inferred, that the knights templars could never have poſſeſt Dartington. But might not the Martins have built this houſe *partly* for the accommodation of the knights templars?

‖ They are moſt irregular ſtructures; two or three, one above the other, and very lofty.

¶ *Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardneſs.*

†* At preſent the reſidence of Mr. Will. Prideaux.

Lent. At *Leigh*, a farm-houſe in the pariſh of *Churſtow*, two miles from Kingſbridge, is a cell, once belonging to Buckfaſt abbey. The whole farm-houſe has the appearance of great antiquity. The walls are ſtrong and entire; the windows have the leſs acute Gothic arch: and the entrance is an arch-way of the ſame conſtruction. The ſtone of which the fabric conſiſts, is blue ſchiſt, hewn ſmooth and jointed. From the foundations of *Ilton-caſtle*, in the pariſh of *Malborough*, an ancient ſeat of the Courtenays, we may pronounce it to have been a ſquare building flanked with turrets.* Of the cell of Benedictine monks, (or the priory, as it is called) at *Modbury*, the ſcite ſeems to have been at a place called Scotland, adjoining to the higher ſide of the church-yard. There are ſome remains, at leaſt, of an ancient edifice there, with large arches walled up. They are now converted into a barn; which has almoſt effaced every appearance of antiquity. The two fields on the oppoſite ſide of the road, are called Prior's Parks.—We can trace the foundation of a religious edifice at a farm called Upton, but vulgarly Round-houſe, which belongs to the college of Eton, and is in the village and manor of Penquit, of which the college are the lords.† The church and tower of *Aveton-Giffard* are very ancient, conſtructed like thoſe of Colyton. At this time the town of PLYMTON was very indifferently built: nor hath it ever been able to boaſt a ſingle good houſe; notwithſtanding its caſtle. This ſtructure ſtood on the north ſide of the town. Its ſcite contained about two acres. It had a very deep dungeon, and was encompaſſed with a wide ditch.‡ Leland tells us that "paſſing Plym river, he rode by Tong Brook to *Plymton-Mary*, ſo called becauſe the church there is dedicated to our lady; and that the glory of this town ſtood by the *priory of the black canons*, there *builded* and richly endowed with lands, the original beginning of which was after this faſhion. One *William Warwiſt*, *biſhop of Exeter*, diſpleaſed with the canons or prebendaries of the free chapel of Plymton, of the foundation of the Saxon kings (where was a dean or provoſt, and four prebendaries, with other miniſters) found means to diſſolve it. The prebendary of Plymton was one title, and the prebendary of St. Peter and Paul, at Sutton, now called Plymouth, another. To recompenſe which (continues our author) he ſet up a priory of canons regular, and was buried himſelf in the chapter-houſe."§ In the times of the Saxon heptarchy, PLYMOUTH was called *Tamerworth*: It was, however, but an inſignificant village. The old part of Plymouth ſtood north-weſt. In the time of Henry the 2d, it was ſtill a mean place; merely an habitation of fiſhermen: but it rapidly increaſed in buildings and conſequence.‖ TAVISTOCK was only inferior to Exeter, perhaps, on an architectural view: for the hiſtorian of theſe times mentions its ſhops pleaſantly ſituated, as well as its uniform church.¶ Yet, of the abbey of Taviſtock, which, as it was originally built by Orgar or Ordulph, had ſcarcely ſtood thirty years before it was deſtroyed by the Danes; which was re-edified, and flouriſhed in greater beauty than before, and the ruins of which are, at this day, ſo ſtrikingly grand, I ſhall reſerve my deſcription till the next review of architecture: it was late before it reached its acme of magnificence.*† The caſtle of OKEHAMTON, a little weſt of the centre of the county, ſtands on a very bold eminence, commanding a fine valley, thro' which the river Oke purſues its courſe, and at the end of which, near half a mile diſtant, is ſituated the town of Okehamton. Though the whole be ruins on ruins, yet there remains a conſiderable part of the walls: the chapel and refectory may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed. The keep is a ſquare tower, and is elevated conſiderably above the reſt of the caſtle. The walls of this

keep

* Half a mile down the harbour of Salcombe, ſays a correſpondent, juſt where it turns from north to north-eaſt, oppoſite the bar, and within the pariſh of Malborough, are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, which defended the entrance of the port. It was built on a rock, not only inſulated at high water, but almoſt covered by the ſea. This has been attributed to the Saxons.

† The farm-houſe itſelf has ſomething in it very peculiar, being round like a dove-houſe; the door exactly ſouth; and the chimneys and windows ſtanding alternately regular with the four cardinal and four intermediate points.

‡ The mound, about 200 feet in circumference, and 70 feet high, of a pyramidal form, may be referred to the firſt era of the Britons.

§ "And divers noblemen were benefactors, as Walter de Valletort, a man of fair poſſeſſions, who gave to it St. Nicholas Iſland, near Plymouth. In this priory church was buried ſome of the Courtenays, and many other gentlemen." He likewiſe informs us, that "one prior Martin, the third or fourth prior, *builded the ſubſtance of the church*, that there ſtate ſtood."—The pariſh-church of Plymton is very lofty and handſome; built entirely of hewn moor-ſtone; with a fine porch on the ſouth: The tower, ſquare, is 130 feet high: it is one of the moſt ſpacious churches in the county; having three large aiſles, and two ſmaller ones on the ſides. It originally belonged to the priory of Plymton St. Mary; of which there remain ſome ſcattered ruins, but not one arch entire.

‖ Stonehouſe, or rather *Stanehouſe*, appears to have ſome pretenſions to antiquity, as well from ſome of the old houſes, which remain at the weſtern part, and adjoining Stonehouſe-creek, as from the name of its ancient owners. The manſion-houſe of the family whoſe name it now bears, (with the exception of a letter) was, probably, on the ſcite of the preſent town.—*Joel de Stanehouſe* occurs (27th of Henry the third) in 1243.

¶ "Taviſtock (ſays Malmſbury) is pleaſant for the convenience of wood, for fine fiſhing, and an uniform church. The banks of the river lie along juſt by the ſhops: and the river, by the force of its current, waſhes away all the rubbiſh thrown into it. Saint Rumon, a biſhop, is much talked of there, where he lies buried. And there is ſeen, in the ſame monaſtery, the ſepulchre of Orgar."—See *Gibſon's* Camden, p. 26.

*† See *Monaſt.* p. 995.

keep encloſe two rooms, and a ſmall ſtone ſtair-caſe, uncovered. The parts of the walls now remaining are near two yards thick, which, when they had the addition of the other ſtones that caſed it, but which are now fallen off, were more than three yards thick.*

In our next architectural reſearch, we ſhall have leſs heſitation, perhaps, in fixing the date of buildings, whether civil, military, or religious.

SECTION V.

VIEW of AGRICULTURE.

TO enquire into the ſtate of the Devonian agriculture in thoſe times, would be to enter into a field of mere conjecture. That a large portion of the county was well wooded † in the days of Athelſtan, and for many ſubſequent ages, there can be no room to doubt.‡ In ſuch foreſts as that of Umberleigh, herds of ſwine were fed, as in the foreſts of Hampſhire: the cattle were depaſtured in the more open grounds.§ In the mean time, little attention was paid to the cultivation of the ſoil. It was, as vaſſals or villains, that the people were employed in cultivating the lands of their menial lords: and it was long before their condition was very eſſentially improved. William of Malmſbury, who may be juſtly ſtyled the hiſtorian of the twelfth century, informs us that in his time the "ground about Exeter was wet and filthy, and would ſcarcely bear a crop of bad oats, often yielding empty ears inſtead of grain."‖ The devaſtation of war muſt be always unfavourable to agriculture.

SECTIONS VI, VII, VIII.

MINING, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE.

I AM forced, from the ſcantineſs of my materials, to reduce, under one view, the ſubjects allotted to three different ſections.

With reſpect to mining, a common report of the county is, *† that the Danes worked mines for iron in *North Molton* and its neighbourhood. This is ſtated as a mere report. It is a fact, however, that Devonſhire ‡¶ produced more tin than even Cornwall itſelf, during the reign of king John. At this time the coinage of Devon was farmed, annually, at 100 pounds; whilſt what Cornwall produced was valued at no more than 100 marks.§‖ There is a tradition, that the free-ſtone quarries, at Salcombe, were worked very early in this period, for the building of the cathedral church.

It

* "At preſent (ſays Groſe) *Okebamton caſtle* is entirely in ruins, having only part of the keep, and ſome fragments of high walls, the ſolidity of which, and their advantageous ſituation, and the ſpace they occupy, clearly evince, that when entire, it was both ſtrong and extenſive.—There is a view of it in Groſe, taken in 1768."—Some of theſe ruins, whilſt I was ſurveying them in a ſtormy day, rolled down the vale with ſuch force, that rebounding, they were daſhed into pieces from the oppoſite hill.

† The low lands on the Exe and the Clyſt, were covered with wood.—Through the coppices of Clayhanger, and the oaks of Umberleigh, there were, perhaps, a few patches of verdure, ſpots of meadow ground, or paſture. But to extend the limits of the farm, by felling trees and clearing away the underwood, was ſeldom projected. A large quantity of timber, indeed, was required for the purpoſe of building, whilſt it continued the faſhion to build wooden houſes. And, in proceſs of time, the working of the mines and the ſmelting of metals, in ſeveral parts of Devonſhire, conſiderably thinned the woods.¶

‡ King Athelſtan gives and grants to the prieſts of the church of High Bickington, "one yoke of my lande, frelich to holde; woode in my *bolt*, houſe to buyld; with graſſe for all his beaſts, fuell for his hearth, pannage for his ſowe, and puggis, world without end."—This *bolt* was a great wood in former times.—See *Riſdon*, p. 398.

§ Large flocks of ſheep were probably fed on Dartmoor, in particular: and many of the ſtone circles there, were uſed for penning the flocks at night.—The line of wall between Crockern-Torr and Withecombe church, was, perhaps, a boundary between the lords of the foreſt.

‖ See *Gibſon's* Camden, p. 30.—In the reign of Henry the third, one hundred and fifty acres of common called Elmore, were given to the poor of Tiverton, to paſture their cattle: whence they were permitted to take earth or clay, on condition that they filled the places with manure or rubbiſh; ſo that the common might be preſerved in a proper manner for paſture.—See *Hewett's* Memoirs.

*† So ſays a correſpondent. ‡¶ They were, for the moſt part, ſtream-works, on Dartmoor.

§‖ In the 30th of Henry the ſecond, the ſheriff of Devonſhire paid in at the receipt, eight ſhillings and nine pence, in blank ſilver examined, made out of ſome pieces of the old money, which became firſt forfeited to the king, becauſe Richard de Stokes, an exchanger, uttered it contrary to the aſſize lately made to making the money. In the 33d year of the ſame king, the ſheriff of Devonſhire paid in xxvid. in blank ſilver examined, made out of certain pieces, which were found in the earth. Walter de Bathe, ſheriff of Devonſhire, accounted to Henry the 3d, for xxvs. id. the profits of the contract for digging the black mineral, other ſums for the iſſues of the greater and ſmaller coinage, and xxixs. ixs. pro minera dealbanda, and for tin that was ſold. But, perhaps, the dealbation of the ore, was only whitening or refining it.—*Madox*.

¶ Addiſebury wood covered the Exminſter marſhes.—Clayhanger woods are noticed in domeſday.—See *Hooker's Hiſtory of Devon*, pp. 4, 5.—(*Portledge M. S.*)

It was long after the Norman conqueſt before any encouragement or opportunities were given for the cultivation of uſeful arts; and before any ſtaple manufacture could have exiſted in our towns, or even in the metropolis of our county.

Though our wool was not, for ſome time, manufactured in Devonſhire; yet for the ſale or exchange of this and other Britiſh wool, there was a mart at Calais, and ſome other places on the coaſts; whither the woollen manufactures of the low countries were, alſo, brought and diſperſed for ſale, by means of fairs and markets, throughout England and France. Goods and commodities, indeed, of every kind, were chiefly ſold at fairs, before flouriſhing towns were eſtabliſhed, and the neceſſaries or ornaments of life, from the convenience of communication, and the increaſe of provincial civility, could be procured in various places. To theſe fairs, as to one univerſal market, the people reſorted, periodically, and ſupplied moſt of their wants for the enſuing year. Weekly markets, however, were ſoon inſtituted in our different towns. At the conqueſt, EXETER appears to have been a place of ſome trade: and it had the advantage of a pretty conſiderable commerce for many ages. In 1068, the inhabitants obliged a great number of foreign merchants and mariners, then in their harbour, to aſſiſt them in their defence againſt the conqueror's forces. Though in William of Malmſbury's time, the people of Exeter could not depend on the ſoil around their city for the production even of common neceſſaries; yet, from the extenſiveneſs of their commerce, they enjoyed all the comforts and conveniencies of life.* There was at firſt a market in Exeter on Sunday: but king John removed this market to Monday.† Henry the third granted a market to KENTON, and a fair on All Saints day;—both long diſuſed.‡ The people of EAST-TEIGNMOUTH were ſo much attacht to their Sunday's market, that they perſiſted in holding it on the ſabbath-day, till they were forced to abandon it by the ſheriff's poſſe, in the reign of Henry the third. For AXMINSTER, William, lord Brewer, (a great counſellor of ſtate in the reigns of John and Richard the firſt) obtained of king John a weekly market, to be held on Sundays, and a fair on the feaſt-day of St. John the Baptiſt, to continue for eight days.§ The place where the fair is kept, is called the caſtle.‖ HONITON was a market town before the time of king John; in whoſe reign the market was kept on Sunday, and afterwards altered to another day. TIVERTON had a market ſo early as the year 800, and three fairs annually. The tolls of the market belonged to the lords of the manor; one of whom afterwards gave the profits for the benefit of the poor inhabitants.¶ Roger le Zuche obtained from Henry the third, the grant of a market and fair at NORTHMOLTON.*† There was a grant of a market and fair at BIDEFORD, in the 56th year of Henry the third.‡§ At MORETONHAMSTEAD, a market was granted by Henry the third, in 1224. In the 24th year of Henry the third, NEWTON had its market.‖¶ MODBURY was, even in theſe days, famous for its ale.‖§‖ In the 4th year of Henry the third, Robert de Courtenay gave the king a palfrey, to have a fair yearly in his manor of OKEHAMTON, on the vigil and feaſt-day of St. James the Apoſtle.‡*‡

In ancient times, (as we have ſeen) the coining of money was not confined to one place, as at preſent, but allowed to every trading town of diſtinction. That king Athelſtan, in the year 930, gave to Exeter

* William of Malmſbury ſpeaks of Exeter as a place of conſiderable traffick, to which reſorted a great concourſe of merchants and foreigners. "By reaſon of its ſtatelineſs, the richneſs of the citizens, and the reſort of ſtrangers, all kinds of merchandize are plentiful in it."—See *Gibſon's* Camden, p. 30.

† See *Prynne's* Hiſt. vol. 3, p. 9.—In 1267, a corporation agreed upon between the city of Exeter and the abbot of Sherborne, for the ferry of *Exmouth*. ‡ *Riſdon*, p. 160.

§ As by his letters patent appears:—Johannes, Dei gratia rex Angliæ, ſciatis nos dediſſe &c. dilecto & fideli Willielmo Brewer, quod Axminſter ſit liber Bergus, et ibi ſit liberum mercatum ſingulis ſeptim. per diem dominicum. Et quod unam feriam ſingulis annis per octo dies durat. ‖ *Riſdon*. ¶ *Dunsford's* Tiverton, p. 23.

† "Unum mercatum apud manerium ſuum de Northmolton ſingulis ſeptimanis per diem Jovis, et unam feriam ibidem ſingulis annis, per tres dies durafuram, viz. in vigilia et in die et in craſtino omnium ſanctorum."—(Palkian MSS.)* no. 7, p. 168, 169.

‡§ Carta regis Ricardo de Greymull pro mercatu per diem lunæ apud *Bideford*, in com. Devon, et una feria in vigilia, et in die S. Margaretæ virginis et per tres dies ſequentes (fine sig.) 56 Henry 3d.—*Br. Mus. Cart. Antiqu.* 58. *I.* 31.

¶ Carta regis conventui de *Torre* de mercatu per diem Mercurii apud *Shureburn Newton* in com. Devon, et puo feria in vigilia in die et in craſtino S. Leonardi (fine sig) 24 Henry 3d.—*(B. Mus. Cart. Antiqu.* 58, *I.* 31.—The abbot and monks of Torr had reſpite given them at the exchequer, touching a market which they had held longer than the time for which it was granted them: and, mean while, they might purchaſe of the king (Henry the third) acquittance for the ſupertenure, if they thought fit.—*Madox.*

‖§‖ "*Modbury*, noted for nappy ale, of which liquor, (ſaith *Riſdon)* Henry of Auranches, an arch poet, in king Henry the third's time, wrote thus:—

Of this ſtrong drink, much like to Stygian lake,
Moſt term it ale, I know not what to make:
Folk drink it thick, and p—ſs it out full thin,
Much dregs, therefore, muſt needs remain within.

‡*‡ *Cleaveland.*—I might produce other notices of the grants of fairs and markets, but theſe, en paſſant, are ſufficient to give an idea of their origin.

two mints for coinage, in token of its integrity, and the great confidence he repoſed in that city, appears from Stowe and ſeveral other writers.* To this I may add, that *Lidford*, *Totnes*, *Barnſtaple*, and *Teignmouth*, had the privelege of minting in the Anglo-Saxon times. For ages after the conqueſt, the coining of money was continued in our principal towns. The workmen, however, received all their dyes from the exchequer, and wrought under the inſpection of officers who were called "eſſayers and keepers of the dyes." Theſe were all under the immediate direction of the barons of the exchequer; who, from time to time, expected them to make their appearance with their implements of coining. Thus, in the ninth of king John, writs were iſſued by the barons of the exchequer, commanding all the moneyors, eſſayers, and keepers of the dyes in London, EXETER, and other principal places, to appear before them at Weſtminſter, in the quinzieme of St. Denys, and to produce all their dyes ſealed up with their ſeals.†

SECTION IX.

LANGUAGE.—LEARNED MEN.

TO our language and literature, the reign of the Saxons was peculiarly inauſpicious. This people were greatly averſe from the Britiſh names of places. Their language ſo ill agreed with the ancient Britiſh, that the changes they made in the Britiſh words, almoſt annihilated thoſe words to the ears of the Britons.‡

Of our learned men that flouriſhed in the Saxon and the Norman times, we cannot hope for a very intereſting review. Firſt, for our *divines*, and *writers* in *theology*. St. *Boniface* (or Winifred) is ſaid to have been born at Crediton, and at thirteen years of age to have retired to the Benedictine monaſtery at Exeter, where he was educated under the abbot Wolfhardus. After having reſided as a monk in different monaſteries in this county, he was ſent into Germany to convert the Pagans there to the Chriſtian faith, in which enterprize he ſucceeded ſo well, that he was ſtyled the apoſtle of the Germans. He afterwards viſited other countries in the ſame character, was befriended by pope Gregory, raiſed to the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, and maſſacred by the Pagans at a village in Eaſt-Friezland, on the river Bourne, about the year 754.§ *St. Burchard*, who is thought to have been born in Crediton, or the neighbourhood, was

* See *Stowe*, (fol. 85.)—And *Leland's* Collect. tom 2. p. 212.—"Ex decretis *Athelſtani*.—In Cantuaria ſeptem monetaria (Hearne ſays, in a note,—"*Monetarii* potius legend ita enim in impreſſis. Quid quod et *tres* habeamus mox infra?") "ſint, regis quatuor, epiſcopi duo, abbatis unum. In Roueceſtria tres, regis duo, epiſcopi unum. In Lundonia octo. In Wintonia VI. In Lewis duo. In Elaſtingeceſtre I. In Ciceſtria I. In Hamtune II. In Warham II. In Dorceſtra I. In Scaſteſbiry II. *In Exonia II.* In alïs burgis I."—Many councils were held in the reign of *Athelſtan*, and among other places, at Exeter. At the council of *Great Lew*, in 928, it was enacted, among other things, that monyers wilfully corrupting the coin, and found guilty, have their hands cut off, and be nailed to the *mint-houſe*."—*Fuller*.—The late Mr. Southgate, in a letter addreſſed to me, and dated May 28th, 1790, ſays:—"In Devon I at preſent know only three places that were poſſeſt of mints in the Saxon times,—*Exeter*, *Lidford*, and *Totnes*: if there were any other, it was probably *Barnſtaple*. The coins of the firſt are common, from the time of Athelſtan to the reign of Edward the firſt inclusive. The mints of *Lidford* and *Totnes* continued but a ſhort time; chiefly thro' the boiſterous reign of Ethelred the ſecond; and the coins are conſequently rare. There are two or three of them in the late Dr. Hunter's cabinet, of the Saxon part of which I am now taking the legends for a future work."—In a letter dated July 1792, Mr. S. promiſes me drawings of Anglo-Saxon coins, taken from thoſe ſtruck at *Exeter*, *Teignmouth*, *Lidford*, and *Totnes*; but I never received them.

† See *Madox*.

‡ *Devonſhire*, whether derived from *Dyfneint* or any other word, is Saxon. Riſdon ſeems to think that this county may take its denomination from the number of rivers with which it abounds, as *avon* in the Britiſh tongue denotes a river, and the name in ancient records is written *Deavonſheire*, which time has ſoftened into *Devonſhire*. Be this as it may, the preſent name of the county is undoubtedly Saxon; though its original name was *Danmon*, *Damnon*, or *Dumnonium*.—Specimens of the names of places from the Saxon Chronicle:—*Aſan-minſter*, *Ax-Abbey*, Axminſter.—*Æteſing-ſtoce*, *Etſingſtock*, Taviſtock.—*Beam-dune*, *Beam-hill*, Bamton.—*Crediantun*, *Credytown*, Kirton.—*Exan-ceſter*, *Ex-city*, Exeter.—*Exan-muth*, *Exmouth*, Exmouth.—*Hlidaford*, *Lid's-ford*, Lidford.—The Romans, on taking poſſeſſion of this iſland, permitted the *Britiſh names* to continue, only giving the word a Latin turn; and therefore, the etymology of ſuch places muſt be fetched from *Britiſh* fountains. But as to places of later date, and particularly of pariſhes, their etymology is chiefly *Saxon*, ſometimes, indeed, partaking of both languages.

§ *Prince* repreſents him as a truly religious man, and calls the reports that were propagated to his diſcredit, "rather the ſalivations of exulcerated lungs, than the emanations of truth or charity." "St. Boniface and his companions being barbarouſly ſlain (adds our author) the bloody murderers ranſacked their coffers in hope of treaſure; but inſtead of gold and ſilver, which they expected, finding nothing but books and papers of ſpiritual doctrine, they threw them away in the field among the fens, and other incommodious places: yet, notwithſtanding, through a marvellous providence of God, theſe books and papers were found a long time after, entire and undefaced. Among the reſt was found one book of the goſpels, which the holy biſhop, for his comfort, always carried with him. It is reported, that St. Boniface, when the murderer was ready to ſtrike him with his ſword, held up this book, as nature ſuggeſteth in ſuch a danger, to defend his head, which (although it was cut quite through) yet, with ſuch cutting, not one letter of it was aboliſhed; which, if true, may be reputed a wonderful miracle."—*Prince*, p. 26.—Of his wit there is recorded a pleaſant ſpecimen, to which one of our learned commentators hath added as pleaſant an illuſtration:—St. Winifred uſed to ſay, that anciently the church had golden prieſts and wooden chalices; but afterwards wooden prieſts and golden chalices;" "but in ſome later ages, (ſays the annotator) we have had wooden altars and leaden chalices, and ſometimes leaden prieſts." He wrote a number of books on religious ſubjects. His Life of St. Levinus, and ſeveral of his epiſtles are extant.

was one of thoſe who were called out of Britany, to aſſiſt St. Boniface in his apoſtolic office in Germany. And he was made a German biſhop. His learning, it is ſaid, would be ſufficiently teſtified by the books which he compoſed, could theſe books be recovered from oblivion. By ſuch a recovery, his ſuperſtition, perhaps, would be more clearly evinced.* *Frederic de Crediton*, probably a native of Crediton, was a companion, alſo, of St. Boniface, in foreign countries, where he had the ſame opportunities of inſtructing himſelf in the religion and learning of the times: of his literary character, we only know, that "he wrote many things to the edification of the churches of Chriſt."† Uſher informs us, that biſhop *Alfred* was held to be a very learned man in the times in which he lived; and that he wrote two books, entitled:—"De naturis rerum; & de rebus ſui cœnobii." We have ſome vague account, alſo, of his opuſcula. Of Adhelm, he is ſaid to have collected anecdotes, which were inſerted in his leſſer works.‡ In the reign of William Rufus, flouriſhed, at Plymouth, *Ealphege*, a learned and married prieſt.§ In Henry the firſt's reign, *Robert Pullein*, a learned man of the city of Exeter, viſited Oxford, where he read a lecture on the ſcriptures to the ſtudents.‖ *Gilbert Foliot*, biſhop of London, in the time of Henry the ſecond, is claſſed, by Fuller, among the natives of this county. He was a learned man for the times in which he lived, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the famous controverſy between the king and Thomas Becket.¶ In the time of Henry the ſecond, *Bartholomew*, biſhop of Exeter, wrote a dialogue againſt the Jews.*† In the ſame reign, *Roger the Ciſtercian* had gained the fame of piety and learning among all thoſe who were any way attached to the monaſtic life. According to Fuller, he profeſſed Ciſtercianiſm in Ford-abbey, near the place of his birth.‡§ *Baldwin*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reigns of Henry II, and Richard I, was born of obſcure parents, at Exeter, where he received a liberal education, and in his younger years taught ſchool. Afterwards, entering into holy orders, he was made archdeacon of Exeter. But ſoon quitting that dignity, he took the habit of the Ciſtercian order, in the monaſtery of Ford, and in a few years became abbot. In 1180, he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Exceſter, and in 1184, was tranſlated to Canterbury.‖¶ In 1189, he performed the ceremony of crowning Richard I, at Weſtminſter, and, the next year, deſigning to follow that prince to the holy land, he made a progreſs through Wales, where he performed maſs in all the cathedral churches, and induced ſeveral of the Welſh to join in the cruſade. Upon his arrival in the holy land, finding the Chriſtian army much diſtreſſed by ſickneſs and famine, he endeavoured to encourage the troops both by his preaching and his purſe; but being ſeized with a mortal diſtemper, he died at the ſiege of Acres or Ptolemais, and was buried there. His effects, agreeably to his directions, were diſtributed amongſt the ſoldiers.†*† *Johannes*, or *John of Devonſhire*, abbot of Ford, "carries the ſignature

* See *Prince*, pp. 26, 27.

† See *Prince*, pp. 133, 134, 135.

‡ I might have mentioned, in their places, *Edulph* and *Orgar*; and I might ſpeak of the learning of *Livingus* and *Leofricus:* but the learning of ſuch perſonages claims admiration only from the annaliſts of ſuperſtition.

§ See *Camden*, in Devonſhire.

‖ Leland ſays, that he daily inſtructed the youth in the public ſchools, till pope Innocent the 2d ſent for him to Rome, where pope Celeſtine 2d made him a cardinal, and pope Lucius the 7th his chancellor. Pullein, however, returned to his native country, where he was in great favour with Henry, as well as the pope, from the latter of whom he procured ſeveral bulls and charters of privileges, as well for the government as for the defence of his favourite univerſity.

¶ As he eſpouſed the king's cauſe, he provoked the pope's anathemas, and incurred the ſuſpicion of having been acceſſary to Becket's murder. Many reports, indeed, were propagated to aſperſe his character, among which was the following ſtory, truly characteriſtic of his age.—One night after having been long engaged in converſation with the king, reſpecting Becket. as he lay upon his bed revolving thoſe matters in his mind, an unknown voice ſounded theſe words in his ears, (which Fuller calls Satan's challenge)

O! Gilberte Foliot,
Dum tu revolvis tot et tot,
Deus tuus eſt Aſhtarot.

To which the biſhop replied:—

Mentiris Dæmon; qui eſt Deus
Sabaoth eſt ille meus.

For a catalogue of his works, and other particulars, ſee *Prince*, pp. 289—291.

*† See *Leland's* Collect. vol. 2. p. 151.

‡§ His character is very differently repreſented by Bale and Leland. The former intimates, that "he applied himſelf to fallacies and diabolical impoſtures, that he might obſcure the glory of chriſtianity;"—the latter, that he was ſtrenuous, night and day, in the cultivation of learning and religion.—See *Prince*, p. 139.

‖¶ The election of Baldwin, however, met with conſiderable oppoſition from the monks of Canterbury; whilſt the ſuffragan biſhops aſſerted their right to elect their own archbiſhop. At length, both parties appealed to Rome. After nine months, the pope's mandate came out, requiring all perſons concerned to proceed to the election of the primate. The time and place were fixed for this purpoſe. And, the monks abſenting themſelves, the biſhops proceeded to the choice of Baldwin. The monks, however, were not at reſt. They could not depoſe the archbiſhop; but they fruſtrated his deſigns in various inſtances, to detail which, in this place, would be to digreſs too far from the main points of the hiſtory. For his learning, we are told, that he was an excellent orator, an accurate philoſopher, and a deep theologian. And in piety he, confeſſedly, excelled that ſaint and martyr of the church of Rome, St. Thomas Becket himſelf. "Thomas, on a journey, when he came to any town, would go firſt into the hall;—Baldwin would go firſt to the church. Thomas (ſaith Giraldus) preferred religion in ſhow:—Baldwin in deed."—See *Prince's Worthies*, pp. 36, 37, 38, 39.

†*† His works, which were numerous, were collected and publiſhed, in 1662.

ſignature of his county on his forehead," ſays Prince,—though his connexion with Devonſhire is very uncertain; any farther than his having been a monk, afterwards abbot of Ford.* Whether *Stephen Langton*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the time of king John, was a native of Exeter, or not, is a matter of great uncertainty. He was the firſt that divided the books of the bible into chapters, as they are now diſtributed.† The life of biſhop *Brewer* was rather diſtinguiſhed by activity, both political and religious, than by the ſedentary purſuits of learning.‡ *Richard Fiſacre* is reckoned among our learned natives.§ Of the order of St. Dominic, he paſſed a great part of his life at a convent in Oxford; imitating the example of his patron Saint; whoſe beſt cheer was bread and water; and who preferred a hair ſhirt to the fineſt linen, and a hard ſtone to the eaſieſt pillow. His character was inſignis philoſophus et theologus. He was eſteemed by Roger Bacon as a philoſopher; and dreaded by the vulgar as a magician. *Richard of Devon* was one of the famous monks of this age, having riſen, we are told, to ſome degree of eminence in the time of Henry the third: ſeveral ridiculous ſtories are recorded of him; but I cannot aſſert that he was really of Devon, or whether he was even ſkilled in the learning of the times. *John Blount*, or *Blondus*, an eminent divine, received his firſt tincture of learning in the univerſity of Oxford, and for further improvements went to Paris,—the uſual reſort of the ſcholars of thoſe times. On his return, he again ſettled at Oxford, and there read divinity lectures, with applauſe. In 1232, he was made archbiſhop of Canterbury; but was, afterwards, ſet aſide by the pope. He compoſed ſeveral learned works; among which were various commentaries on the ſcriptures. He died in 1248.‖

Of men, ¶ *learned in the laws*, we find two only attaining to a great degree of celebrity, I mean *Henry de Bathe* and *Henry de Bracton*. *Henry de Bathe*, a learned knight, and an eminent juſticiary of the thirteenth century, was a younger brother of an ancient family, and born, moſt probably, at their ſeat called Bathe Houſe, in the pariſh of North Tawton. Applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, he became ſo eminent in his profeſſion, that in the year 1238, he was promoted by Henry III, to be one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas, and, two years after, he was conſtituted one of the juſtices itinerant for the county of Hertford; and he was continued in the ſame appointment for different counties, till the year 1251, when he fell into diſgrace, being accuſed of bribery and corruption in the execution of his office, to which there was alſo added a charge of treaſon. So powerful, however, were de Bathe's connexions, and ſuch was the ſtate of things at this time, that he appears to have openly defied the authority of his ſovereign, who was at length prevailed upon, by the interceſſion of ſeveral great perſons, and the application of a conſiderable ſum of money, (2000 marks) not only to grant him a pardon, but to reſtore him to all his former places; and as a further mark of his favour, his majeſty appointed him chief juſtice of the King's Bench, in which high ſtation he continued till his death, which happened in 1261. Sir Henry married a lady deſcended from the Baſſets and Sandfords. He acquired a very large fortune; but whether he left any children to inherit it, or not, we do not find.*† Contemporary with de Bathe was *Henry de Bracton*, a moſt celebrated lawyer and judge, who is ſuppoſed to have been born in the pariſh of Bracton or Bratton, near Okehamton. He was educated at Oxford, and became a doctor of laws. About the year 1244, Henry III made him one of his judges itinerant; and after this he

* He was ſo excellent a divine, that the rumour of his learning reaching the ears of John, the king ſent for him, and elected him his chaplain and confeſſor. On the king's death, he retired to Ford abbey, died about a year after, and was buried in the church belonging to it.—See *Hooker's* catalogue of the biſhops; aud *Prince*, p. 228. † See *Prince*, p. 445.

‡ The biographical memoirs of this perſonage (ſee *Prince*, pp. 44, 45, 46, 47) well merit attention.

§ Henry 3, ann. 1230.—See *Prince*, p. 292.

‖ *John of Exeter* was born at Exeter, and flouriſhed at this time.—*Johannes Exonienſis*, Oxonienſis Godwino perperam dictus, conſecratus eſt in Curiâ Romanâ, 1262, paulo ante feſtum S. Michaelis, ex fide Chronici Dovorenſis, reverſus in Angliam, profeſſionem obedientiæ Bonifacio Archiepiſcopo fecit apud Wengham. Obiit in Curiâ Romanâ, 1268, 20 Januarii, juxta annales Londinenſes, Wintonienſes, & Waverleienſes, 19 Janrij juxta Wigornienſes.—*Wharton's* Angl Sacr. vol. 1, p. 311.

¶ "I will ſett downe (ſays Sir W. Pole) ſuch as I have founde to have bine counſellors of eſtate, & emynent men in the goverment of Devonſhire, & alſoe ſuch learned men in the knowledge of the lawes of this land, which have bin born or dwelt in the county of Devon. *William Warlewaſt, the* 3 *biſhop of Exon, after the conqueſt, was chaplaine to William the Conqur & his* 2 *ſons, & a great counſelor of eſtate; purchaſed the manor of Crediton, and left it to his church.* Willm Lo. Brewer (or rather Bridgwere), a great counſellor of eſtate, under kinge Rich. 1, and under kinge John. Hee was on of the juſtices. Willm Brewer, biſhop of Exceter, younger ſonne of the Lo. Brewer, was a privy counſellor of eſtate, & much employed by kinge Henry 3, *who intruſted bym wth the honor of the care of his ſiſter into Germany, to be mara to the Emp^r*. Nicolas de Mules was a privy counſellor under kinge Henry 3, & a man of great employment both at home & abroade. Willm de Ralegh was learned in the lawes, & a judge in the beginninge of ye raigne of kinge Hen. 3, & after biſhop. Henry Lo. Tracy was a judge in kinge Hen. 3 tyme. Willm de Englefild was ſherif of Devon, and a judge in kinge Hen. 3 tyme. Henry de Bathe was a judge in kinge Henry 3 tyme. *Richard Fiſhacre, of Cumb Fiſhacre, was very famous for allmoſt all kind of learning*, 1 *H.* 3. Henry de Bracton, a great learned man in the lawes, lived in kinge Hen. 3 tyme. *Hen. de Bathon was appealed of falſehood by Sr Philip D'Arcy, fell ſo much into H.* 3 *diſpleaſure, that he gave liberty for any man to kill him, but his wife bering of the licence, ſhe haſteth, & have feed ye great men in thoſe daw, by theiſe meanes purchaſed his reconcileation with the payment of* 2000 *marks.*"—*Sir W. Pole's Devonſhire*, pp. 86, 87.

*† See *Prince*, pp. 50, 51.

he was made chief juſtice of England; which high office he is ſaid to have exerciſed for twenty years, with much honour and integrity, at a time when many other judges acted in a very different manner. That which hath chiefly contributed to render him famous to poſterity, is his excellent work of the laws of England;—" De legibus et conſuetudinibus Angliæ," the firſt edition of which was printed at London in 1569. The time of his death is not exactly known: but it is probable that he ſurvived his maſter Henry, and died in the reign of Edward I.*

In the mean time, the *poetical characters* which Devonſhire thus early produced, were ſuch as do honor to the county.† Though the muſe of *Simon Aſh*, or *Fraxinus*, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a poet and a divine in the time of king John, was not the moſt enchanting, yet the maids of Helicon were peculiarly favourable to *Joſeph of Exeter* and *Alexander Necham*, who flouriſhed in the ſame reign. *Simon Aſh* was of the family of Aſh, in this county. Where he was born, (perhaps at Aſh-Ralph, the ancient family-ſeat) or in what ſeminary he was educated, we cannot affirm. Yet he purſued his ſtudies with ſuch aſſiduity, that he ſoon became famous for his piety and learning, and was advanced to the canonry of the cathedral church of Hereford.‡ When or where Simon Fraxinus died, is uncertain. His remains were, probably, depoſited at Hereford.§ *Joſeph of Exeter* was an elegant poet: not all Europe could produce his equal. We ſee him in the year 1211, a prieſt of the cathedral church of St. Peter, in Exeter. Whether he derived the name of *Iſcanus* from his having been born at Exeter, or from his becoming a prieſt there, we are not told. He had made a proficiency in all the learning of the times, and was particularly ſkilled in the Greek and Latin languages. For his admirable compoſitions in the latter, he has been called the miracle of his age.‖ His poetry, however, did

* See *Prince*, pp. 82, 83, 84; and *Selden's Diſſert. ad Fletam*, chap. 2, 3.

† In the time of *Harold*, about 1040, flouriſhed the poet and grammarian *John Garland*; though it be doubtful whether he was born in Devon or not, and probable, that he never reſided here. All that Prince knows is, that this poet lived ſomewhere in Europe, at the time that pope Benedict was condemned to do penance in a very extraordinary ſhape, having the head and tail of an aſs, and the body of a bear. —For the works of Garland, ſee *Prince*, p. 318.

‡ Between Simon Fraxinus and the famous Giraldus Cambrenſis, there ſubſiſted a warm and laſting friendſhip, which was much improved by their epiſtolary correſpondence, the reſult of congenial ſtudies. About this time, Giraldus having publiſhed a piece entitled *Speculum Eccleſiæ*, in which he expoſed the abuſes of the times, and reflected very ſeverely on the Ciſtercian monks; Adam, the abbot of Dore, (a monaſtery not far from Hereford) retorted the charge in ſome reproachful verſes. In conſequence of this, Simon publiſhed a metrical apology for his injured friend. The poem thus commences:—

Magiſtrorum omnium flos Archilevita,
Qui nullus hominum par eſt in hac vita,
Tui famoſo carmine, te damnavit ita,
Precor ut letifera bibat aconita.

Of another quaint effuſion on the ſame occaſion, I ſubjoin the following ſpecimen:—

Eſt furor, eſt facinus, eſt fraus, eſt virus iniquum,
Non æquum reprobum, te reprobare virum.
Neſcio quis monachus furtivo lædere morſu,
Et te mordaci carpere dente ſtudet.
Hoſtis honeſtatis, ſceleris fons, criminis auctor
Non poterit laudes obtenebrare tuas.

Such ribaldry, ſo far from degrading them, in the eſtimation of the times, was applauded even in the moſt dignified characters.

§ For a catalogue of his works, ſee *Prince*, pp. 11, 12, 13.

‖ Two heroic poems, the product of his genius, have been juſtly celebrated as infinitely ſuperior to the writings of his contemporaries. The ſubject of one of theſe poems was the Trojan war, in ſix books, dedicated to Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury. The other, entitled *Antiocheis*, was written on the eruiſade in which Richard the firſt, and archbiſhop Baldwin were engaged. Of the poem on the Trojan war, (which was publiſhed at Baſil, in 1541, and at Amſterdam in 1702) Warton tells us, that the diction is generally pure, the periods round, and the numbers harmonious: on the whole (ſays that admirable critic) the ſtructure of the verſification approaches nearly to that of poliſhed Latin poetry. As a ſpecimen of this performance, (which conſiſts of no leſs than 3646 lines) take the exordium:—

" Iliadum lachrymas, conceſſaque Pergama fatis
Prælia bina ducum, bis adactam cladibus urbem,
In cineres, querimur: flemuſque quod Herculis ira,
Heſionis raptus, Helenæ fuga fregerit arcem,
Impulerit Phrygios, Danaas exciverit urbes."

Of the Antiocheis, nothing remains but a ſmall fragment, where prince Arthur and his birth-place, Tintagel, are celebrated, in truly Virgilian numbers:—

Hinc, celebri fato, felici floruit ortu,
Flos regum Arthurus . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . quemcunque priorum
Inſpice: Pellæum commendat fama tyrannum,
Pagina Cæſarios loquitur Romana triumphos:
Alciden domitis attollit gloria monſtris;
Sed nec pinetum coryli, nec ſidera ſolem
Æquant. Annales Graios Latioſque revolve;
Priſca parem neſcit, æqualem poſtera nullum
Exhibitura dies. Reges ſupereminet omnes:
Solus præteritis melior, majorque futuris.

Joſeph of Exeter had accompanied Richard I, into the holy land, where he wrote his Antiocheis: ſo that his deſcriptions were drawn from actual obſervation.—See *Warton's* Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry; *Lyttelton's* Life of Henry II, vol. 4, p. 150; *Burton's* Itinerary, pp. 232, 233; and *Browne's* Paſtorals, pp. 67, 68. (old edit.)

not preclude his preferment: for he was raiſed to the archbiſhopric of Bourdeaux, in France. That *Alexander Necham* was born and educated at St. Albans, appears from the following ſpecimen of his poetry:

—— Clauſtrum
Martyris Albani ſit tibi tuta quies.
Hic locus ætatis noſtræ primordia novit,
Annos felices, lætitiæque dies.
Hic locus ingenuis pueriles imbuit annos
Artibus, et noſtræ laudis origo fuit.
Hic locus inſignes magnoſque creavit alumnos;
Felix eximio martyre, gente, ſitu.
Militat hic Chriſto, noctuque dieque labori
Indulget ſancto religioſa cohors.

Theſe are elegant and pleaſing lines. At Exeter we find Alexander Necham, prior of St. Nicholas, and a canon reſidentiary of the cathedral church. And he does not omit to celebrate the place, where he reaped the advantages of his induſtry and learning.* According to Hooker,† Necham wrote one hundred and ſixteen books; and being continually a traveller to preach, and to confer with learned men, fell ſick at Worceſter, and there died and was buried.

In the ſubſequent periods, we ſhall meet with more able divines than thoſe enumerated; but few lawyers or poets ſuperior in learning or genius to *Bracton* or *Joſephus Iſcanus*.

SECTIONS X, XI.

The INHABITANTS, POPULATION, MANNERS.

FOR a character of the aboriginal inhabitants, I muſt ſend back my readers to the former period: For the Saxons and Normans, I think it needleſs to repeat what may be read in our moſt popular hiſtories. Of bodily ſtrength, and even gigantic proweſs, we have one ſolitary inſtance in *Ordulph* the ſon of Orgar. But who can believe the feats aſcribed to Ordulph?‡ Of the population of Devonſhire, if we may judge from Exeter, it muſt have been very ſcanty in the Saxon times. Exeter had not three hundred and fifty houſes even in the time of the conqueror. Its Corniſh (or Roman-Britiſh) inhabitants had been driven,

we

* The following is ſaid to occur in a poem which he wrote on divine wiſdom:—

Exoniæ fama celeberrimus Iſcia nomen
Præbuit.

So great was his proficiency in oratory, philoſophy, and theology, as well as poetry, that he was ſtyled Ingenii Miraculum. That his mind, however, was ſomewhat vitiated by the falſe taſte of the times, his low retort upon the biſhop of Lincoln, whoſe attack was equally contemptible, will ſufficiently prove. Philip Repington, biſhop of Lincoln, (on what occaſion I do not find, nor is it worth while to enquire) ſent Neckham the following challenge:—

Et niger et *nequam*, cum fis cognomine *nequam*,
Nigrior eſſe potes, *nequior* eſſe *nequis*.

This epigram (if ſuch it may be called) is merely a play upon words.—The ſportive canon thus replies:—

Phi nota fœtoris, *lippus* malus omnibus horis,
Phi malus et lippus, totus malus ergo *Philippus*.

Of the barbarous verſes echoed at this era from every quarter, the following inſcription on Necham's tomb is no bad ſpecimen:—

"Eclipſin patitur ſapientia, ſol ſepelitur,
Cui ſi par unus, minus eſſet flebile funus:
Vir bene diſcretus, & in omni more facetus.
Dictus erat nequam, vitam duxit tamen æquam.

Thus tranſlated:—

Wiſdom's eclips'd, ſky of the ſun bereft,
Yet leſs the loſs if like alive were left:
A man diſcreet, in manners debonair,
Bad name, black face, but carriage good and fair."—*Izacke*, p. 5.

Burton refers to the authority of Necham, in two places in his itinerary, pp. 96, 257.

† See his catalogue of biſhops.

‡ See *Dugdale's* Monaſt. vol. 1, p. 217.—"Ordulph travelling ſome time with king Edward the confeſſor, to whom he was a kin, towards Exeter, when they came to the gates of the city, they found them faſt lock'd and barr'd, and the porter, knowing nothing of their coming, abſent; *cum juxta portam equis diſſiluiſſent offenderunt introitum forinſecus repagulis, intus ſeris damnatum.* Upon which, Ordulph, leaping off his horſe, took the bars in his hands, and with great eaſe, ſeemingly, broke them in pieces, pulling out alſo ſome part of the wall: being now ſomewhat heated, grinding his teeth, he gave a ſecond demonſtration of his power, for with the ſole force of his foot he broke the hinges, and laid the gates open; at which, while ſome look'd with praiſe and admiration, the king jocularly ſaid, 'twas done by the ſtrength of the devil, and not by the power of man. *Cæteris laudantibus, rex, factum jocularitèr attenuans, Diabolicæ fortitudini, non humanæ virtuti attribuit.* However, this will not prove altogether ſo incredible as what the ſame author farther adds of this noble perſon, that he was ſo tall of ſtature, that he could, and for his recreation ſometime would, beſtride a river, near his houſe, ten foot broad; and with his knife cut off the heads of little wild beaſts that were brought him, and ſo caſt them into it. *Ab una ripa ad alteram* 10 *pedum ſpacio, ille divaricatis pedibus, utrang;*

we muſt recollect, to the weſtern ſide of the Tamar. There was no manufacture of any conſequence in the city or county: we need not wonder, therefore, that Devonſhire was very thinly peopled. If we have reſpect to the diſeaſes of the Devonians, and other calamities, we ſhall find, from the memoirs of Exeter, that in the year 1233,* the plague made a dreadful havock in the city; that famine and the peſtilence raged for the two following years in the weſt, particularly in Exeter; that the year 1237 was marked by great inundations, on which followed the plague; and that in 1257, there was a great dearth.

On their manners and uſages, we might eaſily expatiate, from our knowlege of the Britiſh, the Saxon, and the Norman character; but we have very few documents that relate ſolely to Devonſhire. Superſtition † and tyranny appear the leading features of the national character. There was one happy circumſtance attending the abſolute authority which the lord of the manor poſſeſſed over the minds of the people. His word, eſpecially if accompanied with ſome ſuperſtitious rite, could always compoſe a difference between diſputing parties, and thus preclude the expence and the trouble of a legal litigation. There is a tradition, that Iſabella de Fortibus determined with much eaſe and adroitneſs, a controverſy between the four pariſhes of Honiton, Farway, Sidbury, and Gittiſham. The diſpute related to their bounds. "A great lady as ſhe was, and a lady of the manor of Honiton," ſhe rode up to the plain where the pariſhes met, and into a little miry place threw a ring which ſhe had taken from her finger, and ſaid that that ſpot ſhould be the bounds of the four pariſhes. Such is it to this day; and called "the ring in the mire."‡ Among our curious tenures of lands, I may inſtance the tenure of *Floier's-Hays*, as one of the moſt remarkable, and ſtill as illuſtrating the great power of the barons.§ The manners of the clergy were not the moſt delicate or decorous in thoſe days. "*William Warwiſt*, biſhop of Exceſter, (ſays Leland) diſpleaſid with the chanons or prebendaries of a fre chapelle of the fundation of the Saxon kinges, (at Plymton) becauſe *they wold not leve theyr concubines*, found meanes to diſſolve their college, wherin was a deane or provoſt, and four prebendaries, with other meniſters."‖ Though the habit of the nobility was exttemely rich and expenſive, yet the dreſs of the common people, particularly of the inhabitants of villages and ſmall towns, for a great part of this period, was plain and ſimple, generally of coarſe ſerge, the manufacture of the low countries, for the moſt part from Britiſh wool. The feaſts of the higher orders were magnificent, though not elegant. In deſcribing the marriage of Telamon and Heſſione, Joſeph of Exeter writes:—

Et in aurea pocula fuſi
Invitant ſeſe pateris plebs miſta Britanni.

It

utramq; continuabat, parvoq; cultro, ferarum ad ſe aſtarum capita—decutiebat in amnem. Notwithſtanding his vaſt bulk and ſtrength, this no leſs good than great perſon yielded to the more mighty power of death, and that in the heat and ſtrength of his age; when he gave order to be buried at his abby at Horton in Dorſetſhire; *tantus taliſq; adhuc ætatis calore perfervidus, ceſſit morti juſſitq; ſe apud Hortonum ſepeliri.* But was buried in or near the abby church of Taviſtock aforeſaid; where was a prodigious mauſolæum, or a vaſt tomb, erected to his memory; which was wont to be viſited as a wonder. There is nothing now remaining of it but an arch, where, as tradition teſtifies, this mighty tomb ſtood."—*Prince*, p. 485.—I have ſeen ſome enormous bones in Taviſtock church, that are ſaid to have been the bones of duke Ordulph. They are a thigh bone and a ſhin bone. If the other parts of the body to which they belonged were of a proportionable ſize, his height muſt have exceeded eight feet. I do not think, however, that they are human bones.

* The lazar-houſe of St. Mary Magdalene, far apart from the city, is in itſelf a ſtanding evidence that the leproſy or elephantiaſis had often viſited the citizens of Exeter. But it ſeems that very inſufficient proviſion was made for the poor wretches ſent thither; as they were allowed, every market-day, to go into the market with a clap-diſh, and to beg corn and all other victuals brought thither to be ſold. This liberty they claimed by the grant of Barth. Iſcanus, (the biſhop) who by his deed, dated 13th February, 1163, granted to theſe ſick people a toll of all corn and bread ſold in the ſeveral markets and fairs of Exeter, with privilege of collecting, alſo, the alms of the citizens on certain days of the week. They found, however, little relief; which occaſioned a commutation to be made between the mayor and the biſhop; that the latter ſhould become patron of St. John's; and the former of Magdalene's hoſpital.

† Ethelwolf, in the 19th year of his reign, in 856, made a journey to Rome, where he confirmed to the pope the grant of Peter's pence, and as a ſurpluſage, beſtowed upon him the yearly revenue of three hundred marks, thus to be expended:—To maintain candles for St. Peter, 100.—To maintain candles for St. Paul, 100.—For a free largeſs to the pope, 100.—*Exeter* contributed towards this ſum, nine pounds five ſhillings.—See *Fuller's* Church Hiſtory.—The ſuperſtitions of former times are well illuſtrated by the ſtory of Fulk, king John's favorite, who married Margaret de Ripariis by a forced marriage.—See *Cleaveland*, pp. 142, 143.

‡ *Cleaveland*, p. 147.

§ Robert, the natural ſon of Henry the firſt, (who married the lady Matilda, the relict of Robert de Abrincis) in right of his wife, as baron of Okehamton, granted to Richard Floier, the eſtate of Floier's-Hays, in the ſuburbian pariſh of St. Thomas, to be held of him and his heirs, as Richard of Floier, the grandfather, held it; on condition, that whenever he, the baron of Okehamton, or any of his heirs, ſhould dine in Exiland, (or Exe-iſland, which was then a manor belonging to the barony of Okehamton) the tenant, for the time being, ſhould wait upon them, decently apparelled, with a clean towel upon his arm, a flaggon of wine in one hand, and a ſilver bowl in the other, and ſo ſhould offer to ſerve them with wine. This grant was afterwards renewed in the ſame terms, by one of the Courtenays, earls of Devon, as baron of Okehamton.—See *Prince*, pp. 308, 309.—Diſputes among country gentlemen were now carried on with great animoſity. In the time of Henry the 3d, we find Henry Fitz-Alan impleading Matthew Fitz-John, with forty others, for throwing down a pillory in Dodbrooke. The controverſy between the lords of Stokenham and the Fitz-Alans, relative to the manor of Dodbroke, was at laſt appeaſed by this conceſſion:—Rodulphus Mountharmer, dominus de Stokenham remiſit et tum jus ſuum in Dodbroke, Henr. Fitz-Alan, milit. Teſte Johanne Carew, Rog. de Cockington, Alt. Eſcudamore, Johanne Manduit.

‖ In 1125, "among the many *eminent married prieſts*, flouriſhing for learning and piety, one Ealphegus was now living, or but newly dead. His reſidence was at Plymouth, in Devonſhire. Mr. Cambden ſaith, he was eruditus et conjugatus; but the word conjugatus is by the index expurgatorius commanded to be deleted."—*Fuller*.

It is very probable, that he drew his ideas of the entertainment, from his own immediate obſervation. In the mean time, the lower claſſes of the community were entirely dependant on the nobles for bread. It is true they were often invited to the board of hoſpitality; but their ſupport was very precarious. The ſupplies of food were extremely irregular. Plenty and famine ſucceeded each other alternately: and many there were that periſhed, before the report of their ſufferings reached the throne.*

From EDWARD the FIRST to CHARLES the FIRST.

CHAPTER IV.—SECTION I.

CIVIL and MILITARY TRANSACTIONS.

THE circle, in which I here purſue my reſearches, is very extenſive: and it embraces events, which ſeem to ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from each other, that to bring them into one connected view, will be extremely difficult. In this county we ſhall have tranſactions of great importance to record: and its more eminent natives will riſe conſpicuous in the groupe of Britiſh worthies.

The city of Exeter appears to have been honoured with the peculiar attentions of Majeſty. We find in the records of the city, that in 1285, king Edward the firſt and his queen came to Exeter, and there kept their Chriſtmas.—In 1318, Edward the ſecond, preparing for his Scotch † expedition, rated and taxed all the cities of the realm, according to their tenure; when Exeter provided him with thirty ſoldiers furniſhed for the war. Referring my readers to our national hiſtory, for further particulars, I ſhall ſimply ſtate, that *Sir Henry Willington*, of Combe, in Gittiſham, whom Holingſhed entitles a baron, was one of thoſe who took up arms againſt Edward the ſecond. In the 17th year of Edward's reign, Sir Henry was ſlain. In the unfortunate fate of Edward, Devonſhire ſeems to have no particular intereſt; unleſs from the ineffectual wiſh, that the iſle of Lundy had furniſhed him with an aſylum from his enemies.‡ The conduct of *Hugh Courtenay*, earl of Devon, is more immediately preſented to our obſervation, as an inſtance of laudable activity in the ſervice of his country.§ The French had burned Dartmouth

* In Leland's Collectanea, I find an order of king John, to the ſheriff of Devonſhire, to provide bread for 300 poor people, under the inſpection of the prior of St. Nicholas, in Exeter.

† *Nicholas, baron Carew*, is cited among the earls and barons of the kingdom, who, in the famous parliament at Lincoln, in 1300, wrote to pope Boniface, concerning the Scots. He was cited to parliament by the name of Nicholas *Carrau*, lord of Mulesford; of which manor of Mulesford, in the county of Berks, he died ſeized, according to an inquiſition taken after his death, in the fifth year of Edward the ſecond, of whom he held this manour in ſoccage.

‡ Edward the ſecond ſet ſail from Caer-Filly, in *Glamorganſhire*, about the beginning of November, 1326, intending to take refuge in this iſland; and relying on the natural ſtrength of a place ſo inacceſſible as *Lundy*, and ſo eaſy to be defended from any invaſion of his rebellious ſubjects: but after beating up and down in the Severn, for about a week, he was, by contrary winds, driven back on the Welſh coaſt; and landing at Swanſea, was for ſome little time concealed by the loyal and hoſpitable Britons of Glamorganſhire, in the abbey of Neath; where being ſoon diſcovered by his traitorous inquiſitors, and becoming their priſoner, he was compelled to reſign his crown to his ſon. Within half a year after, by the orders of his queen, and her adulterer, *Mortimer*, (who acted under the influence of a bloody biſhop of *Hereford*,) he was moſt barbarouſly murdered. Of *Edward*'s flight to Lundy iſland, an old poet thus ſpeaks:—

" To Londi, which in Sabrin's mouth doth ſtand,
Carryed with hope, (ſtill hoping to find eaſe)
Imagining it were his native land
England itſelf; Severn the narrow ſeas;
With this conceit, poor ſoul! himſelf doth pleaſe;
And, ſayth his rule is over-rul'd by men,
On birds and beaſts he'll king it once again.
'Tis treble death, a freezing death to feel,
For him on whom the ſun hath ever ſhone:
Who hath been kneel'd unto, can hardly kneel,
Nor hardly beg what once hath been his own.
A fearful thing to tumble from a throne.
Fain would he be a king of little iſle;—
All were his empire bounded in a mile."

§ The following are Cleaveland's notices of the military ſervices of this moſt illuſtrious houſe, in the reign of Edward the third. Hugh de Courtenay, among others, was named by parliament to treat with the French king. In the 7th of Edward the third, Hugh Courtenay attended the king on that expedition into Scotland, when the king meeting the Scotch army, ſlew 8 earls, 1300 horſemen, and of the common ſoldiers 35000, near Halidown-hill. In the 10th of Edward the third, Hugh, earl of Devonſhire, was commiſſioned to guard the ſeas in Devon and Cornwall, and empowered to command all others to aſſiſt him. In 1339, when Edward the third aſſerting his right to the crown of France by force of arms, the French made an entry into Devonſhire and Cornwall; Hugh Courtenay, with the poſſe comitatus, drove them back to their ſhips. *Sir Thomas Courtenay*, of Southpole, (the fourth ſon of Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon) was put in commiſſion, with his brother, Hugh, earl of Devonſhire, to lead the Devon and Corniſh men againſt the French that landed in the weſt; and they bravely expelled the French.—He died 30th of Edward the third.

mouth in the reign of Richard the firſt: but it was not till Edward the third, that our old enemy renewed their devaſtations on the coaſt of Devonſhire. They now landed at Plymouth, with the deſign of ſetting fire to the town; and would, probably, have ſucceeded in their enterprize, but for the vigorous exertions of Hugh Courtenay, and other gentlemen of the county. Immediately on the intelligence of this invaſion, Hugh Courtenay marched with all the men he could collect, to repel the French; ſlew five hundred, and put the reſt to flight. Among our firſt military characters under Edward the third, was *James Lord Audley*,* who, inſtead of beating the French in Devonſhire, met them on their own ground. Nor are we to omit the names of *Sir John Carew*,† of *Cruwys*, or of *Brian Lord Guy*,‡ as ſoldiers illuſtrious in the wars of Edward; tho' to detail their particular atchievements, would be foreign to our purpoſe. Little advantage, perhaps, accrued to Devonſhire, from the battles of Poictiers, or of Creſſy.§ Amidſt theſe conteſts with the French, indeed, (where every idea of utility was in general abſorbed in the ſplendor of a triumph) our county greatly ſuffered from its maritime ſituation. Richard the ſecond ‖ had now ſucceeded to the throne: and, in the 10th year of his reign, it was rumoured, that the French had raiſed a powerful army, and fitted out twelve hundred ſail, to make an entire conqueſt of the kingdom.¶ To repel this threatened danger, the nation made what preparations they were able: and *Dartmouth* and Portſmouth manned forth ſhips at their own charge;*† with which entering the river Seine, they ſunk ſome of the enemy's ſhips, and took ſeveral others, the fineſt in the French navy. The ſucceſs anſwered their hopes: and the people of Dartmouth returned enriched with ſpoils. At this juncture, the principal perſon reſiding at Dartmouth was a Mr. Hawley; to whom we are chiefly to attribute this daring enterprize, if we may regard the tradition of the place.—"In theſe brave exploits, (ſays Prince) we need not queſtion but Hawley was a principal actor, not only in ſetting forth theſe ſhips and forces, (or a good part of them) at his own proper charges; but, alſo, in his perſonal command and conduct of them." The trophies that Dartmouth bore away from the banks of the Seine, might have raiſed her military glory; but they expoſed her, at the ſame time, to further ravages. In the beginning

* See Lord *Lyttelton's* Hiſtory of Henry the ſecond, vol. 4, p. 61.

† For the family of Carew, ſee *Prince*, pp. 149, 150.

‡ The famous Guy Lord Brian, a ſtandard-bearer to the king in the battle of Creſſy, obtained as a reward for his valor, a grant of 200 marks a year out of the exchequer for life.

§ "Edward the third, in 1357, ſent to Exeter his letters patent, under his great ſeal, bearing date 25th March, by which he required the ſpeedy ſupply of three ſhips, and in each three-ſcore mariners and twenty archers. Theſe the city ſoon procured, and delivered them over to the vice-admiral of Devon."—*Izacke.*—From Plymouth, the black prince, attended by the earls of Warwick, Oxford, Suffolk, and Saliſbury, and the Lord Chandos, and others, put forth to ſea with a navy of 300 veſſels, to maintain his father's rights in France; and after the battle of Poictiers, returned hither with his priſoner, the French king, and many of the French nobility.—*M. S. Notices of Plymouth.*—Edward the black prince, in 1371, returned ſick from France, with his princeſs, and Richard their ſon. On their way from Plymouth to London, they were entertained at Exeter.—*Izacke.*—I meet with the following curious information in Sir *William Monſon's* naval tracts: See *Churchill's* voyages, vol. 3, p. 281. edit. 1704, In the fleet of 1100 ſail, in the reign of king Edward the third, the ſeveral ports were, upon 40 days warning, to furniſh ſuch number of ſhips, for 15 days, upon their own charge, after ſetting ſail: and to do it every year, if demanded: the reſt of the time the king to pay them. That Devon was then one of the moſt conſiderable maritime counties, appears from their ſending from

	Ships.	*Mariners.*
Seaton	2	25
Sidmouth	3	62
Exmouth	10	193
Teignmouth	7	120
Dartmouth	32	283
Plymouth	26	603
Yalme	2	47
	82	1333
London at that time ſent	25	662
Briſtol	22	608
Yarmouth	43	950

‖ Firſt of Richard the ſecond, Edward Courtenay, earl of Devon, covenanted to ſerve the king in his royal navy, under the command of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, for one quarter of a year, for defence of the realm; when the coaſt of England was much infeſted by the French.—See *Cleaveland*, pp. 201, 202.

¶ In the beginning of the reign of Richard the ſecond, the French, who had manned out a fleet before the death of Edward, to revenge the loſſes they had ſuſtained by his victorious ſword, entered the narrow ſeas, and invaded the coaſts of England. They landed on the Iſle of Wight, and having there made conſiderable havock, burnt Haſtings, Portſmouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth, on their return. Whilſt the duke of Lancaſter was preparing a fleet to go againſt the French, ſome of his men, weary with his unneceſſary delays, ſet out to ſea under the command of the earls of Saliſbury and Arundel, and ſailed towards the coaſt of Bretagne. The command of ſeveral ſhips was aſſigned to Sir *Philip Courtenay*, of Powderham-caſtle; and to *Sir Peter* his brother, on whom Edward the black prince, had conferred the honor of knighthood, before the battle of Navaret, in Spain. Some ſhips of the enemy appearing in view, Sir Philip and his brother immediately determined to fight; and found, too late, that they had begun an engagement with the whole Spaniſh fleet. They fought with deſperate courage, but in the end were obliged to give way: many gentlemen of Devonſhire and Somerſet were ſlain; Sir Peter, and ſeveral others, were taken priſoners; and Sir Philip was wounded, but eſcaped out of the enemy's hands. Though this expedition terminated in favor of the Engliſh, yet the fall of many gentlemen of conſequence threw a damp upon their ſpirits, particularly in the weſtern counties *Cleaveland*, p. 197.

*† See *Speed's* Chronicle, in king Richard the ſecond, p. 724.

of * Henry the fourth's reign, the French again prepared to invade our coaſts. Nor were their preparations without effect. Landing firſt at Plymouth, under the conduct of the Lord Laſtall and the Marſhall of Bretagne, they ſet fire to ſix hundred houſes, and burnt the greater part of them to the ground; but the higher part of Plymouth, where the caſtle ſtands, eſcaped the conflagration. At Stokefleming they again came aſhore, at a place called Blackpool, where the land lies particularly low, and fired ſeveral villages. Nor did they overlook the town of Dartmouth, which their forefathers had left ſmoking along the cliffs; but which they now beheld riſing, anew, from its aſhes, and ready for a freſh aſſault. Dartmouth, however, was no eaſy prey, as even its females, we find, were capable of defending it. The French (as the hiſtorian tells) were bravely repulſed by the townſmen and women of the place; who, after a great ſlaughter among the invaders, took the French general priſoner, together with three lords, and twenty-three knights. That this action fell principally to the ſhare of the Dartmouth heroines, ſeems generally underſtood: but to have borne an inferior part in it, appears to be ſufficient for female proweſs. To this account Riſdon adds, (after the mention of the principal leaders taken priſoners) "that many more had been taken and ſaved, had not the defect of language confounded their acclamations for mercy."† In the ſervice of Henry the fifth, the houſe of Courtenay gained new acceſſions to its former ſplendor.‡ From § conflicts with the common enemy, we are now to withdraw our attention to more alarming ſtruggles at home; to ſtruggles in which the whole kingdom was equally intereſted Though Devonſhire and Cornwall were ſaved, by their remote ſituation, from the ſpectacle of carnage and devaſtation; yet their principal families bore a conſiderable ſhare in the diſputes between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. Kennet ſays, in his hiſtory of England, that Thomas, earl of Devonſhire, was one of the duke of York's firmeſt friends, at the firſt kindling of the rebellion in 1451. This, however, is very improbable; as the earl of Devon had married a daughter of the duke of Somerſet, who was on the oppoſite ſide: and Devonſhire and Somerſet were the moſt obnoxious of the loyaliſts, whom York endeavoured to remove from the king's perſon, and whom he impeached in parliament.‖ And Hollingſhed ſays, that the duke of

* *Edward Courtenay*, earl of Devonſhire, was made lord high ſteward of England, for the trial of the conſpirators againſt Henry the fourth, in the firſt year of his reign. The principal perſons concerned in the conſpiracy were John Holland, earl of Huntingdon; Thomas Holland, earl of Kent; Edward, earl of Rutland; John Montacute, earl of Saliſbury; Thomas Spencer, earl of Glouceſter; and the biſhop of Carliſle; who intended to meet together at Chriſtmas, under the pretence of *amuſing themſelves* "by *mumming*, and other paſtimes, in uſe at that ſolemn time;" and then to concert meaſures for killing the king.—See *Cleaveland*, p. 205.—When Henry the fourth married his daughter Philippa to John king of Denmark and Norway, Sir *Richard Courtenay* was ordered to accompany her in her voyage to Denmark.

† See *Weſtcote*'s M. S. account of Dartmouth, p. 212.

‡ Richard Courtenay, (biſhop of Norwich) was one of thoſe who went in that honorable embaſſy from Henry the fifth to the French king; by which Henry laid claim to the kingdom of France, as due to him by right of deſcent. In his proſecution of the war with France, which originated in the failure of this embaſſy, Henry the fifth was accompanied by the biſhop of Norwich, who died at Harflew, during the ſiege of that place. In 1416, Edward, Lord Courtenay, was retained, by indenture, to ſerve king Henry the fifth, in his fleet at ſea, for 40 days, with 5 knights, 184 men at arms, and 400 archers, taking 4s. a day for himſelf, and 2s. a day for his archers. Sir Peter Balle ſays, he was ſtiled the king's lieutenant, and general of the men of war in the king's voyage to ſea. And Speed tells us, in his chronicle, that in 1416, the ſeas were guarded with a navy of ſhips, and 3000 ſoldiers, under the conduct of the baron Carew, of Devonſhire; who was, probably, vice-admiral to Edward, lord Courtenay.—See *Cleveland*, p. 208, 209, 210.—In the 6th of Henry the fifth, Edward, lord Courtenay, was made admiral of the king's fleet, from the 1ſt of May to the 1ſt of Auguſt.—Sir Henry Forteſcue, knight, was a worthy commander under Henry the fifth, who made him governor of *Meaux*, in *Berry*.

§ James Courtenay, in the 8th of Henry the ſixth, about the time that the Engliſh beſieged Orleans, covenanted to ſerve the king one whole year in his wars in France, with 20 men at arms, and 60 archers on horſeback.—Thomas Courtenay, earl of Devon, in 1430, covenanted to ſerve king Henry the ſixth, for one whole year, with 6 men at arms, and 21 archers, in a royal voyage into France, for the cuſtomary wages of war.—In 1435, he again covenanted to ſerve the king, for the relief of Calais, with 1 knight, 24 men at arms, and 470 archers.—*Cleaveland*.—In 1448, the biſhop of Wincheſter, Thomas, earl of Devon, and John, lord Storton, arrived at Exeter, Auguſt 3d, with a mandate from the king, (Henry the ſixth) directed to the mayor, for the loan of ſome money, to be levied on the inhabitants of the city, in order to the victualling and furniſhing of three ſhips, to convey certain ſoldiers into Britany.—*Izacke*.—An old M. S. reads:—"This city prepared three ſhips, well appointed, and wafted over into France a band of ſoldiers."—1451. "The king in a progreſs this year, 16 *Jul.* came to this city, and in this manner was received:—At his firſt coming into Devon, he lodged at the abby of Ford, where he ſtaid one night at the coſts of the abby, from thence he came to Ottery St. Mary, where he was received with great ſolemnity, and lodged in the college there two nights, and from thence came hither, and by the way was met withall;—firſt, by the moſt part of the knights and gentlemen of the county of Devon: the mayor and commonality of this city, (being above three hundred perſons, and every one of them apparelled in the cities livery) met him at Honyton's Clift; next the clergy met him at Livery Dole, clothed in their copes and veſtments, and at the croſs without the ſouth-gate, the mayor delivered to the king the keys of the gate, and rode in before him bare-headed, carrying the mace before the king through the ſtreets (which were richly hanged with ſilks and tapeſtry) unto the Broadgate, where the biſhop, canons, and quire (apparelled in their copes) received him with a proceſſion: the king alighting from his horſe, followed them on foot into the cathedral church of St. Peter up to the high altar, and having there paid his tribute of prayers and oblations thankfully to God Almighty, was brought into the Biſhop's Palace, and there lodged; it ſo happened that the next day thereafter, the king's juſtices (by virtue of his commiſſion to them directed) ſate in the biſhop's hall, and there kept gaol delivery, two men being indicted, arraigned, found guilty, and condemned for treaſon, and ſhould have been executed, but the biſhop and chapter being therewithal grieved, told the king that the juſtices ſat in commiſſion within their ſanctuary, contrary to the privileges thereof, and orders of holy church, wherefore the king to appeaſe them, pardoned the two condemned perſons. The king remaining here eight days, his charges were equally borne by the church and city, and then returned to London."—*Izacke*, pp. 81, 82.

‖ The duke of York, to whom the regency of the kingdom was com nitted, during the king's illneſs, convened the parliament, and before the lords and commons accuſed Somerſet and Devonſhire of high treaſon; of which the latter was acquitted by his peers, before Humphrey, duke of Buckingham, high ſteward of England; and challenged his accuſer to ſingle combat.

of York and his adherents perceiving the fruitleſſneſs of their ſcheme in accuſing the dukes of Devon and Somerſet, determined to gain their point by open hoſtilities. The duke of York was ſoon diſcouraged on the apparent ſucceſs of the king. Obſerving the prevalence of the royaliſts, he fled into Wales, with his youngeſt ſon Edmund, earl of Rutland; whilſt the earl of March, the duke of York's eldeſt ſon, accompanied with the earls of Saliſbury and Warwick, and Sir John Wenlock, haſtened into *Devonſhire*; where, by the aſſiſtance of John Dinken, eſq. afterwards treaſurer of England, they bought a ſhip at *Exmouth*, for one hundred and ten marks, and ſailed to Guernſey, and thence to Calais. The intelligence of their flight was no ſooner brought to the king's camp, than Henry diſpatched ſome troops of horſe to purſue them. Not long after (in 1460) we find the biſhop of Exeter among thoſe who were fanning the flame of rebellion; from a hope, either real or pretended, that a reformation of all abuſes both in church and ſtate, would be the neceſſary conſequence of his dethroning his ſovereign. He joined the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and many of his pious brethren, in congratulating the earls of March, Warwick, and Saliſbury, and other turbulent leaders of the rebel army, on their arrival in the metropolis; where vaſt numbers of people flocked to their ſtandard. And in the ſame year, the king's army was beat on the banks of the Tyne, with the loſs of 10,000 men: and the *earl of Devonſhire* narrowly eſcaped with the queen and prince Edward, and fled into the biſhopric of Durham. The queen, however, at the head of an army of 20,000 men, the command of which ſhe gave to the dukes of *Exeter* and Somerſet, the earls of *Devon* and Northumberland, lords Clifford and Roſs, poſſeſſed too much ſpirit to droop in dejection from this melancholy aſpect of her affairs. She again entered the field; and engaged the duke of York before his caſtle of Sandal, in Yorkſhire, where the duke was ſlain, and many perſons of conſequence; among whom were the ſon and grandſon of lord *Bonville*.* Again we ſee the royal army experiencing a ſad reverſe of fortune; when touched by the ſufferings of the king, the city of Exeter levied a contribution, equipped thirty-one ſoldiers, and ſent both the men and money to the king, with letters teſtifying their readineſs to ſerve him on all occaſions. In the mean time, the French taking advantage of our civil diſſentions, had invaded England with an army of 15,000 men, and plundered many towns in Devonſhire.

After various ſucceſs, the earl of March, the duke of York's eldeſt ſon, prevailing, was in 1461 proclaimed king of England, under the name of Edward the fourth. But he mounted the throne in carnage. And in the firſt year of his reign, that zealous Lancaſtrian, Sir *Baldwin Fulford*, † was taken and beheaded (with many others) at Briſtol. The *earl of Devonſhire* ſtill continued a leader of Henry the ſixth's army. A battle, one of the moſt bloody in the annals of this country, enſued between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians. The former prevailed: and Edward, as he entered York, ſeeing the heads of Richard his

* William, lord Bonville, the ſon of John Bonville, of Shute. "Notwithſtanding his perſonal obligations (ſays Prince) to Henry the ſixth, this noble lord was always found on the ſide of his enemy, the duke of York." After that famous battle at Northamton, between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, in which Henry the ſixth was taken priſoner, the king was committed partly to the cuſtody of *lord Bonvill*. In the ſecond battle of St. Alban's, however, he was himſelf taken priſoner: and though his own party had gained the advantage, and king Henry had, in ſome meaſure, promiſed him protection; yet, ſuch was the indignation of the queen towards him, as alſo of the duke of Exeter, and the earl of Devon, that they never reſted till they brought him to the block. On the ſucceſſion of Edward the fourth to the throne, he was immediately declared innocent by an act of parliament: and, as a reward for his attachment to the Yorkiſts, his widow Elizabeth had, that ſame year, an aſſignation of a very large dowry, out of his eſtates in Somerſet, Dorſet, Cornwall, and Devon: in this county were particularized Comb-Pyne-Seton, Combe-Pyne, Down-Umphraville, Charletone, Head and Pole, and Northcote, with divers lands in Birches, Sydeford, Axminſter, and Toregge. In the mean time, Sir William Karſwill, (a native of this county, and whoſe family poſſeſt conſiderable eſtates in Devonſhire,) had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of Henry the ſixth, having deſperately ruſhed into the enemy's ranks, to reſcue his ſovereign from captivity or death.

† "The dethe of Syr Charles Baldwyn," in Rowley's poems, was probably that of Sir Baldwyn Fulford, knight, a zealous Lancaſtrian, who was executed at Briſtol, in the latter end of 1461, the firſt year of Edward the fourth. He was attainted, with many others, in the general act of attainder, 1ſt of Edward the fourth; but he ſeems to have been executed under a ſpecial commiſſion for the trial of treaſons, &c. within the town of Briſtol. The fragment of the old chronicle, publiſhed by Hearne, at the end of *Sprotti Chronica*, p. 289, ſays only:—"Item the ſame yere, (1ſt Edward the fourth) was takin Sir Baldewine Fulford, and behedid about Briſtow." But the matter is more fully ſtated in the act which paſſed in 7th Edward the fourth, for the reſtitution in blood and eſtate of Thomas Fulford, knight, eldeſt ſon of Baldewyn Fulford, late of Fulford, in the county of Devon, knight, *Rot. Pat.* 8th Edward the fourth, p. 1, m. 13. The preamble of this act, after ſtating the attainder by the act of the 1ſt of Edward the fourth, goes on thus:—"And alſo the ſaid Baldewyn, the ſaid firſt yere of your noble reign, at Briſtowe, in the ſhere of Briſtowe, before Henry erle of Eſſex; William Haſtyngs, of Haſtyngs, knight; Richard Chock; William Canyng, maire of the ſaid towne of Briſtowe; and Thomas Yong, by force of your letters patentes to theym and other directe, to here and determine all treeſons, &c. doon withyn the ſaid towne of Briſtowe, before the fifth day of September, the firſt yere of your ſaid reign, was atteynt of dyvers treſons by him doon againſt your highnes, &c." If the commiſſion ſate ſoon after the fifth of September, as is moſt probable, king Edward might very poſſibly be at Briſtol, at the time of Sir Baldewyn's execution: for, in the interval between his coronation and the parliament which met in November, he made a progreſs, (as the Continuator of Stowe informs us, p. 416) by the ſouth coaſt into the weſt, and was (among other places) at Briſtol. Indeed there is a circumſtance which might lead us to believe, that he was actually a ſpectator of the execution from the minſter-window, as deſcribed in the poem. In an old accompt of the procurations of St. Ewin's church, which was then the minſter, from 20th March in the 1ſt Edward the fourth, to 1ſt April in the year next enſuing, is the following article, according to a copy made by Mr. Catcott, from the original book:—"Item for waſhynge the church payven ageyns kynge Edward 4th is comynge. iiii d. ob."—See dean *Milles's* edition of *Rowley's* poems.

his father, and others of his friends, ſet up over the gate of the city, ordered Thomas Courtenay, earl of Devon, his priſoner, to inſtant execution: the earl was beheaded: and his head was expoſed in the place of Richard's. This loyal and good earl had been a conſtant attendant of king Henry and his queen. In conſequence of this victory at the battle of Towton, (for ſo it was called) Edward was crowned with great ſolemnity: and the eſtates of Thomas, earl of Devon, and others (who were attainted) to the number of one hundred and forty, were confiſcated. But ſoon after the attainder of Thomas, the king diſcovered great kindneſs to Henry his ſucceſſor. Yet it does not appear, that Henry earl of Devon ever ſubmitted to Edward, notwithſtanding the king's conciliatory meaſures. It is probable, that the earl retaining his attachment to the houſe of Lancaſter, entered into that conſpiracy againſt king Edward, which marks the year 1465. In the ſucceeding year, he was attainted of treaſon before the king's juſtices at Sarum, and on the ſame day was beheaded. And lord Stafford, who had been made earl of Devon on the death of Henry Courtenay, riſing in arms againſt Edward, ſoon after loſt his head: ſo that he was called, in deriſion, the earl of three months. Various events that follow, of the moſt intereſting nature, we cannot detail in this place;—ſuch as the king ſurprized and taken priſoner by the earl of Warwick;—the king's eſcape;—the earl of Warwick's retreat to Exeter; his flight from Dartmouth to Calais, whither he ſailed with many ladies, and a large retinue;—the earl's return * to England; and his fall at the battle of Barnet.† With reſpect to the earl's retreat to Exeter, however, I muſt briefly ſtate, that Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham-caſtle, as ſoon as he had intelligence of the circumſtance, aſſembled an army, and marching to the city, laid ſiege to it. But, after the city had been ſome time diſtreſt for want of proviſions, an accommodation took place between the parties.‡ Though Courtenay, of Powderham, thus favoured the party of Edward the fourth; yet the city of Exeter appeared to ſympathize in the misfortunes of young prince Edward. The very name of prince Edward, indeed, attracted multitudes to the war: the duke of Somerſet and earl of Devonſhire, to encourage the weſtern counties to join them, repaired to Exeter, where they ſent for Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnock; and Sir John Arundel, and many others, in whom they confided: and ſuch were their exertions, that they raiſed, in a ſhort time, the whole force of Devonſhire and Cornwall. But the battle of Tewkſbury rendered all their efforts unavailing. In this battle, the earl of Devonſhire was ſlain. And thus the father and three ſons, all ſucceſſively earls of Devon, witneſſed, with the loſs of their beſt blood, their true affection to the houſe of Lancaſter.§

Scarcely had the ferment of domeſtic competition begun to ſubſide, before Edward looked abroad to his foreign connexions, and was prevailed upon by his brother-in-law, the duke of Burgundy, to make a deſcent upon France, for the recovery of that kingdom, which had been loſt by the misfortunes of his predeceſſor. For this expedition, great preparations were made over all the kingdom; and the moſt numerous army raiſed that ever ſet ſail out of England. In this county a proportionate number of men were collected: and we find ſome gentlemen of diſtinction very active in the ſervice of Edward.‖ Among theſe, may be particularly noticed William Floier, of Exeter; who, on this emergency, had engaged to attend the duke of Clarence into France, with three archers and thirty ſpears.¶ Of Mr. Floier's atchievements

* In 1471, the earl of Warwick and duke of Clarence, coming from France, landed at Plymouth, proclaimed king Henry, and raiſing a conſiderable force, marched to London, and forced Edward to fly into Burgundy.—*M. S. Not.* of Plymouth.

† Henry, the only ſon, and heir of lord John Holland, duke of Exeter, was a brave ſoldier, but engaging in ſupport of the tottering houſe of Lancaſter, periſhed under its ruins. Fighting manfully at *Barnet-Field*, with the Lancaſtrians, he was wounded and left for dead, from ſeven o'clock in the morning 'till four in the afternoon. Recovering from his wounds, he fled beyond ſea, but was reduced to great extremity. For though he was deſcended from the royal family, and had married the ſiſter of Edward the fourth, yet he was ſeen by Comines in ſuch diſtreſs, that he run on foot, bare-legged, after the train of the duke of Burgundy, (who had married his wife's ſiſter) "begging his bread for God's ſake." He was at length found dead in the ſea between Dover and Calais, 13th of Edward the fourth.—See *Baker's* Chron. in king Edward the fourth.—On his return from France, with the king, he had been thrown overboard by Sir Thomas St. Leger.

‡ See *Cleaveland*, p. 282.—Camden is miſtaken in attributing this ſiege to Hugh earl of Devonſhire.

§ See *Cleaveland*, p. 240.

‖ In the 12th of Edward the fourth, lord Dinham (of Nutwell, in Woodbury) was retained to ſerve the king in his fleet at ſea, with 3580 ſoldiers and mariners. And, in the 15th of the ſame reign, for four months, with 3000 men.—See *Prince*, pp. 332, 333, 334.

¶ The duke's letter to Mr. Floier, on the ſubject, and the charter of agreement between the parties, may deſerve inſertion; as of theſe days we have few ſuch memorials relating to the public tranſactions of our county.

"The duke of Clarence, earl of Warwick and Sarum, and Great Chamberlain of England."

"Truſty and wel-beloved we greet you well! Whereas at our laſt being in the weſt parts, ye agreed to go in our retinue in my lord's voyage over ſea, with ſuch number of archers as it contained in an indenture that we ſend unto you, by our ſervant John Halwel, bearer hereof, wherein ye ſhew yourſelf of right loving diſpoſition towards us, whereof we thank you heartily. It is alſo that we having conſideration of the labor and coſt that ſhould be unto you, to come to London or hither to ſeal the indenture, have, for your more eaſe, ſent you the ſame, praying you to ſeal the one part thereof, and to deliver it to our ſervant. Geaven at our caſtle of Warwick the 14 day of Febr."

"Thus endorſed,—To our truſty and well-beloved William Floier."

The

atchievements in France, we have no mention. The Engliſh and French came to terms of accommodation, without a battle. Under Richard the third, we are again called to a view of former conteſts; whilſt the inteſtine diviſions of the kingdom are exhibited with all their accompaniments of horror. Richard was ſcarcely crowned king of England, before the earl of Richmond had formed a deſign of dethroning him. I need not delineate his whole plan. What relates to Devonſhire, ſhall be briefly recounted. The duke of Britany profeſſing himſelf the friend of Richmond, had furniſhed him with men, money, and ſhips, to make a deſcent on the weſt of England, where he was to be aided by the Courtenays, and their adherents. The duke of Buckingham, alſo, was to join them with a body of Welſh; but events were unfavourable to their ſcheme, and ſeemed to unite in ſecuring Richard on the throne. Richmond's fleet was diſperſed in a ſtorm; and himſelf in the greateſt danger of being taken priſoner. Buckingham, who meant to paſs the Severn at Glouceſter, was prevented by the greateſt inundation ever known. It laſted ten days; during which time, the country not being able to furniſh his Welſh army with proviſions, nor he in a capacity of ſupplying them with money, it mouldered away; whilſt the duke, with a ſingle ſervant, was obliged to hide himſelf from the man he had lately armed with power, and then offended. The confederacy in Devonſhire and Cornwall, terrified at this diſaſter, diſappeared without a blow. The private men laid down their arms; ſome of the gentlemen fled; others were taken and executed. Among theſe was Sir Thomas St. Leger, who had married Richard's ſiſter, the ducheſs of Exeter. This happened in October 1483, four months only after the duke had ſet the crown on Richard's head.* Immediately on Richmond's landing at Milford-Haven, with his little army, Richard reſolved to ſtop his progreſs, by meeting him on his way to London, and determining, by one deciſive blow, the long diſpute of the families of York and Lancaſter. The circumſtances of their engagement on Boſworth-Field, it does not behove me to detail. In relation to this county, I can only obſerve, that among others, Richard Edgecumbe, and Edmond, baron Carew, were knighted by Richmond, immediately after the battle of Boſworth, and that they received this honor in the field.† One of the firſt acts of Henry the ſeventh, on his advancement to the throne, was the reſtoration of Courtenay to the earldom of Devon, and the eſtates belonging to the earldom.‡ In 1491, Henry made an expedition into France; and Edward, earl of Devon, attended the king on that enterprize. But the land

The indenture followeth in theſe words;—

"This indenture made betwixt the right high and mighty prince, George duke of Clarence, on the one part, and William Floier of Exeter, in the county of Devon, on the other part, witneſſeth, that the ſaid William is retain'd and beliſt towards the ſaid duke, to do ſervice of wars unto the king our ſovereign lord, in the ſaid duke's retinue, in the dutchy of Normandy and realm of France, for one whole year, with three archers well and ſufficiently habiled, armed, and arrayed; taking wages for himſelf, xijd. by the day, with rewards accuſtomed, after the rate of a C. mares in a quarter for xxx ſpears, and for every the ſaid archers vjd. by the day; with divers other conditions and agreements. Dated the xiv. of Decemb. in the xiv. year of the reign of our ſovereign lord king Edward the iiijth."—*Prince*, p. 310.

* "After the Courtenays, with ſome other weſtern gentlemen, had fled into Britany, king Richard went to *Exeter*, and found, that the gentlemen of thoſe parts were almoſt all concerned in the conſpiracy to depoſe him. Wherefore, he ſent down John, lord Scroop, with a commiſſion to keep a ſeſſions, who ſat at *Torrington*. And there were indicted of high treaſon, Thomas, marquis of Dorſet, Peter Courtenay, biſhop of Exeter, Sir Edward Courtenay, Walter Courtenay, his brother, and others, to the number of five hundred; all which ſhifted for themſelves and fled; ſome into Britany, others elſewhere. All were outlawed. But Sir Thomas St. Leger, who married king Richard's own ſiſter, and Thomas Rame, eſq. were taken and beheaded at Exeter."—*Cleaveland*, p. 241.—See *Hutton's* Boſworth."—1483. John Atwill was mayor of this city five ſeveral times, and did bear the office of magiſtracy in the reigns of four ſucceſſive kings, namely, Edward the fourth, Edward the fifth, Richard the third, and Henry the ſeventh. Three of them came to this city, and were very honourably entertained, as ſaith a native hereof:

Tempore quinque ſuo regnantes ordine vidit,
Horum Eirenarcha ad quatuor ille fuit.
He ſaw five princes which the ſceptre bore,
Of them he was a magiſtrate to four.

Richard (being informed that the earl of Richmond was by Charles the eighth, king of France, invited to come to his court, and aided with good ſums of money, and that many of the nobility and gentry of England were with him) makes diligent ſearch and enquiry after all ſuch as might be ſuſpected to be favourers of Richmond's aſſociation, who (beſides thoſe that were executed in London) Sir Thomas Seintleger (who married Ann the duke of Exeter's widow, this king Richard's own ſiſter) and Thomas Rame, eſquire, were both here executed. The king coming hither, the mayor and his brethren apparelled in their robes, met and received him at the eaſt-gate, where Thomas Hext the recorder made unto the king a gratulatory oration (for which the city beſtowed on him a ſcarlet gown) then the mayor delivered to the king the maces, and the keys of the gates, and withall preſented to his grace two hundred nobles in a purſe, which was graciouſly received, and the maces and keys re-delivered to the mayor. The king lodged in the biſhop's palace; the noblemen and king's train in the city, where great care was taken for their honourable entertainment, and the whole at the cities charge; during the ſhort ſpace of the king's abode here, he viewed the city, and alſo the caſtle, and commended the ſcituation of both, eſpecially the latter, being ſo naturally ſtrong as that it commands both city and country about it, and no leſs pleaſant for aſpects, and, underſtanding the name thereof to be Rugemont, grew ſuddenly ſad, affirming (through a prophecy) that his days ſhould not be long thereafter, even when he had ſeen Richmond, which howſoever vain, proved a prediction true, and that not of this caſtle (as he miſinterpreted) but rather of Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry the ſeventh, who the year enſuing gave him battle at Boſworth in Leiceſter-ſhire, and ſlew him in the open field, ſuch reſemblance was there between the names of Richmond and Rugemont."—*Izacke*, pp. 91—93.—For this popular ſtory of Richard, the mayor of Exeter, and Rougemont-caſtle, ſee *Shakſpeare's* Richard the third, act iv, ſcene ii.—The ſtory muſt have been rumoured very extenſively, to reach Shakſpeare's ears at ſo diſtant a period. I do not know of its being recorded any where but in Izacke.

† Peter Courtenay, biſhop of Exeter, Sir Edward Courtenay, and many other gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall, were in Richmond's train.

‡ See *Cleaveland*, p. 243.

was ſtill harraſſed by civil war. In 1497, the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck ſpread a general alarm thro' the kingdom. Of the Corniſh inſurgents, who had marched to the capital under the conduct of Flammock, Bodeley, and lord Audley, there remained about four thouſand. Theſe, after the merited death of their companions in the field of battle, or by the hand of the executioner, were diſmiſſed home again in ſafety. Still retaining, however, their ſpirit of diſaffection, they ſent for Perkin Warbeck, and placed him at their head. Marching, therefore, his little troop out of Cornwall, Warbeck proceeded towards Exeter, determined to ſtorm the city. And by the time he arrived before its walls, his army was increaſed to ſix thouſand men. The city he aſſaulted with great reſolution, whilſt the citizens as boldly defended it. The king, as ſoon as intelligence of the ſiege arrived in London, prepared to ſend forces to the relief of Exeter. In the mean time, lord * Edward Courtenay, earl of Devonſhire, lord William his ſon, Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, Sir Edmund Carew, Sir Thomas Trenchard, Sir Thomas Fulford, Sir John Hallwell, Sir John Crocker, Walter Courtenay, Peter Edgecumbe, and William St. Maur, came to the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants; when Perkin, judging all his efforts ineffectual, raiſed the ſiege, after the loſs of 200 of his men, and retreated to Taunton. Thither being purſued by our troops from Devonſhire, and now deſerted by his adherents, he fled towards Southampton, and took refuge in the monaſtery of Bewley. But ſoon after, ſurrendering himſelf to the king, he was ſent to the tower; whence attempting to eſcape, he was hanged at Tyburn. Exeter was beſieged alſo in 1497, by another impoſtor, whoſe name was Lambert. In the ſame year Henry the ſeventh arrived, himſelf, at the city, compoſed ſome differences in regard to the election of the mayor; gave the ſword and hat to be worn; thanked the citizens in general for their good ſervices; but ordered a great number of the rebels to execution. The next year, leaving the city, his majeſty deputed Sir Amias Pawlet, and others, his commiſſioners to ſettle the affairs of the place, ſtill fluctuating in conſequence of the laſt commotion.† There were, indeed, many ſuſpected perſons; and Henry the ſeventh (ſays lord Bacon) reſolved to depreſs all the chiefs of the line of York. On this principle, William, lord Courtenay, ſon to the earl of Devonſhire, was taken up, and kept a priſoner during the remainder of this reign. In the year 1500, we ſee Catherine, daughter to the king of Spain, landing at Plymouth; and in 1505, Philip, king of Caſtile, driven into the port of Axmouth.

The nation ſeemed to repoſe in a general tranquillity, at the criſis when Henry the eighth acceded to the crown. But it was a momentary pauſe of quiet. The reſtleſs ſpirit of Henry had little diſturbed, indeed, the weſtern counties, during his wars in France or in Scotland: ‡ Devonſhire offered her uſual ſervices; and ſome of her principal natives attended the king on his French expedition. Notwithſtanding theſe flattering appearances, the remoteſt corner of the kingdom was ſoon to be agitated by the tyranny and capriciouſneſs of a wanton prince, and a pampered favourite. And the revolution that was quickly to take place in eccleſiaſtical affairs, where the moſt iniquitous deſigns were followed by the happieſt effects, would form a very conſiderable part in the hiſtory of every province. But a view of this great revolution muſt be reſerved to the third and fourth ſections, where the expulſion of the monks from their abodes of pride, concupiſcence, and ſuperſtition, will lead us to contemplate with delight the firſt dawn of religious liberty in this country. On the ſuppreſſion, however, of religious houſes, a great number

* "In 1497, Perkin Warbeck beſieged the city of Exeter, till Edward Courtenay, earl of Devon, (who was wounded in the arm by an arrow) together with lord William his ſon, raiſed the ſiege, and repulſed the rebels."—See *Izacke*; and *Collins's* Peerage, pp. 249, 250.

† See *Rapin's* Hiſtory of England, p. 681; and lord *Bacon's* Hiſtory of Henry the ſeventh.

‡ "Thomas Carew, a luſty young gentleman, ſeeking preferment by the wars, fell in favour with the lord of Surrey, lord admiral of England, who ſerved under king Henry VIII at Floden-Field, where there was a Scottiſh knight that made challenge to fight with any Engliſhman; Carew prayed the earl of Surrey that he might anſwer the challenge, which granted, he met his adverſary in the field, and got the victory with great commendations; after which attending the earl, as he rode to diſcover the country, they ſaw a band of Scots coming towards them, and being in doubt leſt they ſhould be intrapped, made haſte to a bridge, but ere they came thither Mr. Carew intreated the lord admiral, that he might change apparel with him, by which means, if need were, he might ſhift for himſelf the better: which they did, and being richly armed with the earl's armour, he turned his horſe athwart the bridge, ſo as none could paſs, whereby the lord admiral eſcaped the enemy, and he valiantly defended himſelf in the mean time, but at laſt was taken and carried to the caſtle of Dunbar, where he was well entertained by the lady of the caſtle, who then had a brother priſoner in England, in hopes to have him delivered; who in the end was re-delivered, and at laſt the ſaid Mr. Carew was freed home. At his return the lord admiral made him his vice-admiral, and ſhewed him all the favour and friendſhip he could."—*Riſdon*, pp. 113, 114; and ſee *Prince*, p. 177.—Holingſhed mentions Sir W. Courtenay, of Powderham, among the gentlemen who, in 1523, attended the duke of Suffolk in his expedition to Calais.—In 1525, Henry earl of Devonſhire was created earl of Exeter; and in the ſame year was one of the commiſſioners of the king of England, in the treaty made for the redemption of Francis I, king of France, then priſoner to the emperor Charles the fifth. In 1532, the king took ſhipping in Dover road, at three o'clock in the morning, and at ten the ſame day landed at Calais, and met the French king at the place appointed; but before he went, nominated the marquis of Exeter his heir apparent to the crown. In 1538, Henry Courtenay, earl of Devon, and marquis of Exeter, was attainted for a pretended conſpiracy in favour of the famous cardinal Pole, who had been dean of Exeter, and was of the Plantagenet family; but in truth, becauſe the earl was thought too great for a ſubject, eſpecially after Henry had declared him heir apparent of the crown, in 1532.—See *Cleaveland*, for a full account of theſe tranſactions, pp. 245—252.

number of diſaffected monks were diſperſed throughout the kingdom, ready, on all occaſions, to ſpread ſedition among the people. The nobility and gentry, who now poſſeſſed the lands belonging to the monaſteries, having pretty generally encloſed their grounds, had no longer occaſion to employ ſo many hands as they had formerly done; particularly in the care of their flocks. A great body of people, therefore, finding themſelves diſmiſſed from all employment, began to murmur at the hardſhips of their condition, and to threaten vengeance, unleſs their wants were ſpeedily redreſſed: hence ſeveral counties were alarmed by the moſt formidable inſurrections: and the young king Edward the ſixth aſcended the throne amidſt hoſtilities and conſternation. But the moſt ſerious and important in their conſequences, were the commotions in Devonſhire. Conſcious of their influence on the minds of the people, who outwardly conformed only to the alterations in our religious ceremonies, the monks immediately took advantage of their diſcontent; endeavouring to ſtir up the flame of open rebellion.* The malecontents firſt aſſembled on the 10th of June, 1549, at Sampford Courtenay, where two of the inhabitants in particular ſeemed chiefly inſtrumental in ſowing the ſeeds of diſaffection;—one of whom, it ſeems, "would have no gentleman; the other no juſtices of the peace;—intending, indeed, to deſtroy all ſuch as were rich or in authority." A Mr. Hellier (who perſuaded them to be obedient to the laws) they cut to pieces for a heretic, but buried him in the church-yard; though not eaſt and weſt, as uſual; but north and ſouth. They alſo ſeized on ſeveral gentlemen, and impriſoned them in the church and tower. The rebels were every day committing freſh outrages, and gaining new confidence from their increaſing numbers; when the duke of Somerſet, then lord protector, ſent lord John Ruſſel into Devonſhire, to quell the tumult. But his lordſhip finding the inſurgents much more formidable than he had expected, ſet down before Honiton, 'till he could procure a reinforcement. This delay infuſed freſh ſpirits into the malecontents, who committed dreadful outrages, and plundered the whole neighbourhood. They were now 10,000 men; and had placed themſelves under the conduct of Humphrey Arundel, a man of ſome military ſkill, and ſix others, equally daring, though his inferiors in ability. Before contented with the waſte of farms and villages, they now aſpired to the conqueſt and ſpoil of cities: marching, therefore, to the walls of Exeter, they demanded entrance. In the mean time, the prieſts exerting all their cunning to inflame the multitude, had drawn up articles of demand, which they ſent to the king, with a poſitive intimation, that on his attention to theſe requiſitions would depend the conduct of themſelves and their party.† The king returned an expoſtulatory anſwer; ſoftened by the mildeſt overtures, and promiſing pardon if they would deſiſt from their enterprize.‡ The rebels conſtrued the royal clemency into fear; and liſtening to inflammatory rumours, became, every day, more violent and outrageous. It was reported that the people were to be compelled to pay a tax for their ſheep and cattle, and an exciſe for every thing they ſhould eat or drink. The popular fury now ſwelled more dreadfully; and the rebels reſolved to take the city of Exeter; and, either, by deſtroying it, to encreaſe the general terror; or, by ſparing it, to gain the character of moderation. Though they had no artillery to open a breach, yet headlong they made an aſſault, and endeavoured, by various means, to ſcale the walls. But at every attempt they were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. They then, at two ſeveral times, fired the gates. The citizens, however, by caſting in wood, maintained the fire, 'till they had thrown up a half moon within: on which the rebels, attempting to enter, were ſlain from the corners, with horrid ſlaughter. After this, the beſiegers mined the walls, and laid in gunpowder, to blow them up; but the citizens, by forming a counter-mine, poured in ſuch quantities of water, as prevented an exploſion. Notwithſtanding theſe tranſactions, the lord Ruſſel lay ſtill at Honiton, expecting more forces; but, inſtead of an acceſſion of troops, he loſt many of his ſoldiers by deſertion. Reſolved, therefore, to attempt what he could with his little army, he firſt endeavoured, by a by-way, to enter and relieve the city: but the rebels had felled all the trees between St. Mary Ottery and Exeter, and laid them acroſs the road in ſuch a manner as to obſtruct his paſſage. On this he fired ſeveral places, the reſort of the rebels, and marched back towards Honiton. To cut off his retreat, they had pre-occupied Veniton-bridge, and ſtationed themſelves behind it, in a ſpacious meadow, where they vauntingly

* See *Fuller's* Church Hiſtory, pp. 393, 394.—"The moſt dangerous commotions in 1549, were thoſe raiſed in *Devonſhire* and *Norfolk*, two counties very diſtant from each other; but which ſeem to have adopted the ſame plan of action. They openly declared their hatred of all gentlemen; whom they taxed with covetouſneſs, pride, extortion, and oppreſſion; and in the whole of their proceedings, avowed the principles of the levellers."—*Hiſtory of Norwich*, publiſhed in 1768.

† The articles may be ſeen in *Hooker's* account of Exeter, pp. 51, 52, 53.

‡ *Hooker's* account of Exeter, pp. 54—67.

vauntingly diſplayed their banners. Lord Ruſſel, notwithſtanding the inequality of numbers, made a regular attack on the people at the bridge, but could not force the paſs. Obſerving, however, that the river was fordable at the foot of the bridge, he there ſet over his horſe; on which the rebels forſook their poſt, and retired to their main body in the meadow. The loyaliſts vigorouſly charging them, they ſtood the firſt onſet with ſome degree of reſolution; but, being an untrained and diſorderly multitude, they were eaſily broken and put to flight. Soon after, tumultuouſly rallying, and in their turn attacking the loyaliſts, they were again routed, and driven out of the field, after the loſs of 600 men: and lord Ruſſel, without any loſs, we are told, returned to Honiton. Whilſt the rebels were ravaging the country, in all the frenzy of licentiouſneſs, the citizens were ſtruggling with the ſevereſt calamity. All their proviſions were exhauſted: their bread was the coarſeſt bran, moulded between cloths to make it concrete in cakes: and their animal food was the fleſh of their horſes. They endured extreme famine for twelve days; during which they received much encouragement from an aged citizen, who bringing forth all his proviſions, told them, that as he communicated to them his ſtores, ſo he would participate their wants; and that, for his own part, he would rather feed on one arm, and fight with the other, than conſent to the ſurrender of the city. Lord Ruſſel (whoſe conduct appears very exceptionable) was now about to return to London; though he had juſt experienced the force of regulars againſt an undiſciplined mob, and might probably have raiſed the ſiege of Exeter long before, had he placed ſufficient confidence in his little army. At this conjuncture, however, lord Grey arrived with a ſupply of German horſe, and Spinola, an Italian, with 300 muſqueteers; and 200 men more came from Reading; ſo that Ruſſel, being now 1,000 ſtrong, determined to make head againſt the rebels. Leaving Honiton, he reached a village, whence there lay two ways towards Exeter, by the ſide of a river, probably Biſhop's-Clyſt. The rebels had blocked up both theſe ways by two bulwarks of earth, and had hither detached, from before the walls of Exeter, 2,000 men, which they divided into four companies. In theſe two bulwarks were lodged two companies; at the bridge, near the back of one of them, a third; and the fourth lay in ambuſh behind a hedge, on the high way, at the back of the other. The rear of the king's forces, led by captain Wavers, attacked one of the forts; the front and main body the other; and Spinola, with his muſquetry, bore upon thoſe within, who made their appearance on the walls. At length Captain Wavers won the fort that he attacked, and drove thoſe who defended it to the bridge. Thither the three other companies, flying to the aſſiſtance of the routed, a part of them remained as a guard on the bridge; and the reſt were marſhalled on the plain ground behind it. But the royal forces ſoon threw the rebels into confuſion, and a total rout enſued. They who could eſcape fled towards St. Mary's-Clyſt, leaving more than 900 ſlain on the field. Notwithſtanding this bloody defeat, about 2,000 of the rebels were the next morning in arms, and at the entrance of a high way, confronted the king's troops, with whom (as ſoon as they ſaw the royaliſts ready to engage them) they deſired a parley; yet at the ſame inſtant were beginning to entrench themſelves. Yet their courage ſoon deſerting them, they made a precipitate retreat. On the night of the ſame day, the rabble before Exeter raiſed the ſiege; when the monkiſh incendiaries, in whom originated theſe diſaſters, making their appearance * on Clyſt-Heath, drew together great numbers; endeavouring to inſpire them with religious enthuſiaſm, and protect them from the over-awed adverſary by the various apparatus of prieſtcraft. A crucifix on a cart covered with a canopy, and beſet with guardian croſſes, holy tapers, holy banners, holy bread, and holy water, was tremendouſly exhibited to the eyes of the people, amidſt the repeated echoes of the Ave Maria. But the king's forces, unterrified by artifice, fell upon them, without heſitation, and ſlew the greater part with a terrible carnage. This was a deciſive ſtroke. Moſt of thoſe who eſcaped the ſword were made priſoners:—the common ſort were executed by martial law, and the chiefs were ſent to London to take their trial, as traitors to their country. Among other families that ſuffered, as abettors of this inſurrection, were the Pomeroys, of Berry-caſtle. The Pomeroys had been a flouriſhing family for many ages, in this county; but at this fatal juncture, Pomeroy, unhappily ſiding with the rebels,

* See *Gibſon's* Camden, p. 40.—"At Cliſt St. Mary the rebellious commons entrenched themſelves, thwarted the ways with great trees, and planted their ordinance, which they brought from Topſham; where having intelligence that the lord Ruſſel was incamped at Woodbery, they made amain thither, hoping to ſurprize him on a ſudden; but therein deceived, they were fiercely entertained, and put to flight, with the loſs of many men. They that fled, got themſelves into Cliſt town, unto whom freſh aid reſorted, who having fired the town, turned to Cliſt-Heath, where both armies met again, and reincountered, between whom was begun a very bloody battel; and in the end the rebels wholly routed, and ſlain, except ſome few, who, with their captains, were taken; diverſe alſo on the king's part were ſlain, amongſt whom was Sir *William Frances*, of Comflory, Com. Somerſet, that made the firſt entry upon the trenches."—*Rifdon*, p. 36.

rebels, was taken priſoner, immediately on their defeat, and obliged to compound for his life by yielding up his caſtle and lands at Berry, to Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet, and lord protector of England: and Berry-caſtle hath ſince that time continued in the Seymour family.* After the ſubſidence of theſe terrible commotions, we cannot but anxiouſly look to the city of Exeter, to mark her firſt reſpiring from her wounds: we cannot but obſerve her recovery from deſpair with ſentiments of the trueſt ſympathy: nor is it poſſible to conſider her attachment to the royal cauſe, and her reſolute perſeverance in "well doing," without the wiſh that all cities would follow ſo illuſtrious an example.†——Of the principal tranſactions in the reign ‡ of Mary, the third Section will give too diſtreſſing a view: little occurs during this reign that can be preſented to the reader, as the civil or military hiſtory of Devonſhire. It may be obſerved, that lord Edward Courtenay ſeems to have been in high favor with queen Mary, who (it is ſaid) made him the moſt flattering overtures; "and painted herſelf out to him as plainly as might conſiſt with the modeſty of a maiden, and the majeſty of a queen." Yet the queen's addreſſes were either miſinterpreted or rejected.§ The Edgcumbe family were, at this time, the moſt conſpicuous in the county: and Sir Richard Edgcumbe, in particular, may be conſidered as an honor to Devonſhire, whether we regard his learning, his courteſy, or his liberality.——To Elizabeth, on the throne of England, the politician, perhaps, may look with pleaſure, but the moraliſt with very different ‖ feelings. To ſay nothing of various acts of tyranny and political manœuvres, betraying deep hypocriſy, her conduct towards Mary queen of Scots, hath raiſed over her "a ſanguine cloud," which the glory of her conqueſts can never diſperſe. That ſhe was, in this inſtance, a murdereſs, is too plain; and, for the honor of Devonſhire, we are concerned to add, that Sir Amias Paulet was an agent of her perfidy, and too readily entered into the execution of her projects.¶ But let us turn from this ſcene of darkneſs to other proſpects. The moſt remarkable incident in the reign of Elizabeth, was that of the defeat of the Spaniſh armada. And perhaps no counties in England are entitled to the praiſe of having made ſo effectual ‡§ preparations to oppoſe the attempts of Spain, as Devonſhire and Cornwall. Sir John

* See *Hooker's* MSS. pp. 120, 121.—*Weſtcote's* MSS. pp. 103, 104.—*Cleaveland*, pp. 292, 293.

† The following obſervations in *Boſwell's Armorie*, printed in the reign of Elizabeth, may not be inappoſite in this place.—"The true fidelitie that this citie hath alwaies borne to their liege and ſoueraigne, is moſt worthely reported in diuers chronicles, to the great and renowned fame of the citizens therein inhabiting, who moſt faithfully in the time of diuers auncient princes, haue manfully defended their citie from the ſpoile of the rebellious enemie. And amongſt other, under that moſt prudent prince king Henry the ſeuenth, when it was enuironed and like to be enflamed by that trayterous rebell *Perken Warbeke*, ouer comming fyer by fyer, and fortifying places unfortified, at the laſt they ſo couragiouſly like valiant champions, defended their portes, poſternes, and walles, that after many daungerous aſſaultes, they droue away the ſaid *Perken* with the rablement of his rebellious armie. Howe much alſo and howe worthely are they to be commended for their faithfull ſeruice in the time of king Edward the ſixt, who being in the middeſt of rebelles, unuitayled, unfurniſhed, unprepared for ſo long a ſiege, did nobly holde out the continuall and daungerous aſſault of the rebel, for they ſuſtained the vyolence of the rebellious rout, not onely when they had plenty ynough of victuall, but alſo a leauen or twelue daies after the extreame famin came on them, and liuing without bread, weare in courage ſo manfull, and in duetie ſo conſtant, that they thought it much better to dye the extreame death of hunger, ſhewing trueth to their king, and love to their countrey, then to give any place to the rebell and fauor him with ayde, whoſe examples God graunt all cities may followe and learne to bee noble by Exceſter, whoſe trueth doth not onely deſerue long praiſes, but alſo great rewarde."

‡ It is remarkable, that in the beginning of Mary's reign, a perſon of the name of Cleyberd, pretended to be the earl of Devonſhire, in the ſame manner as Perkin Warbeck feigned himſelf to be Richard, duke of York. He raiſed a great commotion in the c unty of Norfolk, but was at length taken and executed.—*Cleaveland*, p. 264.

§ Sir *Edward Courtenay*, who had been impriſoned the latter end of the reign of Henry the eighth, and in the days of Edward, was ſet at liberty on the acceſſion of queen *Mary* to the throne.—And it is generally believed, that the queen was paſſionately fond of Edward Courtenay.—See *Heylin's* Hiſtory of the Reformation, p. 203.—His life was certainly an eventful one. And the queen's attachment to his perſon "threw a romantic colour (as *Gibbon* expreſſes himſelf) over the ſtory of this beautiful youth."—On a ſuſpicion of being concerned in a conſpiracy with the Carews, and other gentlemen of the weſt of England, againſt queen Mary, he was again committed to the tower.—Sir Edward Courtenay was born to be a priſoner. At twelve years of age, to almoſt thirty, he ſcarcely enjoyed his liberty for two years. He was now releaſed, and croſſing the ſeas, he paſſed into Italy, where he ſoon fell ſick, and expired at Padua, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon.—See *Cleaveland*, pp. 254—261.

‖ See *Whitaker's* Mary queen of Scots.

¶ Sir Amias Paulet was the ſon of Sir Hugh Paulet, of Sampford Peverel, by Philippa, the daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard, of Kingſnymton. According to *Barlow's* Peerage, (vol. 1, p. 461) he married Catharine, the daughter and heireſs of Anthony Harvey, of Columb-john.*† He ſucceeded his father in the government of the iſle of Jerſey, in 1575; and (with Sir Drew Drury, knight) had the charge of the unfortunate Mary, from 1584 to 1587, when he attended her execution. If we may believe hiſtory, he was a cruel jailor, and, at her death, relentleſs.—It is true, he declined to *make away* with his royal priſoner *privately*; if a letter, bearing his ſignature, to Sir Francis Walſingham, be a genuine one.—(See *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 59, p. 698.)—But this only proves that he was not an aſſaſſin.

‡§ At the Britiſh Muſeum I examined a book of maps of the ſeveral counties of England and Wales; which ſeems to have been prepared by lord Burleigh, with a view to the menaced invaſion from Spain.—It is to be found in the *Harl. Collect. Plut.* xxv. D.—The map of England has theſe marks:—Chriſtophorus Saxton deſcripſit, Auguſtinus Ryther Anglus ſculpſit, An°. D°. 1579. 20°° Elizabethæ.—The map of Devon is P. 10. It bears date 1575. On the back of the firſt ſide P. 9, is written *Devonia*. Then follows—juſtices of the peace in the ſaid county: their names.—The map is coloured, and has ſome neat ornaments. In the margin on the left hand, are theſe words, in the handwriting, it is preſumed, of lord Burleigh:—A breefe note of the places of deſcent in the countie of Devon, that are moſt dangerous, and require greateſt regard and aſſiſtance.—In the ſouth diviſion, &c.—In the eaſt diviſion, &c.—In the north diviſion, &c. The names follow. On P. 10, a note, what powder and match were appointed to be kept in ſtore in every corporate towne within the county of Devon.—On the back of the map is written,—the diviſions of the county, and the rates of the ſtages to be paid for poſtes betweene London and Plimouth—1595—being 13 ſtages.—At page 13, of this curious volume, is a plan of the bearings of the ſouth coaſt of England, between Powderham-caſtle

*† According to a MS. of Dr. Harvey, he married *Margaret*, the only daughter of Anthony Harvey, the laſt of the family that reſided at Sampford Peverel.

Hawkins (born at Plymouth in 1520) acted as rear-admiral on this great emergence, and bore ſo conſiderable a ſhare in the * action which will render the year 1588 famous to all poſterity, that queen Elizabeth rewarded him with the honor of knighthood, and the place of treaſurer of the navy.† According to Camden, ‡ captain *Cocke*, of Plymouth, was the only man of note who loſt his life in this engagement, to ſave his queen and country. *Sir Walter Raleigh*, at ſeventeen years of age, was one of thoſe one hundred gentlemen volunteers whom queen Elizabeth permitted *Henry Champernown* to tranſport into France, for the ſervice of the Proteſtant princes. In 1578, Mr. Raleigh entered into the ſervice of the prince of Orange, againſt the Spaniards. For ſeveral years after, we ſee him in a military capacity, amidſt the Iriſh rebels;§ expoſed to great dangers, and diſtinguiſhing himſelf by various enterprizes. His fortunate adventures by ſea gained him the honor of knighthood from Elizabeth; and his colonization of Virginia, was among the principal actions of his life.—*King James* the firſt had not been long ſeated on the throne, before Sir Robert Baſſet, of Heanton-Court, made ſome pretenſions to the crown of England. He repreſented himſelf as of the blood royal, being deſcended, by his grandmother, from the Plantagenets. Failing, however, in this attempt, he fled into France; and afterwards, to compound for his life, was obliged to ſell, (together with *White-chapel*, the ancient houſe,) no leſs than thirty manors. During the reign of James, our moſt famous Devonians, in a civil or military capacity, were Sir || Arthur Chicheſter, Sir ¶ Thomas Ridgeway, baron *† Carew, Sir ‡§ Thomas Edmonds, and

caſtle in Devonſhire, and Portland Iſland.—"The muſters taken annis 1574 and 1575.—*Devonſhire* 10,000 able men; *Exeter* 500 able men; Ditto 500 armed men; Ditto 1,000 ſelected men."—*Peck's Deſider.*

* "In 1588, the Spaniſh fleet appearing off the land's end in Cornwall, the Engliſh fleet ſailed out of *Plymouth*, and ſteering to the weſtward, between the Spaniſh fleet and the land, formed to the weſtward of them, off Fowey, and engaged. The next engagement was a little to the eaſtward of *Plymouth*, off the *Start*. The next engagement was off Portland. The next was off the Iſle of Wight. The next was off Beachy-Head. The next was between Dover and Calais, when they were driven and purſued to the coaſt of Flanders. The next was off the Texel. And the laſt was off Flamborough-Head, when they were diſperſed, and fled round the north of Scotland and Ireland, back to Spain again, in a ſhattered condition."—MS. note at the end of *Saxton's* maps.

† The ſon of this gentleman, *Sir Richard Hawkins*, was a captain, at the defeat of the Spaniſh armada; and in 1593, undertook an expedition againſt the Spaniards in the South Sea. ‡ See his "Elizabeth."

§ *Sir Arthur Champernown*, of Court-houſe, in Modbury, was an eminent commander in the Iriſh wars.—See *Prince*, p. 193.—*Sir Joſias Bodley*, of Exeter, was (according to ||¶ Weſtcote) a worthy commander. And, as ſuch, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Ireland. In the iſle of Lochrorcan, he ſubdued the rebels by arrows of wild fire. Of the military ſtate of Ireland, and his own atchievements, he left notices in two curious MSS.*§ *Sir George Cary*, of Cockington, near Torbay, was lord-deputy of Ireland: but Ireland was in confuſion when he accepted of the important truſt. And he had neither ſpirit nor promptneſs ſufficient to ſtem the torrent of anarchy.—*Prince*, p. 197. —See APPENDIX, C. iv. S. i.

|| *Arthur Chicheſter*, a brave officer, in the ſixteenth century, and made baron of Belfaſt, in Ireland, in the beginning of the ſeventh, was born at Ralegh, near Barnſtaple. Some part of his youth he ſpent at the univerſity; but his active genius ſoon led him into the military ſervice; and for ſome ſignal exploit, which he performed in the preſence of Henry the fourth, in the wars in France, he received the honor of knighthood. But it was in Ireland, where things were in the utmoſt confuſion, that he chiefly diſtinguiſhed himſelf. Here he diſplayed, on various occaſions, the utmoſt bravery, ſkill, and conduct; and having reduced that barbarous people to ſome degree of order and civility, he was made lord deputy, in 1604, and in reward for his great ſervices in that ſtation, he was promoted, in 1612, to the dignity of a baron. On the acceſſion of James the firſt, lord Chicheſter, being firſt appointed lord high treaſurer of Ireland, was recalled, and employed by that prince in various embaſſies, and on his return was ſworn of the privy council. He died in 1625, and was buried at Belfaſt, in Ireland. His lordſhip married a daughter of Sir John Perrot, lord deputy of Ireland, but leaving no iſſue, he made his youngeſt brother, Sir Edward Chicheſter, his heir; who was created by Charles the firſt, Baron Belfaſt, and viſcount Chicheſter, of Carrickfergus, in the county of Antrim. His ſon Arthur was created earl of Donegall; which dignity hath been ever ſince enjoyed by his poſterity.—See *Prince*, p. 199.

¶ *Sir Thomas Ridgeway*, who was born at Tor-abbey, and whom the king created earl of Londonderry, for his good ſervices in Ireland, may, as a ſtateſman, be placed on a footing with Sir Arthur Chicheſter.—See *Prince*, pp. 548, 549.

*† *Baron Carew*, of Clopton, and earl of Totnes, whoſe "ſervices of worth" had highly pleaſed his miſtreſs, Elizabeth, was made governor of the iſle of Guernſey, by king James; and was admitted to high honors in the ſtate.

‡§ *Sir Thomas Edmonds*, knight, a native of Plymouth, according to Weſtcote, was treaſurer of the houſehold to king James the firſt.—*Prince*, p. 287.—For a more complete liſt of men of eminence, (particularly in the military line) I muſt recur to Sir W. Pole.—"Sr Phillip Courtenay, of Moreton, Kt, ſerved kinge Edward 1; *Sr John de Sully, renowned for his exploites in the holy land againſt the Saracens, in which he was weakned by many wounds, return'd home after many yeares diſcontinuance, whereupon his officeres bringing in the accounts of his rent, which amounted to a great maſſe of mony, he cauſed his cloake, being of cloth of gold, to be ſpread one the ground, and commanding the mony to be put therein, caſt himſelf thereinto, that it might be ſayd for once he tumbled in gold & ſilver, whereof he afterward gave one part to his wife, a 2nd to his officers & tenants, a 3d pte to the poore.* Henry de Willington, of Giddeſham, knight baneret, was an expert mann of warre, & takinge part with therle of Lancaſter, & other lords, againſt the Spencers, was apprehended, & after executed at Briſtow; Sr Thomas Monthermer, Lo. of Stokenham (ſonne of Raph Lo. Monthermer, by Joane, the widowe of Gilb. de Clare, erle of Gloceſtr and Hartford, daughtr of kinge Edw. 1), ſerved kinge Edw. 3 in his warres of France, & in the 14 yeere of the ſayd kinge was ſlayne in the haven of Sluys in a ſea fight; Sr John Montacute, Lo. of Stokenham, young' ſonne of Willm Montacute, erle of Sarum, was an expert man of warre, & ſerved kinge Edwd 3 in his warres: James Lo. Audelegh, of Bernſtaple & Dertinton, ſerved prince Edward at the battell of Poictiers, when the French kinge was taken priſoner, where hee receaved many wounds; Sr Martin Ferrers, a perſon of great honor & integrity, was one of the principal perſons entruſted with the cuſtody of this ſhire, 5 Edw. 3; Sr Robert Crewes, of Crewſe Morchard, kt, ſerved under the Lo. Walter Manny in France, & gave his acquitance for his wages at Burdeaux, anº 20 of kinge Edw. 3; Sr John Carew, of Mouns Otery, & Sr John his eldeſt ſonne, ſerved kinge Edw. 3 againſt ye rebels of Ireland, where his ſonne was ſlayne, & in the 24 yeere of the ſayd kinge hee was made lord deputye of Ireland; Sr Adam Rake, of Rake, ſerved in France, and was ther knighted about the 43 of kinge E. 3; *Will. de Brightley, a man well read in ye laws, 39 E. 3; James Lord Audeley, baron of Barnſtaple, a great ſouldier, &c.; Sr Robert Rouſt, of Little Modbiry, a valiant gentleman, was Capt. of Cbierburgh*; Edward Courtenay, erle of Devon, was employed by kinge Rich. 2 in his French warres, & in the 4 yeere of ye ſaid kinge, the ſaid erle went into France under the leadinge of therle of Buckingham, & was by the ſaid erle knighted before Arde; Sr John Pawlet alſo attended therle of Buckingham in this voyage, & was knighted by hym; Sr Phillip Courtenay, unkell unto therle of Devon, was an expert marſheall knight, and ſerved kinge Rich.

||¶ See *Weſtcote's* MS. in Dunſcombe. *§ See Athenæ Oxonienſes.

and Sir Walter Raleigh. Of the fate † of Sir Walter Raleigh, in the year 1618, I need not detail the particulars. I ſhall only hint, that the execution of this great man, whom James was adviſed to ſacrifice to the advancement of the peace with Spain, hath left an indelible ſtain on the memory of that miſguided monarch. ‡

SECTION II.

CIVIL AND MILITARY CONSTITUTION.

I HAD obſerved, in my memoir of the chief dignities in this § county, that *Baldwin* dying without iſſue, his title deſcended to his ſiſter, ‖ *Iſabella*, wife to *William de Fortibus*, earl of Albemarle, who,

Rich. 2 in his warres. Hee was beten & ſore wounded by the Spaniſh fleete at ſea, in the 1 yeere of the ſaid king's raigne, & in the 9 yeere of the kinge he was made lo. lieuten't for the kinge in Ireland; Sir Peter Courtenay, brother of Sir Phillip, beinge in company with his brother, was taken priſoner by the ſaid Spaniſh fleete, & after was for his good ſervice made by the ſaid kinge knight of the garter; John Akland, of Akland, ſerved in France anno 9 of kinge Rich. 2, which appeareth by his deede made unto c'tain feoffes dated the ſame yeere, expreſſinge a condition for moneys to be raiſed for payment for his redempcion yf it happened that hee were taken priſoner, and a fruſtrating of the deed uppon his retorne; Will'm Wilford, ſonne of Robert Wilford, wch had many tymes (bine) maior of Exceter, made ſaile into Britaine wth div's ſhips of Devonſhire, & in revenge of the harmes done by the lord Caſſils, hee tooke fortie ſhips laden wth oyle & wine, beſide other exployts done by him, 4 of H. 4; Sir Thomas Carew, k^t, ſerv'd kinge Hen. 5 in his warres, & was appointed to keepe & defende the paſſage over the river of Sayne, anno 6 kinge Henry 5. Hee was made captayne of Harfleur, *& had the command of* 300 *men at armes at ſea, for the honourable guard of the emperor Sigiſmund, whiles he abode in England*; Sir John Sant Awbin was by kinge Henry 5 made captayne of Fawgernon, in Carantin anno 6 of the ſame kinge; Sr John Forteſcue, of Norreis, captayne of Meux, 2 ſonne of Will'm Forteſcue, of Wimſton; Sr Robert Cary, in the tyme of H. 5, accepted a challenge that an Aragonoiſe, [who had travelled through ſeveral kingdoms, & by divers great exploits performed in other countries], made in defyance of the nation, who having vanquiſhed therein, and, by a bloody combate in Smithfield, was thereuppon kn^ted and reſtored to the inheritance of his father, proſcribed by H. 4, for oppoſing the procurators for the reſignation of Rich. 2, & ever ſince the Carys have borne the armes of the Aragonois;* John Holland, duke of Exceter, anno 39 of kinge Hen. 6, is made lord admiral, and beinge a partizan wth the ſaid kinge, is by kinge Edwd 4 diſinherited; Sr Robert Vere, k^t, was captayne of the caſtell of Cane 1450; Sir John Arondell was on of the governors of Aquitaine 1450; Sr Baldwin Fulford; John Harlewin, knighted for his ſervice in kinge Edwd 4 tyme; *Sr John Carew had a command in the army imploied in Italy the* 18 *of H.* 8, *in ayd of pope Clement, taken priſoner by the generall of the Imperialiſts; Thomas Courteney, erle of Devon, with his* 2 *brothers, all expert men at armes, were deeply engaged for the duke of Lancaſter, & being taken at the battle of Towton, were after bebedded. The youngeſt was ſlayne at Tewkſbury*; Edward Courtenay, created erle of Devonſhire, & the lord Will'm his ſonne, Sr William Courtenay, of Powderham, Sr Walter Courtenay, Sr Thos Fulford, Sr John Halwell, Sr John Crocker, Sr Richard Edgcomb, were accounted good men of warre in ye tyme of kinge Henry 7; *Edmond Carminow, knighted at Boſworth Field by H.* 7; Sr John Denham, wch attended kinge Henry 7 out of his exile, for thattayninge of the crowne, was made Lo. Denham & Lo. Treſorer; Sr Giles Dawbeney, wch in like ſort attended the ſaid kinge, was created lord Dawbeney, & after lord Chamberlayne; Thomas Carewe of Bicklegh, 2 brother unto Sr Wm Carew, was a worthy ſouldier, & ſerved in Scotland under therle of Surrey, Howard Lo. Admirall, & was made by hym his vice admirall. This man in a ſingle combate uppon a challenge ſlewe a Scottiſh knight; Sr Richard Grenvill. k^t, ſerved under therle of Hartford, before Hamble Towe, wth 200 ſoldiers, & at Bolleyne, anno 38 of kinge Henry 8; Sr Will'm Courtenay, & Sr Peter Carewe, ſerved kinge Phillip & queene Mary in their French warres, & alſoe Sr Peter Carew, in the firſt warres under queene Eliſab.; ther were in the raigne of queen Eliſab. many worthye men both by ſea & land; namely, for ye land, twoe of the Tremaynes of the howſe of Collacomb. twyn brethren, & ſlayne at Newhaven, whoſe names were Nicolas & Andrew; Sr Humfry Gilbard, Sr Peter Carew ye younger, Sr George Carew his brother, & after lo. Carew, of Clopton, & erle of Totenays; Sir Arthur Chicheſter, lo. Belfaſt, & deputye of Ireland; Sr Thomas Cate, called Gates, Davailes, a younger brother of the howſe of Merland; Crewes, a younger brother of the howſe of Crews Morchard, Sr John Chicheſter, brother unto Sr Arthur, ſlayne in Ireland, Robert Drake, Coronell, & Humfrey Drake, ſonnes of Robert Drake, of Wiſcombe, ſlayne at Oſtend; George Cary, thonly ſonne of Sr George Cary, of Cokinton, ſlayne in Ireland; Men famouſe in ſea ſervices: Sr Humfry Gilbard, Sr Richard Grenvill, Sr Bernard Drake, Sr Walter Raleigh, Sr Francis Drake, Sr John Hawkins; *Sr Humfry Gilbard, a famous hydrographer, who undertook to diſcover the remoteſt parts of America, whoſe ſpirit may be gueſſed by his motto, "Quid non." He made three ſeveral voyages before he could plant any colony, & in the laſt ſeiſ'd to the crown of England, St John's Road in the ſouth part of Newfounaland; but retorning home, his projects periſhed wth himſelf.*"

† Sir Walter, ſeeing the influence of his enemies at Court, had contrived an eſcape into France; but was betrayed by Sir Lewis Stukeley, vice-admiral of the coaſts of Devon. The fate of traitors, however, awaited Sir Lewis.—"Well did that faithleſs cunning knight, who betrayed *Sir Walter Raleigh*, in his intended eſcape, being come aſhore, fall to that contemptible end, as to die a poor diſtracted beggar, in the *Iſle of Lundy*, having, for a bag of money, falſified his faith, confirmed by the tie of the Holy Sacrament."—See *Howell's* Familiar Letters, p. 387.—"About Midſummer, 1618, *Sir Walter Raleigh* arrived at Plymouth, after his unfortunate Guinea expedition. He was taken into cuſtody by *Sir Chriſtopher Harris*, vice-admiral in Devon, and ſent to London; and in the November following was beheaded at Weſtminſter."—*MS. Notices of Plymouth.*—We have on a tablet in the ſouth aiſle of St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter:—"Within the walls of this church was depoſited the body of the great *Sir Walter Raleigh*, knight, on the day he was beheaded in the Old Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter, Oct. 18, ann. dom. 1618.—Reader, ſhould you reflect on his errors, remember his many virtues, and that he was a mortal."

‡ See *Oſborn's* Memoirs of James the firſt.—*Sect.* 7.

§ That *Devonſhire*, as well as other counties, had ſome *inſignia* appropriated to it, cannot be doubted; when we are aſſured, that every honour and barony, city and corporate town in the county, had its peculiar arms; with even abbies and priories, and other leſſer religious foundations. And the arms of all theſe are ſtill known. It is, therefore, ſurpriſing, that we can find no memorials of the *county arms*. Perhaps the *grant of arms* for the *county of Devon*, might have been coeval with the appointment of its *counts*: and the firſt counts, or hereditary earls, might have aſſumed theſe, as ſuperſeding their *family arms*. On this ſuppoſition, the *arms of Devonſhire* were borne by *Richard de Ripariis*, or *Redvers*, who was created, (as we have already ſeen) the firſt count, or earl of Devon, by Henry the firſt; and ſucceeded by his ſon Baldwin, in 1106.* The arms in queſtion were,—or, a lion rampant, azure. Now it appears from an authentic MS that the Redvers family primarily bore gules, a griffin, ſegreant; but, on being created earls of Devon, "they *left the firſt coat*, and did bear,—or, a lyon rampant, azure."—Theſe are the expreſs words of the MS. and they ſeem to throw great light on the ſubject. In another MS. I find the "blue lion rampant, in a field or," given as the arms of the *earldom*, (which is another word for county) not of the Redvers family, as independent on the earldom. The laſt of the Redvers family was Iſabella, counteſs of Devon, who died without children in 1293. The Courtenays, in the mean time, related by marriage to the Redvers' family, had quartered the arms of the earldom with their own, as the original family arms of Redvers, not knowing the ancient bearing that preceded the creation of the firſt earl. On the extinction of the earldom, Edward the third created Hugh Courtenay earl of Devon, already in accidental poſſeſſion of the Devonſhire arms, from his connexion with Redvers. In this manner the county arms were, probably, obſcured and loſt: yet they exiſt at this day, as quartered with the arms of Courtenay.

‖ *Iſabella de Fortibus* having no iſſue of her own, to ſucceed her in her honors and eſtates, is ſaid to have ſold the manor of Chriſt Church, the Iſle of Wight, Lambeth, near London, and the manor of Honiton, for 6,000 marks, to king Edward the firſt. The monks of Ford abbey,

* "This is taken from Izack's Antiquities of Exeter."

who, in her right, enjoyed it: William, however, dying without ſurviving iſſue, Edward the third, by letters patent, (dated Feb. 22, *Ann. Regn.* 9.) created *Hugh Courtenay*, deſcended from the royal line of France, and related to the former earls of Devon, earl of this county.* This title the † Courtenays enjoyed, without interruption, 'till 1469; when Edward the fourth, on the attainder of *Henry*

abbey, however, have recorded, that Edward the firſt claimed the Iſle of Wight for his own, as given him by the counteſs, and ſhew a deed by which it was granted:—"But I wiſh, (obſerves the regiſter of the abbey) that it were not unjuſtly and fraudulently obtained againſt the will of the lady Iſabella." In proof of this obſervation, the regiſter of Ford informs us, that Edward the firſt had a great deſire to poſſeſs the Iſle of Wight, and after, by himſelf and others, ſolicited the counteſs to make him her heir, which ſhe conſtantly refuſed. At length Mr. Stratton, a favourite clerk with Iſabella, promiſing the king to uſe his influence for this purpoſe, and not ſucceeding according to his expectations, forged a grant of the Iſle of Wight to the king, on the death of the counteſs, and ſealed it with her ſeal, and thus baſely deprived lord Courtenay, the next heir, of the iſle.—See *Cleaveland.—Hugh Courtenay*, ſecond of that name, baron of Okehamton, was the next heir to Iſabella de Fortibus; and a ſhort time after her deceaſe, ſucceeded to the greater part of the lands that belonged to the earldom of Devon. He was heir to the Iſle of Wight, as well as to the earldom of Devon; but with all his efforts he was unable to gain a poſſeſſion that was thought too great for a ſubject. Yet on his petitioning parliament with this view, eighth of Edward the ſecond, the king's writ, addreſſed to Gilbert de Robur, ſeemed to promiſe him ſome hopes of ſucceſs:—"Whereas our faithful and beloved Hugh Courtenay lays claim to ſome lands and tenements in the Iſle of Wight, as alſo to the manor of Chriſt Church, in the county of Southampton, which were the lands of Iſabella de Fortibus, counteſs of Devon, and hath petitioned us and our council to have all the writings in your cuſtody, relating to the ſaid lands, delivered up to him; we, therefore, command you, that you examine the writings that are in the chamber of our treaſury, and deliver up to him all that you find relating to thoſe eſtates." Notwithſtanding this, lord Courtenay, with all his intereſt at court, was unable to poſſeſs himſelf of the Iſle of Wight.

* *Hugh Courtenay* for ſome time received the third penny of the county, which belonged to the earls of Devon, but was deprived of it in the time of Edward the ſecond whilſt biſhop Stapleton was lord treaſurer. By Edward the third, however, the third ¶ penny was reſtored to him, as well as the title of earl.—"In the 8th year of Edward the third, 1334, ſir Hugh Courtenay, called then ſir Hugh Courtenay, ſen. repreſenting to the king, that whereas he was ſeiſed of a certain annuity of 18l. 6s. 8d. for the *tertium denarium* of the county of Devon, with divers lands, by right of inheritance from Iſabella de Fortibus, counteſs of Albemarle and Devon, which ſhe in her life time did poſſeſs, and having, accordingly, received the ſame annuity at the hands of the ſheriffs of that county, for which they had an allowance upon their accounts in the exchequer, which Walter, biſhop of Exeter, lord treaſurer to king Edward the ſecond, upon the inſtigation of ſome perſons, did refuſe to admit of, alledging, that the annuity was granted to the anceſtors of the ſaid Iſabel, by the king's progenitors, under the name and title of earls, and therefore the ſaid Hugh Courtenay, being no earl, ought not to receive the ſame; and that upon the like pretence, the then ſheriffs of Devon did decline to pay it any longer to him; the king, therefore, at the humble deſire of this Hugh Courtenay, directed his precept to the lord treaſurer and barons of his exchequer, requiring them to make ſearch into the memorials and records that were in their cuſtody, and to certify to him what they find concerning this matter: whereupon, receiving advertiſement that what had been ſuggeſted to him was nothing but truth, the king did, by his letters, bearing date at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 22, the next enſuing year, viz.—9th of Edward the third, wherein he ſtyles him Hugh de Courtenay, ſenior, earl of Devon, declare,—Foraſmuch as the inheritance which belonged to the ſaid counteſs and her anceſtors, earls of Devon, did, by right of deſcent, belong to him, and which he at preſent did enjoy; having regard as well to his own honor and the honor of the kingdom, as to the honor of the ſaid Hugh; his royal pleaſure was, that from henceforth he ſhould aſſume the title of earl of Devon, and ſtile himſelf earl of Devon, as his anceſtors, earls of Devon, had wont to do: and, moreover, by public proclamation, both in his own county, and all other places in his bailiwick, ſhould require all perſons henceforth to call him earl of Devon. And, likewiſe, the king ſent another precept to the lord treaſurer and barons of the exchequer, that they ſhould cauſe the ſaid ſum of 18l. 6s. 8d. to be annually paid unto him, nomine comitis, as his anceſtors had formerly received it: and in May following, by another writ to the lord treaſurer and barons, *inter alia*, reciting,—That whereas this Hugh Courtenay, having received his annuity from the time he did his homage to king Edward the firſt, for ſo many years, as that it amounted to 155l. 16s. 8d. he was by them charged therewith as a debt to the king; and notwithſtanding he was content to quit all arrearages of that annual rent then behind, the ſaid ſum of 155l. 16s. 8d. was ſtill required of him by the officers of exchequer; the king did command, that ſeeing he was ſo content, as to quit the arrearages, they ſhould forthwith give him a diſcharge of that ſum of 155l. 16s. 8d." —*Cleaveland*, pp. 139, 140.

† *Hugh Courtenay*, the ſecond earl of Devonſhire of that name, was in great favor with Edward the third; and eſſentially promoted the intereſts of the kingdom, both in a civil and a military capacity. *Margaret*, his lady, the grand daughter of Edward the firſt, ſurvived him fifteen years, and was a rich and great counteſs. *Edward*, the ſon of Hugh, died before his father; and *Edward, the grandſon*, was the next earl. In the 2d of Richard the ſecond, Edward, earl of Devon, making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands.—*Hugh Courtenay*, third earl of Devon of that name, was thirty years old when his father died, and ſoon after his father's death, doing homage, he had livery of all his lands, as alſo of 18l. 6s. 8d. annuity, that had been anciently paid to his anceſtors, as the tertium denarium for the earldom of Devon. But he was ſcarcely in poſſeſſion of theſe honors before he died.—Sir Peter Balle tells us, that he ſaw the original of the following curious grant of Hugh, earl of Devonſhire: and the copy was communicated to him by Mr. Sampſon Lennerd, herald. The grant is in French:—"To all, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, and baron of Okehamton, ſon to the moſt noble Edward Courtenay, earl of Devon, and baron of Okehamton, wiſheth health in God! Know ye, that we have given and granted unto our dear and beloved couſin, Hugh Lutterel, knight, lord of D'onſtarre, to wear our badge, viz.—*A white boar armed d'Or*, with this difference only, that he put *one double roſe d'Or in the ſhoulder of the ſaid boar*; to have and to hold this badge of our gift to him the ſaid Hugh Lutterel, and his heirs for ever. In teſtimony of which, we have put our ſeal to this our letter, dated at Plymouth, the 13th of July, in the 7th year of Henry the fifth.—*Thomas Courtenay*, firſt of that name earl of Devon, was eight years old, at the death of his father.—*Thomas Courtenay*, ſecond of that name was twenty-ſix years of age when his father died; and ſhortly after his father's deceaſe, had livery of his lands, doing his homage.—*Henry Courtenay*, earl of Devonſhire, firſt of that name, was the ſecond ſon of Thomas, firſt of that name earl of Devonſhire.‡ *John Courtenay*, the brother of Henry, fell at the battle of Tewkeſberry; when the firſt branch of the Courtenay family of England was no more.‖ *Edward Courtenay*, the ſon of ſir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnock, (now lord Camelford's, in Cornwall) was reſtored to the earldom of Devon, ſoon after the battle of Boſworth Field.§ *William Courtenay*, his ſon, ſucceeded to the earldom; and at the coronation of Henry the ſeventh, was made knight of the bath.—Next came *Henry*:—next *Edward*.

¶ The third penny which an earl received out of his county, was the third part of the profits ariſing to the crown, from the pleas of the county court.—Lord *Lyttelton's* Henry the ſecond, vol. 2, p. 281.—Oct. edit.

‡ Dugdale ſays, that Henry Courtenay, eſq. (ſo he is called) found ſo much favour with king Edward, that without any proof of his age, the king gave him the living of the manor of Topſham, and of all other lands, tenements, bourghs, and lordſhips, of which his brother was ſeiſed at the time of his death, or Thomas their father. But Edward, at the ſame time, gave the manors of Exminſter, Kenford, and Kenn, and the hundred of Exminſter, to John Courtenay, the brother of Henry. Henry, earl of Devon, therefore, was never reſtored to all the poſſeſſions of his anceſtors.

‖ "As to the great eſtate belonging to the earldom, ſome of the manors king Edward beſtowed upon John Lambert, after the death of Henry Courtenay: but the bulk of the eſtate was conferred upon Humphry Stafford, of Southwick, in Hampſhire, with the title of earl of Devonſhire, who enjoyed them but a little while. After his death, king Edward granted to the lord Dinham, the ſtewardſhip of all the honors, caſtles, manors, and boroughs of Plymton, Okehamton, &c. And after the death of John Courtenay, earl of Devonſhire, the king gave to this lord Dinham, the eſtates that he did poſſeſs; and the king granted to Walter, lord Mountjoy, ſome other eſtates belonging to this earldom, and the money paid by the ſheriff, as the third penny of the county, 18l. 6s. 8d.—And in the 13th of Edward the fourth, a grant was made to George, duke of Clarence, of the manor of Sampford Courtenay, and other lands in Devonſhire; of the manors of Iwerne Courtenay, and other lands in Dorſetſhire."—*Cleaveland*, p. 237.

§ In conſequence of his ſervices at the battle of Boſworth, ſir Edward Courtenay was created earl of Devon.—"In the creation of Edward Courtenay, after the clauſes of creation and inveſtiture, very many caſtles, manors, and hundreds that were given him, are named," ſays Selden.—And ſir William Dugdale tells us, that Henry the ſeventh not only advanced ſir Edward Courtenay to the title of earl of Devon, as by letters patent bearing date the 26th of October, 1485, appeareth; but upon the ſame day, by other letters patent, gave him the honors, boroughs, and manors of Plymton, Okehamton, the caſtle and manor of Tiverton, the manors of Sampford Courtenay,

Henry Courtenay, (who oppoſed his coming to the crown), granted the earldom to *Humphrey Lord Staf-ford*, of Southwick, which he loſt, with his life, by attainder, that ſame year. About ſixteen years after, Henry the ſeventh reſtored *Edward Courtenay* to the title of his anceſtors. His grandſon was now created *marquis of Exeter*, by Henry the eighth, but he forfeited his titles, by attainder, in the 30th year of Henry's reign. Queen Mary, however, reſtored all his father's honors to the ſon,—honors which he did not long enjoy. For dying without iſſue, in 1556, his titles became extinct. Twelve of the Courtenays had now acceded to the earldom of Devon, though not without ſuch interruptions as remind us of their "plaintive motto." It was forty-ſix years after, that James the firſt* created *Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy*, then lord deputy of Ireland, earl of Devon; who dying in 1606, without lawful iſſue, the ſame king, (by letters patent, dated Aug. 17, 1618,) created *William lord Cavendiſh*, earl of Devon; whom he had raiſed to the dignity of baron Cavendiſh of Hardwick, in 1603.

Exeter has had its dukes, its marquiſſes, and its earls.†—The firſt was John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, created duke of Exeter, by his half brother, king Richard the ſecond. But Henry the fourth deprived him of this honor. And Henry the fifth beſtowed it on Thomas Beaufort, marquiſs of Dorſet, who dying without iſſue, John Holland, ſon of John before-mentioned, by the bounty of Henry the ſixth, was reſtored to the poſſeſſion of all his father's titles. In theſe he was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry, who lived in affluence till the acceſſion of Edward the fourth to the crown; when he was reduced to extreme penury and wretchedneſs. In the 17th of Henry the eighth, Henry, earl of Devonſhire, was created marquiſs of Exeter; but was afterwards, for treaſon, beheaded.‡ His ſon Edward, dying without iſſue, the title became extinct, till James the firſt, (May 4th, 1605) in the 3d year of his reign, conferred the title of earl of Exeter on Thomas Cecil, lord Burleigh.

With reſpect to the baronies of the county, Sir William Pole muſt ſtill be our guide.§ Treating on the barony of *Okehamton*,‖ of *Plymton*,¶ of *Totnes*,*† of *Barnſtaple*,‡‖ of *Dartington*,§¶ of *Bury*,

* See *Collins's* Peerage, vol. 3, p. 150.

† The caſtle of Exeter, where the *earls of Cornwall* had reſided, was laſt of all the habitation of the dukes of Exeter.

‡ For particulars of his nomination, as heir apparent to the crown, ſee *Cleaveland*, p. 249.—"The manor of Exe-Iſland was given by king Edward the ſixth, after the attainder of the marquiſs of Exeter, to the city of Exeter, for valiantly defending the city againſt the Corniſh rebels.—*Cleaveland*, p. 263.—*Mr. Fuller*, in his church hiſtory, p. 397, is much miſtaken when he ſays, that Exe-Iſland formerly belonged to the city, but was wreſted from it by the earls of Devonſhire. It was a part of the barony of Okehamton, from the time of the conqueſt, before the earls of Devonſhire poſſeſt it: and they held it, as barons of Okehamton. Izacke, indeed, intimates, that there was a trial at the aſſizes between Hugh, earl of Devonſhire, and the city of Exeter, concerning Exe-Iſland. But this trial related to ſome rights and priveleges which the earl claimed as belonging to the manor, and not to the manor itſelf: for Izacke tells us that the city had the beſt of it.—And yet the manor remained afterwards in the family.

§ From the genealogical dryneſs of his manner, perhaps he is ſcarcely *readable*. But he is every where correct. From his MSS. all our Devonſhire authors drew their information, and from theſe authors the whole tribe of hiſtoriographers and touriſts. It is my duty, therefore, to give to the public the papers of Sir William Pole: the very few copies printed from his MSS. were never publiſhed: they were *preſents* to the friends of the late Sir John de la Pole; a gentleman whoſe ingenuity and generoſity have never been duly appreciated.

‖ "This barony contynewed w^th^out interruption from Reginald de Courtenay, in the time of kinge H. 2. unto ye raigne of kinge E. 4. at what tyme, Thomas, Henry, and John, ſonnes of Thomas Courtenay, erle of Devon, were attainted & executed; & Humfry Stafford, of Southwike, created erle of Devonſhire, & ſhortly after loſt lief, erldome, & barony. But afterward kinge Henry 7. lifted upp ye hed of ye name, by inveſtinge therldome of Devonſhire, the barony of Okeh^a^mton, and much of y^t^ land, on Edward Courtenay, ſonne of Sir Hugh, brother of Edward Courtenay, erle of Devon, great grandfather unto Thomas, Henry, and John. It cotynewed to the third deſcent, & ended in Edward Courtenay, ye laſt of y^t^ name, erle of Devon, & baron of this hono^r^, wch died without iſſue at Pavia in Italy. The barony of Okehamton had held of it 92 fees by ye lord and his freeholders."—*Sir W. Pole*, p. 5.

¶ "Iſabell, wief of Willm de Fortibz, erle of Albe^mle^, ſucceeded her brother Baldwin in his hono^rs^ & lands, & had iſſue divs children, but they all dyed in her lief tyme, only Avelin was maried unto Edmond erle of Lancaſter, young^r^ ſonne unto kinge H. 3. but ſhee alſoe died iſſueleſs, in ye lief tyme of her mother, whoe havinge no hope to leave iſſue to ſucceede her, diſdaynynge ye famyly of Courtenay ſhould enjoy her lardge poſſeſſions, ſold unto kinge Edward 1. for ſix thouſand marks (paid by the hands of Sir Gilbert Knovill, knight, Willm Stanes, & Jeffrey Hecham, the kinge's receyvers) the mann^r^ of Chriſtchurch, the Ile of Wight, & Lambethe neere London, in the 21ſt yeere of the ſaid kinge's reigne, & not longe after died & was buried at Bromore."—*Sir W. Pole*, p. 6.—Leland informs us, that "Baldwin Rivers, earl of Devon, was lord of this town of *Plymton* and caſtle; as was Iſabella de Fortibus, *who gave great privileges to her town of Plymton, where is a pretty market*; and that ſince her time the Courtenays, earls of Devon, were lords of the town and caſtle, of which laſt many gentlemen held their lands."

*† "The ſaid George dyinge w^th^out iſſue, this honor of Totenays fell unto the part of Miliſent his ſiſter, wch was firſt married unto Eudo la Zouch, & ſecondly, unto the Lo. Rog. Montalt: by her firſt huſband ſhee had iſſue Willm lord Zouch, of Haringworth, & Totenays, & others. William Lo. Zouch, of Haringworth & Totenays, maried Matild, daughter and heire of John Lo. Lovell, of Tichmarſh, & had iſſue Eudo, wch died in his father's lief tyme, but left iſſue by Jone, daughter & heire of Sr Willm Ynge, William. The ſaid William died anno 26 of kinge Edward 3. Willm, the ſonne of Eudo, ſucceeded his grandfather in the honors of Totenays and Haringworth, & maried Marg'et, daughter of Thomas lord Ros, of Belvoire, & had iſſue Willm, & died in the 5 yeere of kinge Riche 2. Willm lord Zouch ſucceeded his father in his honors. Hee had iſſue Willm. Willm lord Zouch, of Totenays & Haringworth, maried Alis, daught^r^ & heire of Richard, ſonne & heire of Richard lo. St. Maur, and had iſſue Willm & John, from whom is iſſued Zouch of Codnor. Willm lo.

Courtenay, Chaverleigh, Cornwood, Damerel, Topſham, Exe-Iſland, Kenne, Exminſter, Colyton, Whitford, Whimple, Aylesbeare, Rayleſford, Muſbury, and Chymleigh; as alſo the hundreds of Plymton, Tiverton, Colyton, *Weſt-Budleigh*, *Eaſt-Budleigh*, Exminſter, Harridge, and Wonetord; with the advowſons of the churches of Alphington, Kenne, Throwley, Milton-Damarel, and All-Saints, in the city of Exeter, with the advowſons of the prebends of Clyſthayes, Cutton, and Kerſwill, in the Chapel of our Lady, in the caſtle of the city of Exon; alſo of the chantry of Sticklepath, with free fiſhing in the river Exe, and three mills in Exe-Iſland, all in the county of Devon; likewiſe in the manor of Wabington, in Bedfordſhire, the manors of Shebroke, Weſt-Tawton, Landulph, North-Hill, Porthloe, Porth-pigham, Leigh-Durant, Landreſan, Trelowyn, Trevervyn-Courtenay, Tregamore, and Tregulan; as alſo the borough of Croft-hole and Porth-pigham, with the advowſons of the churches of Cheviock, Landulp, and North-hill, and free chapel of Lamana, in Cornwall, all which were part of the poſſeſſions of Thomas Courtenay, earl of Devon, ſon of Thomas Courtenay, earl of Devon.—*Cleaveland*, p. 243.

Bury,* of *Torrington*,† of *Harburton*,‡ of *Baunton*,§ of *Bradninch*,‖ and of *Winkley*,¶ this diligent antiquary hath given us the moſt ſatisfactory information.

Among lo. Zouch, of Totenays, maried Katherin, daught^r & heire of Richard Lenthal, and had iſſue Willm, wch by Eliſabeth his wief had iſſue Margaret, mother of George Catesby. Hee had alſoe John. John lord Zouch maried Joane, on of the ſiſters & heires of John lo. Denham, and had iſſue John; hee takinge part with kinge Richard 3, made forfeiture of this hono^r, & kinge Henry 7 gave it unto Sr Richard Edgcomb, whoſe grandſon Piers, or Peter Edgcomb coveyed ye caſtell & tenures unto ye lo. Edward, eldeſt ſonne of Edw. Seamor, duke of Somerſet, & nowe belongeth unto Sr Edward Seamor, of Bery Pomeray, knight & baronet, grandſonne of y^e ſaid Edward.—*Sir W. Pole*, pp. 12, 13.

‡‖ "After ye death of Henry lo. Tracy, this barony fell unto Sr Jeffrey Camvill in right of Matild his wief (for that her firſt huſband died in her father's lief tyme), whoe enjoyed the ſame duringe the raigne of kinge Edward 1, & was a baron of parliament, & had iſſue Willm & Amiſia, wief of Henry de la Pomeray, of Byry, knight, & died about ye 2 yeere of kinge Edward 2.—Willm lord Martyn, of Dertington & Ceamoys, ſonne of Nicolas & the ſaid lady Matild, was after the death of Jeffrey Camvill, alſoe baron of Barnſtaple. Hee tooke unto his wief Elinor, daughter of Reguald Fitz Piers, ye widowe of John lo. Mohun, of Dunſter, & had iſſue Willm, Elinor, & Joane; Elinor was maried unto Phillip lo. Columbars, of Stowey, & died w^thout iſſue; Joane was firſt maried unto Nicas lord Audelegh, of Hely, & 2, unto Lacy erle of Lyncolne, & died in the 16 of kinge Edw. 2.—Willm lo. Martyn, of Ceamoys, Dertington, & Barnſtable, ſucceeded his father in his honors. Hee maried Margaret, daughter of John lord Haſtings, but died w^thout iſſue about the 19 yeere of kinge Edw. 2.—James lo. Audelegh, of Heleigh & Rugemont, after ye death of Willm lo. Martyn, ſucceeded in his honors. He was ſonne of Nicas lord Martyn§* and Jone his wief, ſiſter unto Willm lo. Martyn the laſt.—This petegree is proved by a formedon brought againſt Willm Chambernon, by James Audelegh, upon ye p^ſentacion unto the rectory of Ilfercomb, anno 17 of kinge Edward 3. Pl^cita. cor. Johe de Stoner et Sociis Juſtic. dni Regis de Banco Rot. 42. Devon. Wills Chambernon ſum' feit ad reſpond. Jacobo de Audelegh de pto d^a non pmittat eum p^ſentare idonea' p^ſona' ad eclam de Ilfercomb, etc. Where hee ſetteth downe his title, y^t on Henry Tracy did preſent in kinge Henry 3 tyme; and y^t it did deſcend unto Matild as his daughter & heire, & from her unto one Willm as ſonne & her heire, & from hym unto William his ſonne, & from hym, dying w^thout iſſue, unto Elinor & Jone, his ſiſters, as heires, & for that Elinor died w^thout iſſue, her purpart deſcended unto Jone, as ſiſter & heire, & from Jone unto this James, as ſonne and heire.—This James lo. Audelegh was a very valiant & noble ſouldiour, and of a liberall diſpoſition, which appeared aft^r ye battaile of Poictiers (where the French kinge was taken anno 30 of kinge Edw. 3). When prince Edward had beſtowed on the ſayd lord five hundred marks yeerly out of his lands in England, the ſaid lord beſtowed the ſame upon his fowre eſquiers y^t attended hym, at wch the prince, ſomewhat [diſpleaſed], demaunded ye cauſe whye hee ſoe lightely eſteemed his gift, whoſe anſwer was, theſe men had p^rſerved his lief in ye battaile, & therfore deſerved y^t gift, wth wch the prince beinge ſatisfied, added ſix hundred more to the former gift.—Hee maried twoo wieſes, ye firſt was Jone, daught^r of Roger Mortimer, & ye other Iſabell, daught^r of ye lord Strange. By his firſt wief hee had iſſue Nicolas, Roger, Jone, wief of John Tuchet, & Marg'et, wief of Roger Hillary. By his 2 wief hee had iſſue Margaret, wief of Sr Fulk Fitzwarren. Roger died in his father's lief tyme. Hee died in the 9 yeere of kinge Rich. 2.—Nicolas lo. Audlegh died the 13 yeere of kinge Richard 2 without iſſue, by which meanes ye barony of Barnſtaple fell unto the kinge, by vertue of an entaile made by James lo. Audelegh, unto his heires males, wth a remainder in ye crowne.—Kinge Rich. 2, granted this honor unto John Holland, duke of Exet^r, his half brother, & unto his heires males, wch faylinge it reverted unto ye crowne.—Queene Mary granted the caſtell & fees unto Thomas Marrow."—*Sir W. Pole*, pp. 15, 16.

§¶ "Soe this barony (as did Barnſtable) came from Martyn unto ye lord Audelegh, & came into the crowne at Barnſtaple, was alſo coveyed unto Holland, & did agayn revert into the crowne.—*Sir W. Pole*, p. 17.

* "Theſe charters are confirmed by a thirde, in theſe wordes: Omnibz, etc. Henricus de la Pomeria, filius & heres Henrici de la Pomeray, milit', et Amiciæ, filie Galfridi de Caunvile, militis, ſal.' Nov. me inſpexiſſe carta et cofirmacionem et q'eta' clamantiam Joſcelini de la Pomeray, et Henrici de la Pom'ay, de Biry, filii Henrici de la Pomeray et Margariæ de Vernun, avi mei confect. Deo et bte Marie de Forda, de manerio de Tale; recytinge the two former above, & then concludeth. Quas q'dem cartam et cofirm' et q'eta clam cor' me lectas et diligent^r inſpectas ego Henric' de la Pomeray, filius Henrici de la Pomeray et Amicia de Caunvile, ratefico, etc. Et figilli mei impreſſione robor. Hiis teſt. Dnis Hugone de Courtenay, et Nicho de Cheny, Roberto de Stockhay, Johe de Bikebury tunc vicecomite Devon. milit. et aliis. Dat. Exon die Mercurii proxim. ante feſtu Nat. beate Marie, anno R. R. Edw. fil. regis Edw. tercio decimo. Whereunto is annexed his ſeale of arms, vid. in an eſcucheon, a lyon w^thin a border ingrail'd.—Henry de la Pomeray, grandfather unto Henry, ſonne of Henry and Amicia Caunvile, maried Jone de Valletort, wch appeareth by thoffices of Roger de Valletort, and Hawis, wief of Reginald de Valletort. Unto Roger, Beatrix, wief of Peter Corbet, & Henry de la Pom'ay, ſonne of Joane, are found coſens & next heires, & unto Hawis, Peter Corbet, and Henry, ſonne of Henry, ſonne of Henry de la Pomeray, are founde coſens and next heires.—Henry de la Pomeray, of Birye, ſonne of Amicia Camvill, maried Joane, daughter of John lord Mules, & had iſſue Henry, wch appeareth by his deede, bearinge date the 42 yeere of kinge Edward 3. where he nameth himſelf Henry de la Pom'ay, ſonne of Joane de Mules. This laſt Henry had brethren, Willm, Nicolas, Thomas, & John. Hee had iſſue Sr John de la Pomeray. Joane, maried unto Sr James Chidlegh, & Margaret, wief of Adam Cole.—Sir John de la Pomeray maried Jone, widowe of John Baunfild, daught^r & coheire of Sr Richard de Merton, but died w^thout iſſue about the 7 yeere of kinge H. 5. But before his death he conveyed Byry unto Sr Thos Pomeray, ſonne of Robert Pomeray, wch had maried his ſiſter Joane's daught^r, by Sr James Chidlegh: from Marg'et, wief of Adam Cole, is deſcended Baynham of Gloceſterſhire. Joane, wief of Sir James Chidlegh, had iſſue Joane, thrice maried, firſt, unto Sr John St Awbyn, by whom ſhee had iſſue John; ſhee was, ſecondly, married unto Sir Phillip Brian; and thirdly, unto Sr Thomas Pomeray.—Sir Thomas Pomeray, k^t, of Byry-Pomeray, by y^e ſaid Jone, neipce unto Sr John Pomeray, had iſſue Edward, & died 7 of kinge Henry 6.—Edward Pomery, of Byry, ſonne of Sr Thomas, by Joane his wief, maried Margaret, daught^r & heire of Peter Beavill, & had iſſue Henry, & died an° 24 of H. 6.—Henry Pomeray, of Byry, maried Alis, daught^r of John Ralegh, of Fardell, & had iſſue Richard & Thomas. Hee, 2ndly, maried Amy Kaileway, widow of Willm Kaileway.—Sir Richard Pomeray, of Byry, maried Eliſabeth, daught^r & heire of Richard Denſell, of Fillegh, the widowe of Martyn Forteſcue, & had iſſue Edward.—Sr Edward Pomeray, of Byry, maried Jane, daught^r of John Sapcots, knight, & had iſſue Thomas, & others.—Sir Thomas Pomeray maried Jane, daughter of Sr Piers Edgcomb, & had iſſue Thomas, the father of Valentyn. This Sir Thomas ſold Byry Pomeray unto Edw. Seamor, duke of Somerſet, who gave it unto lord Edward his eldeſt (ſon), father of Sir Edward, father of Sr Edw. Seamor, k^t and baronet, & nowe lord of Biry Pomeray."—*Sir W. Pole*, pp. 18, 19, 20.

† "The firſt twoe parts conteynewed div's diſcents in the name of Merton, ye third part deſcended from Tracy unto Martyn; ye 4 part from Sully unto Guy de Brian, & ye fifth pt from Umfravill unto St John.—This honor held antiently 29 knightes fees; 7 of the honor of Gloceſt^r. anno 6 Edw. 2. John de Umfravill, brother & heire of Henry de Umfravill, gave unto the kinge 20 marks for his relief for the 5 part of the barony of Toryton; on other 5 part Willm Martyn held; an other 5 pt Raymund de Sully held, & the other 2 ptes Richard de Merton held.—Anno 20 regis Edw. 1. Reymond' de Sully, filius Walteri de Sully, dat 20^li, p relevio ſuo de 5 pte baronie q^e fuit Mathei de Thoriton."—*Sir W. Pole*, pp. 20, 21.

‡ "This barony belonged unto the family of Valletort, of wch Reginald de Valletort is the firſt y^t I finde whoſe ſonne Roger maried Joane, on of the daughters of Reginald erle of Cornwall, & had iſſue Reginald, & Joel Valletort, lord of North Tawton."—*Sir W. Pole*, p. 21.

§ "Sr John Cogan, ſonne of Sr John, ſucceeded his father in this honor, & left iſſue Thomas, and died in ye 30 yeere of kinge Edw. 1. Thomas Cogan ſucceeded his father John in the barony of Baunton, & left iſſue Richard his ſonne, of thage of 16 at his death. Hee died anno 8 of kinge Edw. 2.—Richard Cogan ſucceeded Thomas his father, & maried Mary, daught^r & heire of Sr Richard Wigbeare (by whom he had ye mannor of Wigbeare in Somerſetſhire), & had iſſue Willm. Hee died in the 42 yeere of kinge Edw. 3.—Sr Willm Cogan, knight, ſucceeded Richard his father in ye honor of Baunton. Hee maried Iſabell, daughter of . . . . . & had iſſue Sr John & Eliſabeth, wief of Sir Fulk Fitzwarren & 2 of Sr Hugh Courtenay.—John Cogan died w^thout iſſue anno 12 of kinge Richard 2. unto whom his ſiſter Eliſabeth ſucceeded, & inveſted her huſband wth this barony.—Fulk Fitzwarren had iſſue by the ſaid Eliſabeth Cogan, Fulk Fitzwarren, & Eliſabeth, 1 wief of Sr Richard Hankford.—Fulk Fitzwarren, k^t, died w^thout iſſue, unto whom Eliſabeth his ſiſter ſucceeded, & had iſſue by the ſaid Sr Richard Hankford, Thomazin, and Eliſabeth, wch died w^thout iſſue."—*Sir W. Pole*, pp. 22, 23.

§* So in the original, but ſhould be Audelegh.

Among the inferior titles, with which perſons of property * or exalted worth were honoured, that of *knight* was moſt frequent through the greater part of this period. In the age of Edward the firſt, (as

‖ "Kinge Edward 3. coverted [it] into a duchye, & inveſted Edward Prince of Wales his ſonne, ſo as ever ſithens theldeſt ſonnes of the kings of England have ye dukedome of Cornwall, wth all the honors therunto appendant."—*Sir W. Pole*, p. 24.

¶ "In wch name of Clare this honor remayned unto the raigne of kinge Edw. 2; y^t^ Gilbert ye laſt died, which Gilbert de Clare, ſonne of Gilbert & of Joane (called de Acres), daughter of kinge Edw. 1, had three ſiſters, betwixt whom his enheritanc was devided. Elinor, theldeſt, was wief of Hugh Diſpenſer, ſonne of Hugh erle of Wincheſter; Elizabeth, the 2, was firſt maried unto John Burgh, erle of Ulſter, 2, unto Theobald lo. Verdon, 3, unto Roger lo. Dammory, & 4 unto the lo. Rochd, in Ireland; and Iſabel, the youngeſt ſiſter, was firſt maried unto Piers Gaveſton, erle of Cornwall, and, ſecondly, unto the lo. Hugh Awdelegh the younger, created erle of Gloceſt^r^ in the 11 yeere of kinge Edward 3. Raph de Monthermer was erle of Gloc. & ſate in parliament by ye name of erle from the 27 yeere of kinge Edw. 1, untill the 1 yeere of kinge Edward 2. This honor of Gloceſt^r^ remayned in the lyne of Diſpenſer, & Thomas Diſpenſer was created erle of Glocester in the 21 yeere of kinge Rich. 2, & was depoſed by kinge Henry 4, & beehedded at Briſtowe. Hee maried Conſtanc, daughter of Edm^d^ of Langley, Duke of Yorke, & had iſſue Richard, y^t^ died in his wardſhip, & Iſabell, borne aft^r^ his death, & after maried unto Richard Beach^a^mp, erle of Worceſt^r^, & 2, unto Richard Bech^a^mp, erle of Warwicke.—His wief, lady Conſtanc Diſpenſer, held three fees of Gloceſt^r^, w^th^in this county, anno 14 of kinge Henry 4."—*Sir W. Pole*, pp. 26, 27; where he, alſo, obſerves:—"Theire ar div's lands w^th^in this county wch arre held of honors in other ſhires, as namely, of the honors of Tremeton, & Launceton, in Cornwall, parcell of the duchie of Cornwall, of the honor & duchie of Lanceſt^r^, annexed unto the crowne. Of the honors of Marſhwood, in Dorcetſhire; of the honors of Cardinan, in Cornwall; of the honors of Stowey, Stokcurſy, Worle, Odecomb, Dunden, & Dunſter, in Somerſetſhire; Blagdon, Dynyeet Bikhill."

* Thoſe who held lands.—"*Kinge Edward I.*—Iſabell de Redvers, countes of Albemarle and Devonſhire; Hugh Courtenay, k^t^, baron of Okeh^a^mton, died anno 20 Edward 1; Hugh Courtenay, k^t^, baron of Okh^a^mton, his ſonne; Galfride Camvill, k^t^, baron of Barnſtaple, by Matyld his wief, died 2 E. 2.; George lo. Cantilup, baron of Totenays; John Cogan, k^t^, lord of Baunton, died a^o^ 9 E. 1.; Simon lo. Montague, lord of Woonford; Oliver Dinant, of Hertland, baron of Cardinan; Robert Fitzpayn, k^t^, held Witherige, died 9 Ed. 1; Richard Speccot, of Speccot, k^t^; William Bicklegh, of Bicklegh, k^t^; John Peverell, of Ermington; Roger Prideaux, of Orcherton, k^t^; Alexander Okeſton, of Modbiry, k^t^; Richard Coffin, of Alwinton, k^t^; John Damarell, of Fluyte, k^t^; Willm Fiſſacre, of Comb Fiſſacre, k^t^; Peter Fiſſacre, of Morlegh, k^t^; Jordan Haccomb, of Haccomb, k^t^; Richard de Bello Monte, or Beamont, of Shirwell, k^t^, died 22 E. 1; Willm Spichwike, of Spichwike, died 12 Ed. 1; Roger de Valletort, of Hurberton; John Vawtort, of Vawtort, k^t^; John Vautort, or Valletort, of Cliſt St Lawrence, k^t^; Roger Mules, of Kingſcarſwell, died 23 Ed. 1; John Valletort, of Tawton, k^t^; Amis de Fulford;‡ William Ralegh, of Ralegh, k^t^; Hugh Ralegh, of Smaleridge, k^t^; Henry Ralegh, of Strete Ralegh, k^t^; Gervais Ralegh, of Warklegh, k^t^, died 23 Edward 1; Richard Poltimor, of Poltymore, k^t^; Willm Mohun, of Ottery Mohun, k^t^, died 8 Ed. 1; Willm Cheney, of Upottery, k^t^; Walter de Sully, k^t^, of . . . . died 14 Ed. 1; John de Mules, of King's Carſwill, k^t^ & baron, died 3 Ed. 2; Willm Prous, of Gidlegh, k^t^, died 8 Ed. 2; Hugh Peverell, of Sanford, died 24 Ed. 1; Peter Corbet, of Silferton, died 8 Ed. 1; Gilbert Knovill, of Lodeſwell, k^t^, died 7 Ed. 2; Willm Camvil, of Torbrian, ſonne of Galfride; Hugh Widworthy, of Widworthie, died 8 Ed. 1; Willm Bonvill, of Wiſcomb, k^t^, died 2 Ed. 1; John Wiger, of Credy Wiger, k^t^; John Hidon, of Hemcok, k^t^, died 1 Ed. 1; Richard Hidon, of Hemioke, k^t^, ſonne of John; Willm Hidon, of Cliſt Hidon, k^t^, younger ſonne of John; Robert Fitzpayne, of Eſtoodlegh, k^t^; Mauger St Awbyn, of Pidekeſwell, k^t^, died 22 Ed. 1: Raph Rous, of Little Modbiry, k^t^; John Kelly, of Kelly, k^t^; William Cole, of Tamer, k^t^; William Bikabiry, of Bikabiry, k^t^, died 30 Ed. 1; Peter Challons, of Legh Challons, k^t^; Richard Lomen, of Uplomen, k^t^; John Blakford, of Rewe, k^t^; Simon Fitz Rogus, of Holcomb Rogus, k^t^; Robert Dynant, of Widworthy, k^t^; Nicolas Bonvill, of Wiſcomb, k^t^, ſonne of William, died 23 Ed. 1; Nicolas Fillegh, of Fillegh, k^t^; Willm Criſpin, of Stancomb, k^t^; Reginald Clifford, of Godeford, k^t^; Robt Champeaux, of Molland Champeaux, k^t^; Willm Damarell, of Woodbiry, k^t^, died 17 Ed. 1; Michael Trenchard, of Cullacomb, k^t^; Roger Langford, of Langford, k^t^; Raph Fitz Richard, of Shillingford, k^t^; John Punchardon, of Heanton Punchardon, k^t^, died 20 Ed. 1; Willm Punchardon, his ſonne, died in his father's lief time; Richard Fitz Stephan, of Norton, k^t^, died 17 Ed. 1; Alan Bawcombe, of Bawcombe, k^t^; Peter Grenham, of Wombernford, k^t^; Humphry Bechamp, of Tinghervy, k^t^; Roger Inkpen, of Diddeſham, k^t^; John de Alneto, or Aller, of Aller, k^t^; Roger Ferrers, of Beere, k^t^; Reginald Ferrers, of Beere, k^t^, his brother died 34 Ed. 1; Robert Dennys, of Blagdon, k^t^; Milo Kawoodlegh, of Kawoodlegh, k^t^; Herbert Pine, of Upton Pine, k^t^; Thomas Pine, of Shute, k^t^; Roger Potesford, of Eſt Potesford, k^t^; Thomas Merton, of Merton, k^t^; Richard Grenvill, of Bideford, k^t^; John Cogan, of Baunton, k^t^, ſonne of Sir John, died 30 Ed. 1; John Aſhlegh, of Shilſton, k^t^; Andrew Treloſk, of Dunterton, k^t^; Nicolas Kirkham, of Aſhcomb, k^t^; Walter Furneaux, of Hugheton, k^t^; Mathew Furneaux, of . . . . . k^t^; Humphrye Kaell, of Holcomb Bernard, k^t^; Hugh Prous, of Gatcomb, k^t^; John Horſlegh, of Horſlegh, k^t^; Robert Crewes of Morchard Crewes. k^t^; Nicolas Cheney, of Upottery, k^t^; Raph Donne, of Donne, k^t^; Henry Sully, of Edeſlegh, k^t^; John Charteray, of Beere Charteray, k^t^; Thos Ralegh, of Ralegh, k^t^, ſonne of Willm; Henry Bernevill, of Hocworthy, k^t^; Robert Radington, of Pealton, k^t^; Richd Hiwis, of Norton Bauceyn, k^t^, died 27 Ed. 1; Mathew Fitz John, of Stokenham, k^t^; Raph Challons, of Legh Challons, k^t^, ſonne of Peter; Emerick la Zouch, of Black Toriton, k^t^; John de Umfravill, of Lapford, k^t^; Roger Cokington, of Cokington, k^t^; Raph Sachvill, of Cliſt Sachvill, k^t^; Hugh Ferrers, of Churchton, k^t^; James Okeſton, of Modbiry, k^t^; Peter Challons, of Legh Challons, k^t^; Robert Wootton, of . . . . . k^t^; Robert de Tolliro, of Weringſton, k^t^; Alan Eſſe, of Thewborowe, k^t^; Robert Beauple, of Knowgſton, k^t^; Richard Flemynge, of Chimwell, k^t^; Baldwin Speccot, of Parkham, k^t^, young^r^ ſonne of Sr Richd Speccot; Will^am^ le Eſpeke, of Branford Speke, k^t^; Will^am^ Chambernon, of Ilfercomb, k^t^; Willm Damarell, of Northiwis, k^t^; Andrew Loterell, of Whitwell, in Coliton, k^t^; Guy de Brian, of Slapton, k^t^; Nicolas Carew, of Weſton Peverell, k^t^, lo. of Carew & Mullesford; John Carewe, k^t^, of Otery Moun, ſonne of St Nicolas; Stephan Haccomb, of Haccomb, k^t^, ſonne of Sr Jordan; Oliver Tudenham, of Churchſtanton, k^t^; John Bikebyry, of Bikebyry, k^t^; John Willington, of Umberlegh, k^t^; Galfride Damarell, of Woodbiry, k^t^; Raph Monthermer, erle of Glocester, lord of Stokenham, 33 Ed. 1; Walter Bath, or de Bathon, ſherif of Devon, 18 Ed. 1; Robert Hilion, of Aſhton, k^t^, 8 Ed. 1; Mathew Wolrington, of Wolrington, k^t^; John Cobham, of Blackburgh Bollay, k^t^; Hugh Luccomb, of Stokely Luccomb, k^t^; John Malet, of Deandon, k^t^, ſonne of Baldwin & Mabil.; Reginald de Balun, of . . . . . k^t^; Will^am^ Speke, of Branford Speke, k^t^; Roger Keynes, of Winkley Keynes, k^t^; Richard Stapeldon, k^t^; Oliver Tudenham, of Church Stanton, k^t^.—*Kinge Edward II.*—Hugh lo. Courtenay, of Okhamton; Raph lo. Monthermer, of Stokenh^a^m; Galfride Camvill, k^t^, baryn of Barnſtaple, died 2 Ed. 2; John lo. Mules, died 3 Ed. 2; Nicolas his ſonne, died 9 Ed. 2; Roger, brother of Nicolas, died [19] Ed. 2; John lord Mules, ſonne of John, & brother & heire of Nicolas & Roger, proved his age for livery, 19 E. 2; Nicas Carew, of Weſton Peverell, k^t^, lo. of Mullesford & Carew, died 6 Ed. 2; John Carew, k^t^, of Mouns Otery, ſonne of Nicas, died 17 Ed. 2; Willm lo. Martin, of Dertington & Barnſtaple, died 8 Ed. 2; Willm lo Martyn, of Ceamoys, Barnſtaple, & Dertington, ſonne of Willm, died 19 Ed. 2; Thomas Cogan, k^t^, lord of Baunton, died 8 Ed. 2; Nicolas Dauney, of Norton Dauney, k^t^, *baron of parliament*; Willm Camvill, of Torbrian, k^t^; Roger Nonant, of Cliſton, k^t^; Nicolas Kirkham, of Blagdon, k^t^; Willm Prous, of Gidlegh, died 9 Ed. 2; Hugh Prouz, of Gatcomb; Gilbert Knovill, of Lodeſwell, died 7 Ed. 2; John Knovill, k^t^, his ſonne, died 12 Ed. 2; Robert Beaupell, of Knoweſton Beapell, k^t^; Robert Beapell, k^t^, his ſonne; Humfry Beauchamp, of Tinghervy, k^t^; Hugh Ralegh, of Smaleridge, k^t^; Gervais Ralegh, of Warkley, k^t^; Henry Ralegh, of Beaudport, k^t^; Raph Donne, of Donne Raph; Robert de Stokehay, of Stanton, k^t^; John Pipard, of North Bovy, k^t^; Martyn Fiſſacre, of Morlegh, k^t^; Reginald Clifford, of Goddeford, k^t^; John Charteray, of Beere Charteray, k^t^; John Bikebiry, of Bikebiry, k^t^; Hugh Luccombe, of Stokelegh Luccomb, k^t^, ſonne of John; John Valletort, of Cliſt St Lawrence, k^t^; Hugh Valletort, of North Tawton, k^t^; John Mules, of Kingſcarſwill, k^t^, lord Mules of Cadbiry, died 3 Ed. 2; Henry Rohant, of Dodbroke, k^t^, died 12 Ed. 2; Willm Ferrers, of Beere Ferrers, k^t^; Gilbert Beare, of Culm John, k^t^; Robert Crewes, of Morchard Crewes, k^t^; Gilbert Fitz Stephan, of Norton, k^t^; Galfride Damarell, of Woodbiry, k^t^, died 14 Ed. 2; Stephan Haccomb, of

‡ This is added by a different ink.

(as Risdon informs us) *sixteen* knights were returned, upon a great assize, between the abbot of St. Michael, lord of the manor of Otterton, and the abbot of Newnham, lord of Axminster, for suit unto his

of Haccomb, k^t, died 14 . . . . . ; James Okeston, of Modbiry, k^t; John Willington, of Umberley, k^t; Thomas Pyne, of Combpine, k^t; Henry Chambernon, of Ilfercomb, k^t; Richd Chambernon, of Modbiry, k^t; Andrewe Metsted, of Shepwas, k^t; Richd Stapledon, of Annery, k^t; Willm Hereward, of Dodescot, k^t; Willm Hereward, k^t, his sonne; Nicolas Cheney, of Up Otery, k^t; Alexander Crewes, of Morchard Crewes, k^t; Willm Chiverston, of Ethelton, or Ilton, k^t; Roger Jewe, of Cotlegh, k^t; Richard Merton, of Merton, k^t; John Challons, of Legh Challons, k^t; Elias Cottell, of Sanford Peverell, k^t; Henry Willington, of Giddesh^m, k^t; died 14 Ed. 2; Reginald Willington, of Uplomen, k^t; David de la Beare, of . . . . . k^t; Walter Escudamore, of Chettescombe, k^t; John Beamont, of Shirwell, k^t; Thos de Cirencester, of St Mary Church, k^t; Robert Horton, of Horton, k^t; Robt Scobbahull, of Scobbahull, k^t; Willm Espek, of Branford Speke, k^t; Thos Molton, of Pinho, k^t; Raph Esse, of Esse, k^t; John Kelly, of Kelly, k^t; Bartholomew Grenvill, of Bideford, k^t; John Ferrers, of Beere Ferrers, k^t, sonne of William; James Cokinton, of Cokinton, k^t; Richd Hewis, of Norton Bauzein, k^t; Robert Beaudyn, of Efford, k^t; John Malet, of Deandon, k^t; Baldwin Malet, of Deandon, k^t, sonne of John; Thomas Monthermer, of Stokenham, k^t, sonne of Raph; *Robert Scobbahull, of Scobbabul, k^t; Richard Stapledon, stayne with his brother Walter bisshop of Exeter; Phillip Courtenay, of Moreton, k^t.—Kinge Edward III.*—Hugh lo. Courtenay, of Okh^mton, erle of Devonshire, died 14 Ed. 3; Hugh lo. Courtenay, of Okh^mton, erle of Devonshire, died 50 Ed. 3; Hugh lo. Courtenay, & Hugh, sonne of thast, died before the erle his father; Sr Ed^d Courtenay, 2 sonne of Hugh erle of Devon, died in his father's lief tyme; Willm lo. Zouch, of Totenays, died 20 of Edward 3; William lo. Zouch, sonne of Eudo, & grandsonne of Willm, was lo. of Totenays; James lo. Audelegh, of Audeley, of Hely, Barnstaple, and Dertinton; Nicolas Dauney, k^t, of Norton Dauney, died 7 E. 3, hee was a baron of parliament; John Dauney, of Norton Dauney, k^t, sonne of Nicolas, died 22 Ed. 3; John Willington, of Umberlegh, k^t, was a baron of parliament; Raph Willington, of Umberlegh, his sonne, died 22 Ed. 3; Reginald Willington, k^t, of Uplomen, unkell of Raph; Henry Willington, of Giddesh^m, sonne of Henry; John Willington, of Umberlegh, k^t, sonne of Henry; Henry Pomeray, of Bery Pomeray, k^t; Henry de Pomeray the younger, of Bery Pomeray, k^t, sonne of Henry, died 48 Ed. 3; John Pomeray, k^t, of Bery Pomeray, sonne of Henry ye younger; John Beamont, of Shirwell, k^t, died 4 Ed. 3; John Beamont, of Shirwell, k^t, sonne of Richd Beamont, of Sebriscot; John Challons, of Legh Challons, k^t; Stephan Haccomb, of Haccomb, k^t; Richd Chambernon, of Modbiry, k^t, died 11 Ed. 3; Robert Horton, of Horton, k^t; Robert Beaupell, of Knowston, k^t; Raph Beaupell, of Knowston, his sonne; James Cokinton, of Cokinton, k^t; Roger Jewe of Cotley, k^t; Walter Jewe his sonne died, his father living; Thos Pine, of Combpine, k^t, died 4 Ed. 3; Nicolas Cheney, of Upotery, died 3 Ed. 3; Willm Cheney, of Upotery, kt, sonne of Nicolas; Edmond Cheney, of Upotery, k^t, sonne of Willm; Nicolas Bonvill, of Shute, k^t; Willm Bonvill, of Shute, k^t, his sonne; Galfride Cornwall, of Kingsnymeton, k^t, died 9 Ed. 3; Willm Damerell, de Woodbyry, Miles; Willm Damerell, de Woodbiry, k^t, sonne of William; John Damerell, of Gidlegh, k^t; John Damerell, of Fleete, k^t; Richd Hiwis, of Norton Bauceyn, k^t, died 13 Ed. 3; Richd Hiwis, of Norton Bauceyn, k^t, grandson of Rich^d, died 38 Ed. 3; Willm Basset, of Whitechapel, k^t, died 7 Ed. 3; Willm Pipard, of Northbovy, k^t, died 22 Ed. 3; Richd Cogan, of Baunton, k^t, died 42 Ed. 3; William Cogan, of Baunton, k^t, son of Richard; Thos Scobhull, of Soobhull, k^t; Roger Prideaux, of Orcherton, k^t; John Prideaux, of Orcherton, k^t, sonne of Roger; Willm Chiverston, of Ithelton, or Ilton, k^t; John Chiverston, of Ilton, k^t, sonne of Willm; John Clifford, of Godforde, k^t, *& of Culm John*; John Ferrers, of Beere Ferrers, k^t; Nele Loringe, of Knowston Beaupell, k^t of ye garter; Simon Flemynge, of Chimwell, k^t; John Bech^amp, of Silferton, lord Bechamp, of Hach; John lo. Bech^amp his sonne; John Bech^amp, of Buckerell, k^t; Richd Merton, of Merton, k^t; Richd Merton, k^t, sonne of Rich^d; Roger Rohant, of Dodbroke, k^t; John Molton, of Pinho, k^t; John Stretch, of Hempston Arondell, k^t; John Stretch, of Pinho, k^t, sonne of John; Phillip Courtenay, of Moreton, k^t; Richd Stapeldon, of Annery, k^t; John Carew, of Otery Mohun, k^t; Alan Charleton, of North Molton, k^t; Willm Chambernon, of Ilfercomb, k^t; Gilbert Umfravill, of Doun Umfravill, k^t; Will^am Umfravill, of Combpyne, his sonne, k^t; Will^am Umfravill, of Combpine, k^t, sonne of Will^am; John Ralegh, of Beaudport, k^t; John Ralegh, of Charles, k^t Peter Ralegh, of Fardell, k^t; John Ralegh, of Smalridge, k^t, sonne of Peter; Thos Ralegh, of Ralegh, k^t; Theobald Grenvill, of Bideford, k^t; Thobald Grenvill, of Bideford, k^t, sonne of Theobald; Peter Uvedall, of Hemiok, k^t, a baron of parliament, maried Marg't, widow of Jocæ Dinham; John Dinham, of Nutwell, k^t; Oliver Dinham, of Sanford Peverell, younger brother of John; John Fitzpayne, of Cheriton Fitzpayne, k^t; Salvayne Southorp, of Luttokeshele, k^t; Thos Courtenay, of Southpole, k^t; Peter Brewes, of Whitford, k^t; Robt Tudenham, of Churchstanton, k^t; John Stowford, of Stowford, k^t, *a judge*; Walter Woodland, of Cokinton, k^t, usher of prince Edward's chamber; John Ercedeene, of Haccomb, k^t; Robert Cornu, of Thornbiry, k^t; Adam Rake, of Rake, k^t: John Kelly, of Kelly, k^t; John Wadham, of Egge in Branscomb, k^t; Will^am Aishthorp, of Sampford Peverell, k^t; Thos Doville, of Dovilehays in Kilmenton, k^t; Raph Carmyno, of Ashwater, k^t; Edwd Courtenay, of Godlington, k^t; Theobald Hunt, k^t; Robert Beaudin, k^t, died 6 Ed. 3; Raph Cheney, of Upotery, k^t; Thos Sant Awbyn, of Combralegh, k^t; John Malet, of Deandon, k^t; Jeffrey Cornwall, of Kingsnymeton, k^t, his sonne, within age, 46 Ed. 3; Thos Sant Awbyn, of Combralegh, k^t; Johes Luccomb, of Stoklege Luccomb, k^t; Nicolas Kirkham, of Blagdon, k^t; *John Montacut, lord of Stokenham; John Stretch, of Pinho, k^t; Thos lord Montbermer, of Stokenham, stayne at Sluyse, 14 Ed. 3; Guy de Brian, of Torbryan.—Kinge R. II.*—Edward Courtenay, earle of Devonshire, etc. sonne of Sr Edward, 2 sonne of Hugh erle of Devon; John Montacute, k^t, baron of Stokenham; John Montacute, k^t, baron of Stokenham, sonne of John, was erle of Salisbiry, behedded 1 Hen. 4; James lo. Audeley, baron of Barnstaple & Dertington; Nicolas lo. Audeley, baron of Barnstaple & Dertington; John Holland, duke of Exceter, after ye death of Nicas lo. Audeley, had Barnstaple & Dertinton; Willm lo. Zouch, baron of Haringworth & Totenays; Willm lo. Zouch, his sonne, baron of Totenays; Richard lo. St Maure was lord of Northmolton; Thomas Courtenay, k^t. 3 sonne of Hugh erle of Devon; Phillip Courtenay, k^t, 4 sonne of Hugh erle of Devon, had Powderham; Peter Courtenay, k^t of the garter, 7 sonne of Hugh erle of Devon, of Ilton; John Dinham, of Nutwell, k^t, died 5 R. 2; John Dinham, of Nutwell, k^t, his sonne; John Beaumont, of Shirwell, k^t; Nele Loringe, of Knowesfton Beapell, k^t of the garter; Raph Carmyno, of Ashwater, k^t; Peter Veale, of Veale Hall, k^t; John Willington, of Umberlegh, k^t, died 2 R. 2; John de Sully, of Edeslegh, k^t; John Damarell, of Fleete, k^t; Willm Bonvill, of Shute, k^t; John de la Pomeray, of Bery Pom'ay, k^t; Thomas Sant Awbyn, of Combralegh, k^t; Baldwyn Malet, of Deandon, k^t; John Malet, k^t, his sonne; Thos Brooke, de Holdich, k^t; John Stretche, of Pinho, k^t; Richd Chambernon, of Modbiry, k^t; Robert Cornu, of Thornbiry, k^t; Willm Umfravill, of Doune Umfravill, k^t; John Ralegh, of Smaleridge, k^t; Thos Ralegh, of Charnes, k^t; John Prideaux, of Orcherton, k^t; Willm Bassett, of Whitechappel, k^t: John Cobham, of Blackburgh Bolhay, k^t; John Sant Awbyn, of Combralegh, k^t, sonne of Thos, died 7 R. 2; Phillip Bryan, k^t, young' sonne unto Guy lord Bryan, maried St Awbyn's widow; Willm Esturmy, of Santon, k^t, maried John Beamont's widow; James Chudlegh, of Ashton, k^t; Raph Challons, of Legh Challons, k^t; John Dinh^am, of Nutwell, k^t, sonne of 8ir John; John Fitzpayn, of Cheriton Fitzpayn; Warin Ercedeene, of Haccomb, k^t; Will^am Aishthorp, of Sanford Peverell, k^t; John Powlet, of Legh, k^t; John Grenvill, of Bideford, k^t; Thomas Peverell, of . . . . . k^t; John Herle, of Champernon's Wike, k^t; John Cogan, lo. of Baunton, k^t, died 12 R. 2; Henry Percehay, of Kitton, k^t, justice of the [Common Pleas;] John Hill, of Hils-coort, k^t; Richard Stapeldon, of Okhamton, k^t.—*Kinge H. 4.*—Edward Courtenay, erle of Devonshire & lord of Okhamton; Edward lo. Courtenay, his eldest (sonne), k^t of the bath; Hugh Courtenay, therle's 2 sonne, k^t of the bath; John Holland, duke of Exceter, lord of Barnstaple & Dertington, executed ye 1 of H. 4; Will^am lo. Zouch, baron of Haringworth and Totenays; Fulk Fitzwarren, of Tawstoke; Robert lo. Harrington, had Knowston Beaupell, & div's other lands in Devonshire, died 7 H. 4; John Broughton, of Landekey, k^t, had div's lands in Devon, by Mary, daught^r of Thomas Peyner; Raph Cheyney, of Upotery, k^t, died 2 H. 4; John lo. Harrington, sonne of Robert; Phillip Courtenay, of Powderham, k^t, died 1 H. 4; John Courtenay, of Powderham, k^t, his sonne; Peter Courtenay, of Ithelton, k^t of the garter, died 13 H. 4; Richard Champernon, of Modbiry, k^t; Will^am Esturmy, of Santon, k^t; John Dinham, of Nutwell, k^t; John de la Pomeray, of Bery Pomeray, k^t; Thomas Pomeray, of Sandridge, k^t; Will^am Bonvill, of Shute, k^t; James Chuddelegh, of Ashton, k^t; John Arondell, of Yeweton, k^t; Thomas Brooke, of Holdich, k^t; John Herle, of Chambernon's Wike, k^t; John Herle, sonne of John; John Cobham, of Blackburgh Bolhay, k^t; Raph Botreaux, of Molland Botreaux, k^t; Thomas Carew,

his hundred there;—namely, *Richardus Hindon, Willielmus Raleigh, Richardus Coffin, Willielmus le Prouſe, Richardus Longford, Warrinus de Siccavilla, Radulphus Downe, Hugo Raleigh, Johannes Punchardon,*

Carew, of Otery Mohun, k^t; John Grenvill, of Bideford, k^t; William Hankford, of Annery, k^t of ye bathe; Robert Challons, of Legh Challons, k^t of the bathe; John Wadham, of Egge, k^t, juſtice of [common pleas]; Hugh Courtenay, of Haccomb, k^t, brother of Edw. erle of Devonſhire; John Sant Awbyn, of Combralegh, k^t; Thomas Ralegh, of Charneis, k^t; Willm Ralegh his ſonne; Willm Cheney, of Upotery, k^t; Willm Talbot, of Talbot's Wike, k^t; John Hill, of Hilſcoort, k^t.—*Kinge H. 5.*—Edward Courtunay, erle of Devon, lo. of Okh^{a}mton & Plimton, died 7 H. 5; Hugh Courtenay, erle of Devon, etc. his ſonne, died 10 H. 5; Thomas Beaufort, 3 ſonne of John Agant, duke of Lancaſter, was created duke of Excet^r 4 H. 5; John lord Harrington had Knowſton Beapell, & div's other lands in Devonſhire, died 6 H. 5; Willm lo. Harrington, brother of John; Willm lo. Zouch, of Totenays; Willm Bonvill, of Shute, k^t; Willm Hankford, of Annery, k^t, chief juſtice; died 1 H. 5; Richd Hankford, his ſonne, died 7 H. 5; Richard Hankford, ſonne of Richard; Thomas Brooke, of Holdich, k^t, died 5 H. 5; Thomas Pomeray, of Biry Pomeray; Willm Cheyney, of Upotery, k^t, died 8 H. 5; Fulk Fitzwarren, of Tawſtok, died 8 H. 5; Hugh Courtenay, of Haccomb, k^t; Robert Challons, of Legh Challons, k^t; Richd Chambernon, of Modbiry, k^t, died 5 H. 5; John Sant Awbyn, of Combralegh, k^t; John Arondell, of Yewton Arondell, k^t; John Herle, of Chambernon's Wike, k^t, ju^r; Raph Botreaux, of Molland Botreaux, k^t; Thomas Carew, of Otery Moun, k^t; Willm Eſturmy, of Santon, k^t; Willm Talbot, of Talbot's Wike, k^t; Thomas Flemynge, of Chimwell, k^t; John Forteſcue, of Norreis, k^t, captayne of Meux; John Dinham, of Nutwell, k^t; Thomas Fitzpayne, of Cheriton Fitzpayne, k^t; Willm Palton, of Umberlegh, k^t; Willm Eſturmy, of Santon, k^t, died 5 H. 6.—*Kinge H. 6.*—Thomas Courtenay, erle of Devonſhire, lord of Okehamton, behedded 1 Ed. 4; John Holland, duke of Exceter, & lord of Barnſtaple & Derton; Willm lo. Zouch, of Totenays; Henry Holland, duke of Exceter, ſonne of John Holland; Willm Bonvile, of Shute, k^t, l^d Bonville of Chuton, ov'lived his ſonne & grandſon; Sr Willm Bonvill, k^t, his ſonne, died in his father's lief tyme; Willm lord Harrington; Willm Bonvill, lord Harrington, grandchild unto Willm lord Bonvill, & unto Willm lo. Harrington; Richard Hankford, of Annery, k^t, died 24 H. 6; Thomas Boteler, erle of Ormond, & lord of Annery, by Ann his wief; Willm Bourchier, lo. Fitzwarren, of Tawſtoke; Thomas Brooke, of Wycroft, k^t, *lord Cobham*; Hugh Courtenay, of Haccomb, k^t; Hugh Courtenay, k^t, his ſonne; Thomas Carew, of Mouns Otery, k^t, died 9 H. 6; Robert Vere, of Haccomb, k^t; Willm Palton, of Umberlegh, k^t; Nicolas Carew, of Mouns Otery, k^t, died 25 H. 6; Thomas Carew, of Mouns Otery, died 1 E. 4; Willm Palton, of Umberlegh, k^t, ſonne of William; Thos Flemynge, of Chymwell. k^t; Chriſtopher Flemynge, of Chimwell, k^t, his ſonne; Willm Eſturmy, of Santon, k^t, died 5 H. 6; John Dinham, of Nutwell, k^t; Willm Talbot, of Spreyton, k^t; John Herle, of Chambernon's Wike, k^t, 4 H. 6; Edmond Cheney, of Upotery, k^t; Humphry Courtenay, of Buckley, k^t; Phillip Courtenay, of Powderham, k^t; Willm Bechamp, of . . . . . k^t; Thomas Pomeray, of Bery Pomeray, k^t; Thomas Stowell, of Merton, k^t; Thomas Arondell, of . . . . . k^t; Thomas Beaumont, of Yolſton, k^t; Thomas Courtenay, k^t, ſonne & heire of Thomas erle of Devon, Baldwin Fulford, of Fulford, k^t; John Speke, of Wemworthy, k^t; Walter Moyle, of Stephenſton, k^t; John Forteſcue, of . . . . . k^t, chief juſtice of England, & after lo. chancelor; John Colſhull, of . . . . . k^t.—*King Edw.* 4.—Thomas Courtenay, erle of Devonſhire, behedded 1 E. 4; Thomas Courtenay his eldeſt ſonne, behedded at Towton; Henry Courtenay his 2 ſonne was behedded at Saliſbiry, 8 E. 4; John Courtenay his 3 ſonne was ſlayne at Tewkeſbiry, 10 E. 4; Humfry Stafford, of Southwike, created erle of Devonſhire & lo. of Okh^{a}mton, 9 E. 4, & y^e ſame yeere behedded; Thomas Gray, marquis of Dorſet, had by Cecill his wief all the Bonvill's & Harrington's lands; Willm Bourchier, lord Fitzwarren, of Tawſtoke, died 9 E. 4; Edmond Cheney, of Upotery, k^t, died 6 E. 4; John Colſhull, of . . . . . k^t; Fulk Bourchier, lo. Fitzwarren, of Tawſtoke; Edward Brooke, lo. Cobham, of Wycroft, dled 16 E. 4; John Brooke, lo. Cobham, his ſonne; Robert Willoughby, of Beere Ferrers, k^t; Willm lo. Zouch, of Totenays, died 20 E. 4; John lo. Zouch, of Totenays; Phillip Courtenay, of Powderham, k^t; Willm Courtenay, of Powderham, k^t, his ſonne; Phillip Courtenay, of Molland, k^t, 2 ſonne of Sr Phillip; Hugh Courtenay, of Aſhwater, k^t; Willm Bamfild, of Poltimore, k^t; Baldwin Fulford, of Fulford, died 15 E. 4; Thomas Fulford, of Fulford, k^t, his ſonne; Willm Beauchamp, of . . . . . k^t; John Crocker, of Lineham, k^t; Roger Tocots, of . . . . . k^t; John Harlewyn, of Sidmouth, k^t; Giles Dawbeney, of . . . . . k^t; Thomas Sentliger, k^t, of Dertinton, by Anne his wief, duches of Exon, Holland's widow; Thomas Carew, of Otery Mohun, k^t, died 1 E. 4; Nicolas Carew, of Mouns Otery, k^t, died 11 E. 4; John Baſſet, of Whitechappel, k^t; Thomas Gray, marq. Dorſet, had all Bonvill's lands.—*Kinge Rich.* 3.—Fulk Bourchier, lo. Fitzwarren, of Tawſtoke; Willm Courtenay, of Powderham, k^t; Phillip Courtenay, of Molland, k^t; Thomas Fulford, of Fulford, k^t; John Dinham, of Nutwell, k^t; Thomas Grenvell, of Bideford, k^t; Thomas Sr Liger, of Dertinton, k^t; John Crocker, of Lineham, k^t, maried Agnes, daughter of H. Churchill; John Halwell, of Halwelſcomb, k^t; Willm lo. Zouch, lo. of Totenays; Willm Zouch, ſonne of the lo. Zouch, k^t of the bathe; John Baſſet, of Whitechappel, k^t; Thomas Arondell, of Newton Arondell, k^t; Thomas Gray, marq. of Dorſet, had all Bonvill's lands.—*Kinge Henry* 7.—Edward Courtenay, erle of Devonſhire, lo. of Okh^{a}mton; Willm lo. Courtenay his ſonne, k^t of the bathe; John Forteſcue, k^t of the bathe, & a baneret at Stokefilde; John Arondell, k^t, baneret at Stokefilde; Richard Edgeombe, k^t of the bathe, & had Totenays by the forfeiture of Jo. lo. Zouch; John Halwell, of Halwelſcomb, k^t of ye bathe; Thomas Pomeray, k^t of the bathe at ye queen's coronation; Thomas Grenvill, of Bideford, k^t of the bathe at ye creacion of prince Henry; Piers Edgcomb, of Mount Edgcomb, k^t of ye bathe at ye creacion of ye duke of Yorke; Thomas Fulford, of Fulford, k^t; Humfry Fulford, of Fulford, k^t of ye bathe at the creacion of Henry duke of Yorke; John Arondell, k^t of ye bathe at ye creation of ye duke of Yorke; John Baſſet, k^t of ye bathe at ye creacion of prince Arthur; Fulk Bourchier, lo. Fitzwarren, of Tawſtok, died 6 H. 7; John lord Fitzwarren, of Tawſtok, his ſonne; Willm Slonar, of Ermyngton, k^t; Willm Courtenay, of Powderham, k^t, died 1 H. 7; Willm Courtenay, of Powderham, his ſonne; John Dinham, of Nutwell, k^t, created lo. Dinham, & lo. high treaſurer of England; Phillip Courtenay, of Molland, k^t; Willm Hoddesfilde, of Shillingford, k^t, attorney generall unto kinge Edw. 4; Thomas Sant Maur, of Northmolton, k^t, died 6 H. 7; Robert Willoughby, of Beere Ferrers, k^t, created lo. Brooke; John Crocker, of Lineham, k^t; John Wadham, of Edge, k^t; Edward Wadham, of Pole Antony, k^t, his brother; Walter Courtenay, k^t, brother unto therle of Devonſhire; Walter Courtenay, of . . . . . k^t; Richard Pomeray, of Bery Pomeray, k^t, died 16 H. 7; Edward Pomeray his ſonne, knighted at the creacion of prince Henry, of ye bathe; Nicolas Wadham, of Edge, knighted at ye creacion of prince Henry; Amias Powlet, of Halberton, k^t, at Stokebattaile; Thomas Tremaile, of Sande, k^t, a judge; John Kirkham, of Blagdon, k^t; John Speke, of Wemworthy, k^t; Willm Sant Maur, of North Molton, k^t, grandſonne unto Sr Thomas, died 21 H. 7; Edmond Carew, of Otery Mohun, k^t; John Chambernon, of Modbiry, k^t; Willm Carew, of Otery Mohun, knighted at Stokefilde; John Brooke, of Wycroft, k^t, lo. Cobham, died 13 H. 7; Thomas Brooke, of Wycroft, lo. Cobham; Phillip Champernon, of Modbiry, k^t; John Sapcot, k^t, he maried Fulk lo. Bourchier's widow; Thomas Gray, marq. Dorſet, had all Bonvill's lands, died 10 H. 7; Henry Stafford, k^t of the garter, had Bonvill's lands, by his wief Cicely Bonvill.—*Kinge Henry* 8.—Edward Courtenay, erle of Devonſhire, lo. of Okh^{a}mton & Plimton, died 1 H. 8; Willm Courtenay, erle of Devonſhire, etc. died 3 H. 8; Henry Courtenay, erle of Devon, & marques of Exceter, behedded 1538; Robert Willoughby, of Beere Ferrers, k^t, lo. Brooke; John Bourchier, k^t, lo. Fitzwarren, erle of bathe; Thomas Brooke, k^t, of Wycroft, lord Cobham; Henry lo. Dawbeney was created erle of Brigewater, 30 H. 8; John Carew, of Beere Ferrers, k^t, drowned in the Regent 4 H. 8; Sr Edmond Carew, of Otery Mohun, k^t, ſlayne at Terwyn 5 H. 8; Piers Edgcomb, of Mount Edgcomb, k^t, had ye caſtell of Totenays; Willm Courtenay, of Powderham, k^t, died 4 H. 8; Willm Courtenay, of Powderham, his ſonne; Edward Ralegh, of Charneis, k^t, died 23 H. 8; Edward Pomeray, of Bery Pomeray, k^t; John Kirkham, of Blagdon, k^t; George Santliger, of Annery, knighted at Turney; Willm Carew, of Otery Mohun, k^t; George Carew, of Otery Mohun, knighted at Turney, drowned 37 H. 8; Peter Carew, of Otery Mohun, k^t, brother of George; Lewes Pollard, of Nymeton, k^t, juſtice of y^e . . . . . ; Roger Giffard, of Brightley, k^t; Nicolas Wadham, of Edge, k^t; Edward Wadham, of Pole Antony, k^t; John Shilſton, of Woode, k^t; John Speke, of Haywood, in Wemworthy, k^t; John Baſſet, of Heanton Punchardon, k^t; Thomas Dennys, of Holcomb Bernard, k^t; Richard Grenvill, of Bideford, k^t; John Fulford, of Fulford, k^t; Hugh Pollard, of Nymeton, k^t; John Chamond, of Pankarſwike, k^t; Hugh Powlet, of Halberton, k^t; Richard Edgcomb, of Mont Edgcomb, k^t; Thomas Stewkley, of Affeton, k^t; Phillip Champernon, of Modbiry,

chardon, Radulphus Fitz-Richard, Willielmus de Alba-Marle, Robertus Fitz-Payne, Johannes de Vaulter, and *Michael Trenchard.* There have been many eminent knights of the family of *Fulford;* as Sir Amis de

biry, k[t]; Thomas Speke, of Haywood, knighted at Turney; Richard Pollard, of Forde, knighted 33 H. 8; Richard Grenvill, of Bideford, k[t]; Arthur Plantagenet, vicont Liſle, of Heanton; Henry Stafford, k[t] of the garter, created erle of Wilſhire, had Bonvill's lands; Thomas Gray, marq. Dorſet, ſucceeded Cicely his mother in Bonvill's lands, died 22 H. 8; Henry Gray, marq. Dorſet, ſucceeded his father.—*Kinge Edward* 6.—John lo. Ruſſell, erle of Bedford, had Cliſt, & moſt, or all y[e] lands of thabbey of Tawſtoke; . . . . . Brooke, of Wycroft, lo. Cobham; John Bourchier, lo. Fitzwarren, of Tawſtoke, erle of Bathe; Peter Carew, of Mouns Otery, k[t]; Gawen Carew, of Wood Richard Edgcomb, of Mount Edgcomb, k[t]; Thomas Dennys, of Holcomb, k[t]; John Fulford, of Fulford, k[t]; John Moore, of Moorehays, k[t]; Henry Gray, marques Dorſet, duke of Suffolk, held all Bonvill's land in this ſhire, died [1 Mary]; Antony Kingſton, of Cadley, k[t]; Edward lo. Seamer, of Biry Pomeray, k[t]; Thomas Pomeray, of Sandridge, k[t].—*Queene Mary.*—Edward Courtenay, erle of Devon, lo. of Okh[a]mton & Plimton, reſtored by queene Mary; John Bourchier, lo. Fitzwarren, of Tawſtoke, erle of Bathe; John lo. Ruſſell, erle of Bedford, died 3 q. Mary; Francis erle of Bedford, ſucceeded his father in his lands in Devonſhire; Henry Gray, duke of Suffolk, etc. poſſeſſed all Bonvill's lands in this ſhire, behedded 1 q. Mary; Will[m] Petre, k[t], ſecretary of eſtate unto H. 8, kinge E. q. Mary, & q. E. had Shute, Wiſcomb, etc.; Peter Carew, of Mouns Otery, k[t]; Gawen Carew, of Woode, k[t]; Will[a]m Courtenay, of Powderham, k[t]; Piers Courtenay, of Wood, k[t]; Thomas Dennys, of Holcomb Bernard, k[t]; Robert Dennys, of Bicketon, k[t], ſonne of S[r] Thomas; John Santliger, of Annery, k[t]; John Moore, of Moorehays; John Chicheſter, of Ralegh, k[t]; Richard Chidlegh, of Aſhton, k[t]; Thomas Pomeray, of Sandrige, k[t]; Richard Edgcomb, of Mont Edgcomb, k[t]; Hugh Powlet, of Halberton, k[t]; John Fulford, of Fulford, k[t]; Arthur Champernon, of Dertinton; John Pollard, of Forde; John Whidden, of Chagford, k[t].—*Queene Eliſab.*—John Bourchier, lo. Fitzwarren, of Tawſtoke, erle of Bathe, died 3 Eliſab.; Francis lo. Ruſſell, erle of Bedforde, had howſes [in] Taviſtoke, Biſhop's Cliſt, & Exceter; Will[a]m lo. Fitzwarren, of Tawſtoke, erle of Bathe, grandchild unto John; Will[a]m Petre, k[t], had Shute & Wiſcomb; Will[a]m Courtenay, of Powderham, k[t]; John Chicheſter, of Ralegh, k[t]; Thomas Dennys, of Holcomb Bernard, died 2 Eliſab.; Robert Dennys, of Bicketon, k[t]; Peter Carew, of Mouns Otery, k[t]; Gawen Carew, of Woode, k[t]; John Santliger, of Annery, k[t]; Hugh Powlet, of Halberton, k[t]; Amias Powlet, of Sandford Peverell, k[t]; ſonne of Hugh, knighted 1575; Arthur Champernon, of Dertinton, k[t]; John Moore, of Moorehais, k[t]; John Fulford, of Fulford, k[t]; John Pollard, of Forde, k[t]; George Speke, of Haywood, k[t] of the bathe, at y[e] cor[n] of queene Eliſ.; John Whiddon, k[t], juſtice of . . . . . ; Arthur Baſſet, of Heanton Punchardon, knighted 1575; Will[m] Courtenay, of Powderham, knighted 1576; John Petre, k[t], held Wiſcomb, knighted 1576; John Stowell, of Merton, knighted 1573; John Clifton, of Colcomb, knighted 1573; Richard Grenvill, of Bideford, knighted 1577; John Gilbard, of Greeneway, knighted 1570; Humphry Gilbard his brother, knighted 1577; John Chicheſter, of Ralegh, knighted 1580; Walter Ralegh, of Withecomb Ralegh, knighted 1584; Barnard Drake, of Aſhe, knighted 1585; George Carew, of Upton Helen, knighted 1586, lo. Carew of Clopton, & erle of Totneis; Will[a]m Peryam, of Fulford, by Crediton, chief baron, knighted 1592; Carew Ralegh, of Fardell, knighted 1600; Thomas Dennys, of Bicketon, knighted in Holland by therl of Leiceſt[r] 1586; Thomas Acton, of Bradlegh, knighted at Cales; Will[a]m Strode, of Newnham, k[t]; Richard Champernon, of Modbiry, k[t]; Frances Drake, of Buckland Monacorum, knighted 1581; Arthur Chicheſter, of Santon, k[t], brother of S[r] John; Jn[o] Chicheſter, k[t], bro[r] of S[r] Arthur, ſlayne in Ireland; Peter Carew, of Opton Helen's, elder brother of S[r] George, ſlayne in Ireland; John Gilbard, of Greenway, ſonne of S[r] Humfry, knighted at Cales; George Cary, of Cockington, k[t]; Ferdinando Gorges, captayn of Plymouth caſtell, knighted before Roane 1590; Arthur Champernon, brother of Sir Richard, knighted in Ireland 1599; Robert Raſſet, of Heanton Punchardon, knighted in Ireland 1599; Will[a]m Courtenay, eldeſt ſonne of S[r] Will[a]m, knighted in Ireland 1599; John Davis, of Forde, knighted in Ireland 1599; Thomas Ridgway, of Torr, k[t], baronet, lo. Ridgway, & erle of Londonderry.—*Kinge James.*—I will begine firſt with ſuch as were knighted in the tyme of queene Eliſabeth; then with ſuch as were honored with knighthode, & great honors in the tyme of the raigne of kinge [James]; & laſtly, w[th] ſuch as have great livelyholds & lands w[thin] this countye; Will[a]m Bourchier, lo. Fitzwarren, of Tawſtok, erle of Bathe; Edward lo. Ruſſell, erle of Bedford, grandchild unto Frances erle of Bedford; Thomas Ridgway, k[t], lo. Ridgway, erle of Londonderry; Arthur lord Chicheſter, of Belfaſt; Charles Blount, lo. Mountjoy, created erle of Devon 1 yeere of kinge James; Will[a]m Cavendiſh, baron of Hardwick, created erle of Devon 1618; Thomas Cecil, lo. Burghley, created erle of Excet[r] 3 yeere of kinge James; Will[a]m Courtenay, of Powderham, k[t]; Will[a]m Courtenay, k[t], his ſonne, died 2 of kinge James; Will[a]m Periam, k[t], lo. chief baron of his Majeſty's exchecquer, died 2 of J; Thomas Dennys, of Bicketon, k[t], died . . . . . ; Ferdinando Gorges, k[t]; George Cary, of Cokinton, k[t], lo. juſtice & threaſorer of Ireland, died . . . . . ; John Gilbard, of Greenway, k[t], died 6 J; Will[a]m Strode, of Newnham, k[t]; Richard Champernon, of Modbiry, k[t], died . . . . . ; Robert Baſſet, of Heanton Punchardon, k[t]; Robert Chicheſter, of Ralegh, k[t] of the bathe at y[e] coronacion of kinge James; George Speke, of Haywood, knight of the bathe at the kinge's coronacion; Thomas Wiſe, of Sidenham, knight of the bathe at the king's coronacion; Edward Seamor, of Biry Pomeray, eſq. created baronet 29 Junii, 9 J; Francis Vincent, of Killerton, k[t], made baronet 26 Julii, 18 J; Edmond Prideaux, of Netherton, eſq. made baronet 17 Julii, 20 J; George Chidlegh, of Aſhton, eſq. made baronet Auguſt 1, 20 J; Francis Drake, of Bukland, eſq. made baronet 20 Auguſt, 20 J; Thomas Hele, of Fleete Damarel, baronet; Lewis Pollard, of Kinge's Nymeton, made baronet; John Pole, of Shute, made baronet; Rich. Grenvill, of Fitzford, k[t], made baronet; John Carew, of Stoodlegh, knighted at y[e] charterhouſe 11 May, 1603; Edward Seamer, ſonne of Edw. Seamer, of Bery Pomeray, knighted at Greenwich 24 May, 1603; Warwick Heale, ſonne of John Heale, ſergeant at law, knighted 24 May, 1603; Thomas Munk, ſonne of Antony Munk, of Poderige, knighted at S[r] W[m] Fleetwood's . . . . . 1603; Amias Bamfild, of Poltimore, knighted at Windſor 9 July, 1603; Thomas Browne, of Hiliers, knighted at Windſor 9 July, 1603; John Heale, the kinge's ſergeant at law, knighted by y[e] kinge at Whitehall at the coronacion; Thomas Harris, ſergeant at law, knighted by the kinge at Whitehall at the coronacion.—N. B. All theſe that follow were knighted after y[e] departure of the king.—John Whiddon, of Chagford, k[t]; Rich[d] Hawkins, of Pole, k[t]; John Fitz, of Fitzford, k[t]; Lewes Stowkley, ſonne of John Stewkley, of Afton, k[t]; Arthur Akland, ſonne of Hugh Akland, of Akland, k[t]; Thomas Reynell, of Woggewill, k[t]; Edward Giles, ſonne of John Giles, of Bowden, k[t]; George Petre, k[t], ſonne of John Petre, of Hays; Henry Rolle, of Stevenſton, k[t]; Henry Rolle, the young[r], k[t], his ſonne; Richard Edgcomb, k[t], ſonne of Piers Edgcomb, of Mountedgcomb; Antony Rows, of Edmerſton, k[t]; Thomas Prideaux, k[t], ſonne of Tho[s] Prideaux, of Nutwell; Thomas Drewe, of Brodehembiry, k[t]; George Southcote, of Stokeflemyng, k[t]; Nicolas Smythe, ſonne of George Smythe, of Excet[r]; Richard Strode, k[t], ſonne of S[r] Will[a]m.—Theſe y[t] follow were after y[e] coronacion.—John Akland, of Culm John, knighted at the Towre 15 March, 1603; John Speccot, of Thornbiry, knighted 2 June, 1604; George Smyth, of Exceter & Madford, knighted 2 June, 1604; Frances Fulford, ſonne of Tho. Fulford, of Fulford, knighted at Whitehall February 1604; Will[m] Kirkham, of Blagdon, knighted Feb. 1604; Hugh Pollard, of Nymeton, knighted 1605; Nicolas Prideaux, of Soldon, knighted at Richmond 13 Nov. 1606; Will[a]m Pole, of Shute, knighted at Whitehall 15 Feb. 1606; Will[a]m Dillon, of *Hart,* knighted at Whitehall 28 May 1607; Chriſtopher Harris, of Radford, knighted at Whitehall 7 of June, 1607; John Dodderigge, of Mount Radford, knighted at Whithall 5 July, 1607, *after a judge of y[e] King's Bench*; Edward Southcot, of Santon, knighted at Greenewich 24 June, 1608; Antony Vincent, ſonne of S[r] Francis Vincent; Samuell Rolleſton, ſonne of Rob[t] Rolles, *of Heanton Sachvill*; Samuell Somaiſter, of Pinford; Shilſton Calmady, of Woode; Walter Erle of Bindon, k[t]; Frances Glanvill, of Taviſtok; Henry Rowſwell, of Forde; *S[r] Faithfull Forteſcue, a younger ſonne of John Forteſcue, of Buckland Filley, knighted by k. James in the 18 year of his raign,* 1617; John Drake, of Aſhe; S[r] Edw[d] Chicheſter, of Egesford, *now vicont Chicheſter, of Carickfergus, in Ireland*; Edmond Fowell, of Fowelſcomb; Richard Reynell, of Forde; Nicolas Martyn, of Oxton.—Noblemen and knightes y[t] have no dwellings, but have great lands in this countye of Devon:—Will[a]m Herbert, erle of Pembroke, the mannor of Peynton; Charles lo. Mountjoy, erle of Devonſhire, the mannors of Beer Ferrers, Bigbury, Upotery, Roridge, Holdich, Wicroft; John lo. Peter, & Will[a]m lo. Petre his ſonne after hym, the mannors of Uphaye, Haccombſee, Shute, Comepyne, Doune Umfravill, Northlegh, Southlegh, Weringſton, Brent, Kingſebridge; the manſion & park of Wiſcomb, w[th] lands in Branſcombe & Sidbiry; & Will[a]m lo. Petre, by purchaſe, the mannor of Axmiſter, the moytye of the mannors of Coliton, Whiteford, & burrow

de Fulford, in the days of Edward the firſt; Sir Baldwin,* in Henry the ſixth; Sir Thomas, his ſon, who fighting in behalf of the laſt-mentioned prince, at the battle of Towton-Field, was taken priſoner, and beheaded, in 1462, in the ſecond of Edward the fourth; whoſe ſon was Sir Humphrey, ſucceeded by Sir John, who, by Dorothy, daughter of Bourchier, earl of Bath, had iſſue Sir John.† It is remarkable, that of the family of *Raleigh*, there were living at once in this county, no leſs than five knights;—Sir Thomas Raleigh, of Raleigh, Sir John Raleigh, of Smalridge, Sir Peter Raleigh, of Fardel, Sir John Raleigh, of Charles, and Sir John Raleigh, of Beaudport. The ſervices of *Sir William Courtenay* in Ireland, gained him the favor of the lord lieutenant, Robert earl of Eſſex; by whom he was knighted, with ſeveral other Devonſhire gentlemen, in 1599. The *Copelſtones* had no knights in the family; but were whiteſpur eſquires. This title of whiteſpur, conferred by the king's putting about the neck of the new eſquire a collar of ſilver eſſes, and preſenting him with a pair of ſilver ſpurs, became hereditary, and always belonged to the heirs male of the family. It hath been long ſince obſolete. In the family of *Cruwys*, there were many knights.‡—The honor of knighthood was

burrowe of Coliford; Thomas lo. Arondell, of Warder, the mannors of Slapton, Brodecliſt; Mountjoy erle of Newport, Beer Ferrers, Bigbiry, Upotery, Roridge, Holdich; Robert lo. Digby, of Geſhel, in Ireland, the mannors of Colbroke, Eſtraddon; John Popham, k^t, chief juſtice of the King's Bench, & Sr Francis Popham his ſonne, Langford Leſtre, Budlegh, Clyſthydon, Churchſtanton in Luppit, ye moyty of ye mannor of Hemioke, wth other lands in Hemyoke; Sr Thomas Kitſon, the mannors of Ipilpen, Torbrian; Sr John Stowell, & Sr John Stowell his ſonne, the mannors of Merton, Suttecombe, & land in Yarcomb."—*Sir W. Pole*, pp. 49——78.

* "Of this family of the *Fulfords*, was one Sir *Baldwin Fulford*, of deſerved memory: records teſtify, that for the honour and liberty of a royal lady in a caſtle beſieged, he fought a combate with a Sarazen, for growth an unequal match, as the repreſentation ſheweth, and obtained victory by the death of his opponent."—*Riſdon*.

† Whoſe grandſon was Sir Francis Fulford, of Fulford, who died about the year 1664.

‡ This family was, probably, tranſplanted into Devonſhire from Wales or Cornwall, after the Saxon conqueſt of the Britons, but before the Norman conqueſt of the Saxons. However this be, the name is plainly Britiſh, and may be derived from Croes (or Crwys) a croſs, or from Car-wys, a known friend.—The Welch w has the ſound as well as ſhape of the Greek omega.—The name, as now commonly ſpelt, is Cruwys; but in antient deeds and records, has, at different times, been ſpelt no leſs than nineteen or twenty different ways, viz.—Crewce, Crewes, Crewis, Crewſe or Crewze, Crewys, Crues, Crus, Cruſe, Cruys, Cruyſe, Cruyſſe, Cruyz, Cruwes, Cruwis, Crwys, and Crwyſe, &c. And it is remarkable, that in ſome deeds where the father and ſon both execute together, they ſpell their names differently. There was anciently a large eſtate in the name and family, "which (as Prince obſerves) was much impaired by the heat and violence of Sir Alexander Cruwys, knight, in the days of king Edward the third, who quarelling with Carew, on Bickleigh bridge, ran him through the body," as appears by the pardon, which coſt the family 22 manors of land. Theſe forfeited lands lay northward of Cruwys Morchard, which makes it probable that the family came originally from Wales. The pariſh of Eaſt Anſty, as now called, was antiently ſtiled, in all deeds, Anſtis-Cruis, and by a manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of chancellor Furſman, of Exeter, there is no doubt but the ſame family poſſeſſed both eſtates, and perhaps whole pariſhes, as well as Rackenford, which was ſtiled Rakenford Magna, alias Rackenford Cruwys.—The following is a copy of chancellor Furſman's manuſcript.—"Devon knights before 10 Hen. 3d.—Richd. de Cruys, of Netherex, knt.—56 Hen. 3d.—Wm. Cruys, of Netherex, knt.—14 Ed. 1.—Robt. Cruis, of Cruis-Morchard, knt.—1 Ed. 2.—Robt. Cruis, of Cruis-Morchard, knt.—16 Ed. 2.—Alexr. Crues, of Crues-Morchard, knt.—11 & 23 Ed. 3.—Robt. Cruis, of Anſti-Cruis, knt."—Extract from Browne Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.—"Repreſentatives in parliament for the county of Devon, tempore Ed. 3.—14, at Weſtm.—Willielmus de Chevereſtone, Robertus de Crwes.—18, at Weſtm.—Robertus de Crwes, Walterus de Sweinghall.—Hen. 6th. for the borough of Taviſtock.—27, at Weſtm.—Thomas Tremayne, Willielmus Crywys."—Extract from the black book of the exchequer, containing the returns of the barons of Devonſhire, of their knts fees in that county, 12° R. Hen. 11.—"Otwell de Crues tenet tres partes 1 Militis de Olivero de Tracy."—By a deed in king John's reign, Henry de Tracy grants the barton of Bremeridge, in the pariſh of Southmolton, now in the poſſeſſion of earl Forteſcue, of Caſtle-Hill Filleigh, to Oliver di Tracy for ever, and among the ſeveral witneſſes to this deed, are Richard de Cruwes, Nicolas de Fillegh, Alexander de Cruwes, Thomas Briton, &c. From the date of this deed, the entries in the Herald's College of Arms, commence and are continued to the preſent time.—Ex Excerptis Ric: St. George MSS. in Bibliotheca Harleyana.—"Nos Hugo Courtney, comes Devoniæ, & Dnus Okehamton dedimus Thomæ Courtney filio noſtro chariſſimo, &c. teſtibus Dno Olivero de Dynham, Dno Johanne de Ralee, Dno Roberto de Crewys, militibus. Dat apud Tiverton, an°. xi°. Edw. 3."—Quæ ſequuntur chartæ deſcriptæ ſunt ex Regiſtro MS. Abbatiæ de Athelney, in agro Somerſet.—"Ego Richardus de Crues, conceſſi et confirmavi pro me et hered meis unum Ferlingum Terræ cum pertinen: en la Wodeland juxta Parvam Torritonam Abbati et Monachis de Athelyng: tenend et habend in perpet. ſecundum q^d. charta Johis le Lohering filii & Heredis Galfridi le Lohering avunculi mei melius & plenius proteſtatur, &c. Teſt. Dno Henrico de Tracy, Rogero de Langford, L. D."—Ex eodem regiſtro Abbatiæ de Athelney.—"Ego Richardus de Crues quietum clamavi Rogero Abbati de Athelney, et ejuſdem loci convenbus pro me & Hered. meis in perpetuum Robertum Semere de la Wodeland, cum tota ſequela ſua quem clamavi ut nativum per breve Dni Regis in comitatu Devoniæ pro duobus Marcis et Dimidia quos dictus Abbas et Conventus mihi dederunt."—N. B. Ex eodem regiſtro liquet (n. 165) quod Rogerus Abbas de Athelyng vixit an°. 13 R. Hen. 3.—Chartæ Antiquæ de Familia de Crues, from Mr. Anſtis's collection.—P. 20.—"Frater Hugo Procurator Abbatis Majoris Monaſterii dat unum palfridum pro habendo Brevi de Summonitione coram Dno Rege decentum acris terræ verſus Ricardum de Crues, et mandatum eſt vicecomiti q^d capiat inde ſecuritatem oblat an°. 2do. regis Johannis."—P. 53.—"Rex vicecomiti Devon Sal. ſcias q^d conceſſimus quamdiu nobis placuerit Herberto de Pinu terram de Gotecumbe et Stepl et Eſſereſton quæ fuit Roberti de Herlyn, Robto. de Hokeſham totam terramque fuit Willi Talbot, excepta illaquæ eſt de Feodo Willi Briwer, &c. Et ideo tibi præcipimus quod eidem Herberto, Roberto, et Ricardo de predictis terris ſicut prædictum eſt plenam ſe iſinam habere facias. Teſte meipſo apud Bothon. 28° Aug. an°. 18°. R. Johan."—P. 63.—"Rex vicecomiti Devon Sal. præcipimus tibi quod ſine Dilatione plenam Seiſinam habere facias dilecto noſtro Ricardo de Crues, de 100 ſolidatis terræ in Up-Ottery, unde diſſeiſitus fuit per Henricum de Pomeray, &c. Rot. Pat. an°. 2do. R. Hen. 3 R. 1ma."—P. 66.—"Rex conſtituit inquiſitores in com. Devon: ad inquirendum de aſſurtis in Foreſtis bladatis et in bladatis in com. prædicto ſc. Willm. Briwer, junr. Robtum de Albermarle, Ricardum de Crewes, Johem Lancekenye, W. Buton, ſenr. et Rogerum Cole Clericums an°. 3^tio. R. Hen. 3^tii. Mandatum eſt vicecomiti Foreſtarijs et Viridarijs com. Devon. nt ſint intendentes his inquiſitoribus convenientibus apud civitatem Exon."—P. 80.—"Rex vicecomit. Cornub Willo filio Rici Gervaſio de Bloys, Henrico filio Willi, &c. Sal. præcipimus vobis q^d ſine Dilatione capiatis in manum noſtram omnia Dominica noſtra in com. Cornub. viz.—Illa Dominica unde Dnus Johannes rex pater noſter ſeiſitus fuit in initio Guerræ motæ inter ipſum et barones ſuos. Capiatis etiam in manum noſtrum omnis eſcaetas noſtras ſive ſint de terris Normannorum, ſive de terris Britannorum, ſive aliorum Extraneorum, &c. apud Weſtmon. 30 Sep. an°. 5°. Hen. 3^ii."—Conſimilia Brevia vicecomiti Devon, Baldwino de Beleſton, Jordano Olivero, & Ricardo de Crues.—Hugo Peverel de Sandford, Willus Buzun, Willus de la Bruere, et Ricardus de Crues, aſſignati ſunt juſticiarii ad aſſiſam novæ Diſſeiſinæ capiend. apud Exon in craſtino nativ. B. Mariæ quam Willus le Fleming, arraiavit coram juſticiariis itinerantibus verſus Archibaldum le Fleming et Gervaſium filium Henrici

was often the reward of military valour.* But there were ſeveral marks of diſtinction previous to an expedition. To diſplay the ſplendor of his court, and impreſs the minds of his people with the importance of the intended expedition into Scotland, Edward the firſt, (in the 34th year of his reign) at Whitſuntide, girded Edward of Caernarvon, his eldeſt ſon, with the military belt, when the prince, at the high altar at Weſtminſter, immediately conferred the ſame honor on 300 gentlemen, the ſons of earls, barons, and knights, among whom was Sir Hugh Courtenay, and Sir Philip Courtenay his brother. Armorial bearings are frequently proofs of warlike proweſs. And the coat armour of ſeveral families in Devonſhire, bring to mind the romantic expeditions of our forefathers to the holy land.

To render the knighthood hereditary, or rather to invent the baronetſhip, was reſerved for the happy genius of James the firſt: And we find ‡*Edward Seymour*, §*Sir Thomas Ridgeway*, ‖*Edmund Prideaux*, ¶*George Chudleigh*, and *†*Francis Drake*, of this county, were created baronets.

In

rici de Tenemento in Eſſe. Apud Winton 14 Aug. 7°. Hen. 3ii."—P. 158.—" Jordanus Oliver, Hugo Peverel de Ermington, Ricardus de Crues, et Willus de Brewere, conſtituti ſunt juſticiarii ad Gaolam Exon: deliberandam cum conſilio Willi de Raleya, qui venturus eſt ad partes illas apud Exon, &c. An°. 16°. R. Hen. 3ii. Et mandatum eſt vicecomiti Devon, qd omnes priſones ejuſdem Gaolæ, &c. in Balliva ſua dictis die et loco coram eis venire faciat."—P. 193.—" Jordanus Oliver, Galfridus de Pomeray, Ricardus de Crewes, et Willus de Briwer, conſtituti ſunt juſticiarii ad aſſiſam ultimæ præſentationis capiend apud Exon, à die S. Martini in 15 dies inter Priorem de Cuwick et Robtum de Curtenay di Advocatione Eccliæ de Okehamton, &c. Teſte rege apud Wodeſtok 2do. Nov. 19 Hen. 3ii."—P. 208.—" Rex dilectis et fidel ſuis Hugoni de Peverel de Ermington, Willo de la Bruere, Ricardo de Crues, et Herberto de Pin. Sal. Sciatis quod conſtituimus vos juſticiarios 'nros. ad aſſiſam ultimæ preſentationis capiend. quæ ſummonita fuit coram juſticiariis 'nris apud Weſtminſter, inter Johem filium Galfridi Querentem & Hen. de Franched. Defore de Ecclegia de Morton, &c. apud Wigora, an°. 20 R. Hen. 3ii.—Warinus, filius Joelis, Roger Giffard, Ricardus de Crues, et Herbertus de Pin, conſtituti ſunt juſticiarii aſſiſis novæ Diſſeis. capiend. apud Exon, &c. quam Amicia filia Matildis arraiavit verſus Nicolaum de Boleville, Willum Curey, & alios, de Ten, in Wiſcombe, 21°, R. Hen. 3.—Henricus de Tracy, Galfridus de la Pomeray, Ricardus de Crues, et Roger Giffard, ſunt juſticiarii ad aſſiſam cap. apud Exon, an°. 25 R. Hen. 3.—Walterus de Bathonea, Herberts de Pin, Galfridus Coffin, et Ricus de Crues, conſtituti ſunt juſticiarii apud Exon, ad aſſiſas novæ Diſſeis capiend. quam Martinus de Fiſſare, arraiavit coram ipſis verſus Oſbertum de Iplepen, et alios de Tenementis in Radon, an°. 27°. R. Hen. 3."—Ex libro Johannis de Kirkby, theſaurii Dni regis 24° R. Edw. 1.—" Robertus de Crewes tenet Eſtanſtighe de Olivero de Dynham pro Dimidio Feodi Mil. Et idem Oliverus de Hered. Andreæ de Cardenam idem ſervitium, et idem comes de rege in capite per Baroniam Eſtanſtighe eſt in hundredo de Southmolton.—Robertus de Cruwes tenet 1 Feodum in Querewelſcombe, de Galfrido de Camville, qui tenet per legem Angliæ, et idem Galfridus de Thoma de Merton, & idem Thomas, de rege in capite. In hundredo de Chirwell, 24°. R. Edw. 1. ibid."—On the back of a deed, dated 1463, 4th Ed. 4th, is this curious indorſement:—" Margaret, wife of Robert Cruys, was the daughter of Walter Coru. After death of S. John Cruys enters, and had iſſue John and Thomas. That ſaid Walter Corun privily took away ſaid Alexander Cruys's ſeal of arms, unknown to him, and as it lay with his purſe under his bed, that while ſick, and counterfeited a deed, as it were by the aſſent of ſd Alexr, upon the marriage of his daughter, which ſd Alexr. was never privy to, but died while the deed was making, and this deed was of the manors of Cruys-Anſty and Little Rakenforde, to ſaid Robert Cruys, and Margt. his wife, and their heirs coming between them, and then ſaid Walter kept ſaid falſe deed, and let it ly till Humphry, ſon of ſd. Robert, was dead without iſſue. Then came John Cruwys, brother to Robert, and uncle to Humphry, by force of a limitation therein mentioned, to the heirs male enterd, and upon that entry Richard Pollard, William Norton, and their wives, claimed ſd. manors by ſd. falſe deed, made by ſaid Walter, and upon that a day was ſet up at Kyrton, before John Copſtone and Nicholas Rudeford, and there in preſence of him, and many other worſhipful perſons, it was openly proved that ſd. deed was counterfeited, and that there paſſed no livery thereby, and ſd. John & Nicholas would have cancelled and deſtroyed the ſaid falſe deed.—And ſd. W. Norton & R. Pollard went to them, and beſoughte atte the reverence of God not to put them to open ſhame, and they wod. be ſworne never again claim under ſd. deed, but would ſtand to their award in all things, and then they wod. be ſworn ſo to do, and thereupon the award was made in writing."—Extract from Dr. Howard's collection of letters, publiſhed in the year 1753.—" An original warrant for a buck, from q. Katherine, 1526, ſigned with her own hand:—Katryne queene,—We will and command you, that uppon the fightte herof, that ye delyver, or cauſe to be delyvred, unto our truſty and well beloved ſurvantt, John Creuſſe, of Cruſham-Orchard,† or to the brynger herof in his name, one buck of ſeaſon; to be taken as of our giffte, owte of ouere parke in Ockhamton though any reſtraynth, commandment, had or mad to the contrarye that notwithſtandynge. Gevyn at the manor of Shute, the 10th day of Septr. in the 18th year of the raigne of our ſoveraigne lord kyng Henri the 8th.—To our truſty and well beloved ſarvantt, Robert Cruewis, keeper of owre parke of Ockhamton, and in his abſence to his deputy or deputies."—Nothing remarkable has happened in this family for ſome centuries paſt, only that they have peaceably enjoyed the manor of Cruwys-Morchard, together with the patronage of the living in a regular ſucceſſion to the preſent time.—Arms,—Azure, a Bend partie per Bend, indented Argent and Gules, between Six Eſcalopes Or.

* *Military ſervices.*—" Hæc civitas, tempore regis Edwardi, non geldebat, niſi quando Londonia et Eboracum et Wintonia geldebant, et hoc erat dimid. markam argenti ad opus militare, quando expeditio ibat per terram, aut per mare, ſerviebat hæc civitas quantum 5 hidæ terræ: Barneſtapla vero, et Lideford, et Totenais, ſerviebat quantum ipſa civitas."—See *Gale's* Hiſt. Angl. Script. vol. 3, p. 665.—*Revenues to the king.*—I have elſewhere obſerved, that there was a caſual revenue accrueing to the king ſeveral ways. Of this ſort were *Treaſure-trove, waif, wreck, chatels of felons,* and *of fugitives, chatels of out-laws, uſurers, recreants, perſons executed.* For inſtance, Salomon de Roſſar, a juſtice in Eyre, (in the reign of Edward the firſt) came to the exchequer, and delivered to the treaſurer and chamberlains, *two gold rings, of forty-three penny-weight,* being trovure, (or treaſure found) in the Eyre of the ſaid Salomon, in Devonſhire. They were valued before the barons at xxis. vid.—In 1286, the hundred and manor of *Lifton,* was granted to Sir Hugh Courtenay, excepting the advowſon, for the ſpace of five years, on *his payment of* 40*l. per ann. to the king.*—In the firſt of Henry the fourth, a commiſſion was granted to Sir Philip Courtenay, and others, to make enquiries relating to the money concealed, that was due to the king, on account of the *alnage* in the county of Devon.

‡ *Edward Seymour,* of Berry Pomeray, eſq. created a baronet in 1611.—His arms,—*Gules, two wings conjoined and inverted in pale, Or.*

§ In 1612 *Sir Thomas Ridgeway,* of Torre, in Devonſhire, knight, an Iriſh earl, viz, earl of Londonderry, was created a baronet.—His arms,—*Sable, two wings elevated conjoined, argent.*

‖ July 17, 1622, *Edmund Prideaux,* of Netherton, in Devon, eſq. created a baronet.—*Argent, a chevron, ſable, and a file of three Lambeaux over all, gules.*

¶ Aug. 1, 1622, *Geo. Chudleigh,* of Aſhton, eſq. created a baronet.—*Ermine, three lions rampant, gules.*

*† Aug. 2, 1622, *Francis Drake,* of Buckland, eſq. created a baronet.—*Sable, a feſs unde between the two pole ſtars, argent.*—See *Gwillim.*

Of military tenures I have ſaid ſo much, in the preceding period, that I ſhall here give only a few ſpecimens from Blount.—Blount's ancient tenures:—" P. 44, Walterus de Bromhall, tenuit quandam terram in Droſcumbe, in com. Devon, per ſerjantiam inveniendi domino regi, quotieſcunque contigerit ipſum fugare in foreſta de Dertmore, unum arcum & tres ſagittas barbatas: et arrentata eſt ad 5s. per ann. Pla. Cor.

† Cruwys-Morchard.

II. In adverting to the government of the county, we ſhall perceive, that there was no regular lord-lieutenant in the earlier part of this period. In the reign of Edward the firſt, the barons of the exchequer, by virtue of a writ of the great ſeal, committed to *Matthew de Eggleſhey* the county of Devon, during the king's pleaſure. In the ſixth of Edward the third, *Hugh de Courtenay*, and others, were aſſigned keepers of the county of Devon, for preſerving the king's peace in the ſaid county. The office of cuſtos of the county, indeed, belonged to him, as earl of the county, and viſcount by hereditary right. To the office of viſcount was anciently attached the preſervation of the peace: and Hugh de Courtenay is the firſt named in the firſt extant commiſſion of the peace awarded unto Devonſhire. The ſtanding repreſentatives of the crown, to keep the counties in *military order*, began to be introduced about the reign of Henry the eighth. Camden ſpeaks of them in the time of Elizabeth, as extraordinary magiſtrates, conſtituted only in times of danger and difficulty: yet they were certainly appointed, the ſecond and third of Edward the ſixth, and fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary, by patent under the great ſeal.* *Sir Gawen Carew* occurs, as cuſtos rotulorum of Devon, in the time of Elizabeth.

There were ſtill great irregularities attending the choice or appointment of ſheriffs, as well as the extent of their juriſdiction, and their continuance in office. We find ſheriffs choſen by the inhabitants of the ſeveral counties; in confirmation of which, it was ordained by ſtatute, (28th of Edward the firſt) that the people ſhould have the election of ſheriffs, where the ſhrievalty was not of inheritance: but by ſtatute (9th of Edward the ſecond) it was enacted, that ſheriffs ſhould from thenceforth be aſſigned by the lord chancellor, the treaſurer, and the judges; and by ſtatute, (14th, Edward the third, and 23d, Henry the ſixth,) the chancellor, treaſurer, chief juſtices, and chief baron, were to make this election on the morrow of All Souls, in the exchequer. In the ſecond year of Edward the ſecond, a writ was ſent to the barons of the exchequer, for the relief of *Gilbert de Knoville*, late ſheriff of Devon, who had received money in pollards and crockards, then current, before they were fallen in value by the king's proclamation, from a penny to a halfpenny. In the 8th year of Edward the ſecond, the office of the ſheriff of Devon was granted to *Thomas de Pyn*, by the king's chancellor, and his council at the exchequer. *Richard Branſcombe*, in the age of Edward the third, a man learned in the laws, was repeatedly ſheriff of this county. *William Yeo* was in great eſteem with Edward the third, who, in the 32d year of his reign, made him high ſheriff of Devon. *Sir Hugh Courtenay*, of Haccomb, was ſheriff of Devon in the 6th of Henry the fifth, and 4th of Henry the ſixth. "*Richard Yard*, eſq. deſcended from a long line of generous anceſtors," ſays Prince, "was a very eminent perſon, and by the diſtinguiſhing favor of king Henry the ſixth, in the 21ſt year of his reign, made high ſheriff of the county of Devon." "It is remarkable, (ſays Prince) that from the commencement of the reign of Henry the ſixth, in 1422, Devonſhire hath had eleven ſheriffs of the *Forteſcue* family." *Sir John Cheyney* was high ſheriff of Devon, 2d of Edward the fourth, and 13th of Edward the fourth. *Sir W. Courtenay*, of Powderham-caſtle, was high ſheriff of Devon the laſt year of Edward the fourth; during the reign of Edward the fifth, and in the firſt year of Richard the third. *Sir J. Kirkham* was made ſheriff of Devon by Henry the eighth, in 1523. *Sir Thomas Dennis*, of Holcombe-Burnel, knight, lived in the reigns of eight kings and queens of England;—Edward the fourth, Edward the fifth, Richard the third, Henry the ſeventh, Henry the eighth, Edward the Sixth, queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. He was a domeſtic ſervant to king Henry the ſeventh, one of the privy council to Henry the eighth, chancellor to queen Anne of Cleve, cuſtos rotulorum of Devon, and ſeven times ſheriff of this county, and once two years together, contrary to the ſtatute of the 23d of Henry the ſixth, "whereby he forfeited two hundred pounds to the king and the informer, wherewith he acquainted the king, who ordered his attorney-general to file an information againſt him for the ſame, and had judgement thereon, which the king pardoned, and the informer releaſed by acknowleging ſatisfaction on record."† On the 5th of Elizabeth,

Cor. de anno 9 Edw. 1.—Willielmus de Albemarle tenet manerium de Windebury, com. Devon. de domino rege in capite per ſerjantiam inveniendi unum hominem equitem per 40 dies propriis ſumptibus in exercitu domini regis in Wallia. Item tenet manerium de Loſton, per ſerjantiam inveniendi domino regi duas ſagittas & unum panem avenæ cum dominus rex currit in foreſta de Dertmore. Pla. Cor. 9 Edw. 1. —*Ibid.* Galfridus Arblaſter tenet quandam terram in Bakton, in com. Devon, per ſerjantiam cuſtodiendi gayolam com. Exoniæ. *Ibid.*—P. 45, Galfridus de la Hull, et Milliſenta uxor ejus, tenent unum ferlingum terræ in Brodeham, in com. Devon. per ſerjantiam eſſendi Bedellus domini regis in hundredo iſto. *Ibid.*—*Ibid.* Hugo Peverell tenet manerium de Sandford, in com. Devon. per ſerjantiam inveniendi domino regi in exercitu ſuo per totam Angliam ſumptibus propriis unum hominem equitem armatum et duos homines pedites." *Ibid.*

* The appointment of the lord lieutenant originated in the rebellion under Edward the ſixth. And the firſt lord lieutenant of this county was one of the Ruſſel family.

† *Izacke*, p. 107.

beth, no Michaelmas Term being kept at Weſtminſter, on account of the plague, and conſequently no nomination made by the judges, the queen named the ſheriffs by virtue of her own authority.*

III. From the government of the county, we turn to the courts of juſtice.† We find upon record, that the aſſizes, at the commencement of this period, were held at Exeter and Lidford, alternately.‡

That

* Names of the ſheriffs for Devon, from Edward the firſt to Charles the firſt:—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Edward I.*—" Tho. de Pynn, 1 year: John Wigher 2: Tho. Pynn, 3: Matthew Forneaux, 4: Matth. de Egliſhull, 5: Tho. de Pynn, 6: Warin de Datchvill, 7, 8, utrum Satchvill haud ſcio: Tho. de Pynn, 9, 10: Rob. Beaudin, 11: Tho. de Pynn, 12, 13, 14: Robert de Woodſton, 15: Matth. Fitz-John, *lord of* Stokenham, 16, 17: Walter Bathon, 18: Tho. de Scobbahull, 19, 20: Matth. Fitz-John, 21: Tho. de Scobbahull, 22: Gilb. de Knowil, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28: Tho. de Ralegh, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34: Ralph de Gorges, 35.—*Sheriffs in the time of king Edward II.*—Tho. de Ralegh, *knight*, 1 year: Nicholas Kirkham, *knight*, 2, 3: Matth. Furneaux, 4, 5: Peter Cauſton, 6: Matth. Furneaux *and* Robert Horton, 7, 8: Matth. Clevedon, 9, 10: Matth. Clevedon *and* Rob. Bonaden, 11: Rob. Bonaden, 12: John Bigberry, 13: Rob. Beanden *and* Nich. Cheyney, 14: . . . . . 15: . . . . . 16: Matth. Crawthorne, 17: Walter de Bathon, 18: James de Cockinton, 19: Henry Tirrel, 20.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Edward III.*—James de Cockinton, 1 year: Will. de Chaverſton, 2, utrum Churſton haud ſcio: . . . . . 3: Will. de Fauconberg, 4: . . . . . 5: Matth. Crauthorne, 6: Reginald de Mountfort, 7: Will. de Albemarle, 8, 9: John Chidlegh, 10, 11: John Ralegh *of Bendport*, knight, 12, 13: John Ralegh *of* Churneys, 14, 15: Hen. Tirrell, 16: Will. Pypard, 17: Walt. de Horton, 18: Henry Tirrell, 19, 20: Ralph Brit, *and* Ralph Beaple, *knight*, 21: Almarick Fitz-Warren, 22, 23, 24: Robert *at* Hatch, 25: William Auncell, 26, 27: Joh. Northcott, Will. Auncell, *and* Richard Champernon, 28: Rich. Champernon, 29: Jo. Dabernon, 30, 31: Will. Yeo, 32: Rich. Bramſcombe, 33, 34, 35: Almarick Fitz-Warin, 36: Martin Fiſacre, 37: Will. de Brightly, 38: Jo. Boyer, 39: Will. Servington, 40: Rich. Bramſcomb, 41, 42: Tho. Champernon, 43: Tho. de Aiſton, 44: Tho. Champernon, 45: Nichol. Whiting, 46: Rich. Chiſelden, 47: John Damerle *and* Nich. Pomeray, 48: Rich. Branſcombe *and* Will. Aſhthorpe, 49: Nich. de la Pomerey, 50: John Ralegh, 51.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Richard II.*—Jo. Damerle, 1 year: Jo. Fitz-Payne, 2: Jo. Stretch, 3: Walter Cornu, 4: Rich. Champernon, 5: Waren Erchden, 6: Will. Aſthorpe, 7: James Chidlegh, *knight*, 8: Will. Whitlegh, 9: Rich. Champernon, 10: Jo. Pawlet, 11: Nich. Kirkham, 12: Will. Bonfill, knight, 13: Will. Carminyo, 14: Jo. Greinvill, 15: Tho. Ralegh, 16: Tho. Brooke, 17: Jo. Greinvill, *knight*, 18: Will. Ferrers, 19: Will. Malherb, 20: Tho. Peyner, 21: Will. Beaumond, 22.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Henry IV.*—Jo. Reynes, 1 year: Tho. Pomeray, 2: Jo. Herle *and* Jo. Wike, 3: Tho. Gorges, 4, 5: Jo. Cole, 6: Jo. Chiſelden, 7: Edm. Pynn, 8: Will. Cheyney, *knight*, 9: Tho. Pomeray, 10: Robert Challons, *knight*,, 11: Tho. Pomeray, 12.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Henry V.*—Jo. Arundell, *knight*, 1, 2 year: Jo. Beavill, 3: Will. Talbott, 4: Stephen Demford *and* John Talbott, 5: Hugh Courtney, 6: Tho. Beamond, 7: Robert Challons, 8, 9.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Henry VI, Aug.* 31, 1422.—Tho. Beaumond, 1 year: Will. Bonwill, 2: Rich. Hankford, 3: Tho. Brooke, 4: Will. Bampfield, *knight*, 5: Tho. Beamond, 6: Idem & Rob. Hill, 7: James Chidlegh, 8: John Bohurn, 9, Forte Bohun vel. Bozun: Edw. Pomeray, 10: Edm. Pynne *of* Bramer, 11: Jo. Cheney *of* Pinho, 12: Tho. Bonwill, Tho. Stowell, 13: Roger Champernon, 14: Tho. Beaumond, 15: Tho. Arundell, 16: James Chidlegh, 17: Will. Beaucham, *knight*, 18: Robert Burton, 19: Will. Woodham, 20: Rich. Yard, 21: Jo. Cheyney *of* Pinho, 22: Jo. Blewett, 23: Nich. Broughton, 24: Henry Forteſcue, 25: Tho. Bodockſide, 26: Hugh Stukley, 27: James Chidlegh, 28: Robert Burton, 29: Edw. Hull, 30: Hen. Forteſcue, 31: Jo. Chidlegh *of* Pinho, 32: Hen. Halſe, 33: Andrew Hillerſden, 34: Edw. Langford, 35: John Nayntan, 36: Rich. Halſe, 37: Baldwin Fulford, 38: Jo. Dynham, 39.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Edward IV.*—John Dynham, 1 year: Jo. Cheyney *of* Pinho, 2, 3: Rich. Chicheſter, 4: Jo. Arundell, 5: Chriſtopher Worſly, 6; Will. Dennis, 7: Phill. Beamont, 8: Rich. Chicheſter, 9: Nich. Carew, 10: Philip Courtney, *knight*, 11: Phil. Copleſton, 12: Jo. Cheyney *of* Pinho, 13: Rich. Pomeray, 14: Rich. Chicheſter, 15: Otho Guilbert, 16: Charles Dynham, 17: Joh. Sapcott, 18: Edw. Courtney, 19: Halnathey Maleverer, 20: Rob. Willoughby, *knight*, 21: Giles Daubeney, *knight*, 22: Will. Courtney, 23.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Edward V.*—Will. Courtney, 1 year, 1483.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Richard III.*—Will. Courtney, 1 year, 1483: Halnathey Maleverer, 2: Tho. Maleverer *and* Jo. Halwell, 3.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Henry VII.*—Jo. Halwell, *knight*, 1 year, 1485: Rich. Edgecombe, *knight*, 2: Rob. Willoughby, *knight*, 3: Roger Holland, 4: Jo. Halwell, *knight*, 5: Will. Stonar, *knight*, 6: Walter Enderby, 7: Rich. Pomeray, *knight*, 8: Roger Holland, 9: Peter Edgecombe, *knight*, 10: Jo. Forteſcue, 11: Will. Carew, *knight*, 12: Peter Edgecombe, *knight*, 13: Roger Hollande, 14: James Chidlegh, 15: Rich. Whitlegh, 16: Nicholas Wadham, 17: Rich. Halwell, 18: John Forteſcue, 19: Will. Marwood, 20: Jo. Kirkham, *knight*, 21: Jo. Forteſcue. 22: Tho. Dennis, 23, 24.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Henry VIII.*—John Crocker, *eſq.* 1 year, 1509: Richard Coffin, 2: Tho. Goodman, 3: Tho. Dennis, *knight*, 4: Will. Carew, *knight*, 5: Nich. Wadham, *knight*, 6: Jo. Shilſton, *knight*, 7: Jo. Speke, *knight*, 8: Peter Edgecombe, *knight*, 9; Tho. Dennis, *knight*, 10: Ralph Pexhall, *eſq*, 11: Tho. Stukley, *eſq.* 12: Will. Courtney, *knight*, 13: Tho. Dennis, *knight*, 14: Jo. Kirkham, *knight*, 15: Jo. Baſſet, *knight*, 16: Will. Conrtney, *knight*, 17: Phil. Champernon, *eſq.* 18: Tho. Dennis, *knight*, 19: Peter Edgecombe, *knight*, 20: John Charnonde, *eſq.* 21: George St. Leger, 22: Tho. Dennis, *knight* 23: Rich. Greenville, *knight*, 24: Will. Courtney, *knight*, 25: John Fulford, *knight*, 26: Hugh Pollard, *knight*, 27: George Carew, *knight*, 28: Rich. Pollard, 29: Jo. Charnond, *knight*, 30: Hugh Pollard, *knight*, 31: Jo. Fulford, *knight*, 32: Hugh Paulet, *knight*, 33: George Carew, *knight*, 34: Rich Edgecombe, *knight*, 35: Hugh Stukley, *eſq.* 36: Hugh Pollard, *knight*, 37: Peter Carew, *knight*, 38.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. Edward VI.*—Peter Carew, *knight*, 1 year, 1547: Gawen Carew, *knight*, 2: Peter Courtney, 3: Tho. Dennis, *knight*, 4. Jo. Chicheſter, 5: Rich. Chidlegh, 6: Rich. Edgecombe, *knight*, 7.—*Sheriffs in the time of q. Mary.*—Rich. Edgecombe, *knight*, 1 year, 1553: Tho. Dennis, *knight*, 2: James Courtney, 3: Rich. Cary, 4: Jo. Fulford, *knight*, 5: Rob. Dennis, *knight*, 6: Tho. Southcott, 7.—*Sheriffs in the time of q. Elizabeth.*—Arthur Champernon, *knight*, 1 year, 1558: Jo. St. Leger, *knight*, 2: Chriſtopher Copleſton, 3: Rich. Forteſcue, 4: Rich. Duke, 5: Tho. Monke, 6: Peter Edgecombe, 7: Lewis Stuckley, 8: Rob. Dennis, 9: Will. Stroude, 10: . . . . . 11: John Mallett, 12: John Parker, 13: Jo. Gilbert, *knight*, 14: Tho. Carew *of* Haccombe, 15: Arthur Baſſet, *knight*, 16: Jo. Fulford, *knight*, 17: Rich. Bampfield, 18: Jo. Chicheſter, 19: Rog. Prideaux, 20: Will. Courtney, *knight*, 21: John Chiffon, *knight*, 22: John Fitz, 23: John Forteſcue, 24: Edw. Seymor, *knight*, 25: Rich. Reynell *and* Humphrey Speccot, 26: Humphrey Speccot, 27: Will. Kirkham, 28: George Cary *of* Clovelly, 29: Hugh Pollard, 30: Will. Cary *of* Haccombe, 31: Tho. Ridgway, 32: Henry Rolle, 33: Rich. Champernon, 34: Will. Strode, 35: Tho. Dennis, *knight*, 36: Edw. Seymor, 37: Will. Walronde, 38: Jo. Copleſton, 39: Hen. Rolle *in the 40th year ſupplied* Will. Forteſcue's *year after his death*: Tho. Ridgway, 41; Edm. Parker, 42: Tho. Hele, 43: Will. Pole, 44.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. James.*—Will. Pole *of* Colcombe, 1 year, 1603: Amias Bampfield, 2: John Drake, 3: Edward Seymor, 4: Will. Abbat, 5: Robert Rolle, 6: Jo. Ackland, *knight*, 7: Will. Crymes, *knight*, 8: Hugh Ackland, 9: Tho. Wiſe, *knight*, 10: Edward Giles, *knight*, 11 George Smith, *knight*, 12: John Speccot, *knight*, 13: John Giffard, 14: George Southcott, *knight*, 15: Tho. Hele *of* Fleet, 16: Warwick Hele, 17: Chriſtopher Savory, 18: Sampſon Hele, 19: Edm. Parker, 20: Edm. Forteſcue, 21: Henry Tothill, 22: Simon Leach, 23.—*Riſdon.*

† *The learned in the laws, the juſtices itinerant,* and *the juſtices of the circuit,* are thus recounted by our accurate hiſtorian.—*Learned in the laws*:—" Gilbert de Knovill, k^t, was chief baron of the exchecq^r, & in the 28 yeere of kinge Edw. 1 was ſheriff of Devonſhire; *William de Luſkot, lord of Luſcot, a great lawyer, & principal perſon in the management of the great offices of this county, Ed.* 3; Walter Stapeldon, biſhop of Excet^r, was lo. threaſorer, & of the privy counſell of kinge Edw. 2; John Grandiſon, biſhop of Excet^r, in high favor wth kinge Edwd 3, and of his privy counſel^l; John Stoford, of Stoford, a judge in kinge Edwd 3 tyme; Henry Percehay, k^t, a judge of the Comon Plees, lived in kinge Edw. 3 tyme. Hee & Nicolas Whiting were choſen knightes of the ſhire for the parliament anno 35 of kinge Edw. 3. The ſaid Nicolas Whitinge was alſoe learned in the lawes; John Cary, k^t, a judge in ye tyme of kinge Edw. 3, & alſoe in ye tyme of kinge Rich. 2. Hee, & Willm Cary his brother, were choſen knightes for Devonſhire, at a parliament holden anno 42 of kinge Edw. 3, & in ye pliament holden 37; Richard de Branſcomb; Willm Fitzwarren, of Brightley; William Luſcot, of Luſcot; *John Daubernon, lerned in the lawes, warden of Stannery, & of the fees of the* . . . . . *Ed.* 3; Willm Wikes, learned in the lawes, choſen recorder

That uſeful magiſtrate, the juſtice of the peace, was firſt appointed by Edward the third: and in each county, the office of the juſtices was to preſerve the peace in their reſpective ſhires; examine tranſgreſſors of the law, and to execute juſtice by fines, or corporal puniſhment, according to the offence, and as the law preſcribed. In 1457, John Holland, duke of Exeter, made proclamation at the ſeſſions held at the caſtle of Exeter, that no one ſhould wear any weapon, ſaving a nobleman or a juſtice, who might wear a rapier.

The county gaol was kept at Bicton. And Galfride le Balſtar held land by the ſame ſervice as *Porto* and *Janitor*, in the time of Edward the ſecond. From Galfride by Sackville, Bicton came to Henry Copleſtone, eſq. whoſe grandſon ſold it to Sir Thomas Dennis.* Bicton was a place of no great ſtrength. The gaol, therefore, was removed from Bicton to the lower part of the caſtle-garden, within the walls of the city of Exeter. This happened (ſays Sir W. Pole) "not many years ſince."

The common places for the execution of criminals, appear to have been Southernhay and Heavitree. A plot of ground at Heavitree was incloſed for the interment of the bodies that were hanged on the gallows there, and land appropriated to buy them ſhrouds, by the relict of Mr. Tuckfield, a merchant of Exeter, in the reign of Edward the ſixth.† In 1538, Henry, marquiſs of Exeter, and the lady Gertrude

recorder of Excetr anno 33 of kinge Edw. 3; Willm Courtenay, ſonne of Hugh Courtenay, erle of Devonſhire, firſt a prebendary of Exon, and then made biſhop of Hereford, thence removed unto London, and laſtly tranſlated unto the archbiſhoprike of Canterbiry; Edmond Stafford, biſhop of Exon, of the privy counſell unto kinge Rich. 2, in the 19 yeere made lo. privy ſeale, & in the 21 yeere made lo. chancellr: Thomas Brantinghm, biſhop of Exceter before Stafford, was in the 10 yeere of kinge Richard 2, choſen on of the peeres for the government of the kingdome; *Sr John Cary was on of the judges of the King's Bench, temp. R. 2, who ſacrificed his eſtate to preſerve his conſcience, chuſing rather to ſuffer his goods to be confiſcated, & himſelf baniſh'd than to violate his oath in conſenting to the proceedings of the procurators for the reſignation of the unhappy king his maſter*; Robert Treſilian, chief juſtice of the King's Bench; Sir John Wadham, kt, a judge; Sir John Hill, kt, lerned in the lawes; *Willm Hankford, kt, chief juſtice of ye Kinge's Bench, on of great ſpirit & wiſdome, it was he to whom H. 5, when Prince of Wales, gave a box on the eare uppon the bench, becauſe he would not be a ſervant of his, &c. who, nothing daunted thereby, having 1ſt given him a ſevere check, committed him priſoner to the Fleet*; Robert Hull, or Hill, of Shilſton; John Juyn kt, was firſt chief baron, and ye 17 of kinge Edw. 4, was chief juſtice, & died in the ſame yeere; Henry Fulford, of Fulford; Henry Forteſcu, chief juſtice of Ireland, eldeſt ſonne of Sr John, captayn of Meux; John Halſe, *on of ye juſtices of the Common Plees*; —— *Halſe, a younger brother of this family, biſh. of Coventry & Litchfield*; John Martin, a judge of the Kinge's Bench; Thomas Cokayn; Nicolas Aſhton, a judge of the Kinge's Bench; Sir John Forteſcu, youngeſt ſonne of Sir John Forteſcu, captayne of Meux, continewed chief juſtice from the 20 yeere of kinge Henry 6, unto the firſt of kinge Edward 4, & then was lo chancellor of England; Richard Denſell, a man learned in the lawe; Willm Hingeſton, a man learned, and ſergeant at lawe unto kinge Henry 6; Willm Beof, ſergeant at lawe in the tyme of kinge Henry 6; Robert Burton, a man learned in the law in the tyme of kinge Henry 6; Sr Willm Huddesfild, of Shillingford, kt, was attorney generall unto kinge Edw. 6; John Moore, of Moorehays, learned in the lawe; John Lo. Dinham, lo. threſorer, & of the privy counſell of kinge Henry 7; Sr Richard Edgcomb, kt, controller of the howſe of kinge Henry 7, & of ye privy counſell; Thomas Wood, ſergeant at lawe unto kinge Henry 7, & after judge; *Sir Thomas Tremaile, one of the juſtices of the Common Plees, temp. Henry 7*; Lewes Pollard, kt, a ſergeant at lawe unto kinge Hen. 7, afterwards one of the judges of the Common Pleas; *Sr Will. Coffin, of the Privy Chamber to H. 8, was maſter of the horſe at the coronation of q. Anne. An. 25 of ye ſa king he was alſo high ſteward of the manor and liberty of Standon, in Hartfordſhire*; Baldwin Mallet, ſollicitor unto kinge Henry 8; John Rowe, ſergeant at lawe; Sr Willm Petre, kt, p. ſecretary, & of ye privy counſell unto kinge Edw. 6, queen Mary, and queene Eliſabeth, *anceſter to ye lo. Petre, baron of Writtle*; Sr John Whiddon, kt, a judge of the Kinge's Bench; John Southcot, born in Devonſhire, a judge of ye Kinge's Bench; Sr Thomas Harres, ſergeant at law, of a pregnant wit, whoſe ſon of the ſame name was chief juſtice of Munſter in Ireland; John Harris, of Hayne, ſergeant at law; John Prideaux, of Nutwell, ſergeant at law; Willm Rowſwell, ſollicitor unto queene Eliſab.; Thomas Williams, a well learned lawier, & ſpeaker of ye parliament; Willm Pole, of Shute, learned in the lawes, a double reader thinner Temple, & juſtice of peace in Devon; Robert Cary, of Clavelly, a grave lerned man in the lawes, & juſtice of peace in Devon; Sr Willm Periam, kt, a judge of the Common Pleas, & after chief baron of thexchecquer; John Glanvill, a judge of the Common Pleas, *a man very learned in the laws, & anceſtor to Sr W. Glanville, ſerjeant at law, now living, & ſpeaker of the parliament, anno . . . . . & ſecretary to the fleet that went to Calas, anno . . . . . .*; Edward Drewe, ſergeant at lawe unto queene Eliſab."—*Sir W. Pole*, pp. 87, 88, 89, 90.—*Juſtices Itinerant*:—"Richard de Boyland, Robert de Fulford, theſe juſtices itinerants ſate in Devon in ye 12 of king Edw. 1."—*Sir W. Pole*, p. 104.—*Juſtices which had their circuits*:—Dns Radus Hengham, in the 5 yeere of kinge Edw. 1: Salomon de Roceſter, Richard Boyland, in the 12 of Edward 1: Henry de Enfild, John de Boſco, in the 26 of Edward 1; Henry Spigurnell, Walter Paveley, in the 29 of Edward 1: John de Foxley, John de Batesford, in the 4 of Edward 2: John Ynge, on of the kinge's juſtices of his coorte of common plees: Willm Scarſhull, on of ye juſtices of his common plees, John Inge, on of the king's juſtices of his coort of common plees, 11, 13, & 16, of Ed. 3: John Mowbray, on of the kinge's juſtices of his coort of common pleas, Edmond Chelrey, on of the kinge's juſtices of his bench, 29 Ed. 3: John de Stowford, on of ye kinge's juſtices of his coort of common pleas, Robt Briton, on of ye kinge's juſtices of his bench, 32 Ed. 3: John Mowbray, on of ye kinge's juſtices of his coort of common pleas, Edmond Chelrey, on of the kinge's juſtices of his bench, 38 Ed. 3: Willm de Witingham, on of the kinge's coort of common pleas, Henry Percehay, on of the kinge's juſtices of his bench, 47 Ed. 3: Robert Treſilian, chief juſtice of ye kinge's bench, John Cary, on of the kinge's juſtices, 7 Ric. 2: Willm Rickhill, on of the juſtices of the kinge's coort of common pleas, Willm Brenchesley, on of ye juſtices of the kinge's bench, 14 Ric. 2. 66, 16 Ric. 2, 3 Hen. 4: Willm Hankford, kt, on of ye kinge's juſtices of his coort of common pleas, Willm Screne, on of the kinge's juſtices of his bench, 8 Hen. 4, 11 Hen. 4: John Culpeper, on of ye kinge's juſtices of his coorte of common pleas, Willm Screne, on of ye kinge's juſtices of his bench, 13 Hen. 4: Willm Cheyney, kt, chief juſtice of the kinge's bench, ao 2 H. 6, John Martyn, on of the juſtices of the kinge's bench, 9 Hen. 5, 9 Hen. 6: Richard Choke, kt, John Cateſby, 14 Edward 4: John Butteler, William Grevill, 21 Henry 7."—*Sir W. Pole*, pp. 104, 105.

‡ "It appears, that in 1607, twenty pounds in money was contributed by the city, towards the building of fitter ſeats in the caſtle, for the *judges of aſſizes*; which was advanced on the motion of Mr. Recorder Martyn, as from the judges."—*Izacke*.

* Anne, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Sir Thomas Dennis, was married to Sir Henry Rolle, knight. Thus Bicton deſcended from Dennis to Rolle.

† "Griffen Amerideth, eſq. (ſometime mayor of Exeter) left by will, bearing date Aug. 3 Eliz. 1561, all his lands, tenements, and poſſeſſions lying within the pariſh of Sidbury, to the following uſes, "that every poor perſon that thereafter, within the caſtle or city of Exon, for any cauſe whatſoever, ſhould have judgement of death, not having wherewith to bury himſelf, a ſhrowd to cover his body, that then to every body ſo ſuffering, out of the rents and profits of the ſaid lands, there ſhould be bought a coffin, wherewith he might be decently interred. And the ſaid lands lying in Sidford, deſcending to Edw. Amerideth, his ſon and heir, he, by his deed poll, dated 9th April, 3 Eliz. 1561, did give and grant unto the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the ſaid city, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, all thoſe his meſſuages, lands, rents, reverſions, and ſervices, with their appurtenances, in Sidbury & Sidford, to fulfil the will of his ſaid father."—*Brice's* Rights, &c. &c. pp. 3, 4.

Gertrude his marchioneſs, were both arraigned, found guilty, and condemned of high treaſon. On the 12th of December, the marquiſs was executed; but the lady was reprieved. And John Bonefant, one of the attorneys of Exeter, on the 10th of the following Auguſt, was, for the like offence, drawn, hanged, and quartered in Southernhay. In 1571, Agnes, the wife of John Jones, was burnt to death in Southernhay, for poiſoning her huſband. In 1611, Thomas Tooker, ſword-bearer of the city, was tried at the aſſizes, at the caſtle of Exeter, for the murder of his wife. He was found guilty, and executed at Heavitree gallows.

The ſeparation of the *commons* from the *lords* in parliament, is ſuppoſed to have taken place in the reign of Edward the third.*—As at this era of *parliamentary repreſentation*, or at leaſt the commencement of a regular parliament,† our county, and its principal towns, appear in a new light; I ſhall *firſt* deſcribe the conſtitution of Exeter, and of thoſe towns that have ſent members to parliament, with little or no interruption;—*ſecondly*, of thoſe, that ſoon ceaſing to be repreſented, reclaimed, after ſome ages, their ancient right;—*thirdly*, of thoſe that quickly declined the privelege of returning burgeſſes, and never afterwards reſumed it. I ſhall, *fourthly*, notice the towns that have never been repreſented in parliament, 'till a very late date;—and, *fifthly*, a few of thoſe that have never been repreſented at all.

The following are the towns which ſent members to parliament, with little or no interruption;—‡1. *Exeter*.—2. *Barnſtaple*.—3. *Totnes*.—4. *Plymouth*.—5. *Plymton*.—6. *Dartmouth*.—7. *Taviſtock*.

—1.

* The number of days allotted to the knights and burgeſſes of this ſhire, repairing to and returning from parliaments and great councils, at the places where they were uſually held, are as follows:—At Cambridge, 6 days;—Coventry, 8;—Glouceſter, 3 and 4;—Leiceſter, 5; London and Weſtminſter, 5, 6, 7, and 8;—Northampton, 6;—in ſnow or rain, 10;—Nottingham, 6 and an half;—Sarum, 8;—Winchester, 3 and 5;—York, 10, 11, and 12.—*Br. Willis.*

† In 1307, Hugh Courtenay was ſummoned to the parliament at Carliſle, when no baron (ſays Camden) went to parliament without the king's writ.—In 1326, it was concluded in parliament, that ſolemn meſſengers ſhould go to the king at Killingworth, and move him to make reſignation of his crown. There were ſent on this meſſage two biſhops, two earls, two abbots, and two barons. The barons (ſays *Hollingſhed*) were Roſs and Courtenay; but *Stowe* ſays, Roger Gray and Hugh Courtenay. And as Sir Hugh Courtenay, after his full age, was ſummoned amongſt the barons in all king Edward the firſt's time, ſo in king Edward the ſecond's time, he was ſummoned every year. He was twenty ſeveral times, by ſeveral writs, ſummoned to treaties and parliaments, ordained by the king: and ſo was he fifteen times ſummoned to eſpecial treaties in parliament, in the firſt eight years of Edward the third, as a baron. In the 9th of that king he was twice ſummoned to parliament by the name of Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devonſhire. In the 10th of Edward the third, he was twice ſummoned to parliament, as fourth earl in order, between Richard earl of Arundel, and Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford. And ſo he was ſummoned to every parliament, enjoying the 4th or 5th place, until 14th of Edward the third, in which year he died. About the 21ſt of Edward the third, Hugh Courtenay, diſabled by ſome infirmity from attending parliament, or any of the king's councils, ſoon after obtained *leave of the king to travel* for one whole year. In the 35th of Edward the third, Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, together with Richard de Branſcomb, high ſheriff, Henry de la Pomeray, &c. with the conſent of the county, and by the king's mandate, gave orders to Roger Piperel and Thomas de Affeton, collectors of the aſſeſſments, to pay to Henry Percehay and Nicholas Whiting, knights, ſixteen pounds, for their charges in ſerving the county as knights of the ſhire, in the parliament held at Weſtminſter. In the 44th of Edward the third, Sir Hugh Courtenay was ſummoned to parliament; though his father was then living. Thomas, younger brother of Hugh Courtenay le Fitz, was knight of the ſhire for Devon, 51ſt of Edward the third. John Courtenay, knight of the ſhire for Devon, 2d Richard the ſecond. Sir Philip Courtenay, one of the repreſentatives of Devon, in the 16th of Richard the ſecond, had ſeveral heavy accuſations brought againſt him, in full parliament:—1ſt, "Thomas de Pontingdon complained againſt Sir Philip Courtenay, for wrongfully expelling him out of the manor of Bickleigh.—2dly, Richard Someſtre complained againſt Sir Philip for expelling him out of four marks of land, in Thorverton, in the county of Devon.—3dly, And the abbot of Newnham complained againſt Sir Philip for impriſoning him and two of his monks."—Sir Philip Courtenay was unable to anſwer to theſe charges; and for contempt was committed to the Tower. He was ſoon, however, releaſed from his confinement, on a promiſe to ſubmit the ſubject of diſpute to the arbitration of proper perſons. Of the iſſue, we have no certain information. The manor of Bickleigh was, doubtleſs, in the Courtenay family for many generations after this event. In the 1ſt of Richard, Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccomb, was knight of the ſhire for Devon, together with his uncle, Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham. Edward Courtenay, earl of Devonſhire, was ſummoned to all the parliaments from the time he came of age to the time of his death. In the 1ſt of Henry the fifth, a writ was directed to him, immediately after the king's ſons and brothers and couſins.—*Cleaveland.*—The laſt of the Dinhams, at Hertland, was John, who, in the ſixth year of Edward the fourth, with whom he was in high eſtimation, had a ſummons to parliament, among the barons of this realm, was conſtituted one of the king's privy council, and had ſeveral places of conſiderable emolument; and in Henry the ſeventh's time, was made lord high treaſurer, and a knight of the garter. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the lord Fitz-Walter, by whom he had iſſue Henry, who died without iſſue, whereby his noble inheritance came to be divided among his four ſiſters. Elizabeth married to Foulke Bourchier, lord Fitzwarren; Margaret married to Nicholas baron Carew; Catherine married to John Arundel, of Lanherne, knight; and Johan married to John lo. Zouche, of Harringworth.—Wm. Abbat, the proprietor of the abbey lands, bought lord Carew's ſhare of the lord Compton, who was ſeized thereof, and to whom queen Elizabeth gave licence to alien one fourth part of the manor of Hertland, Hertland Bidwell, Hertland Butterbury, Hertland Caſtle, &c. This, and a conſiderable part of the other ſhares, with the manor and royalty, are now, by this and other purchaſes, veſted in the preſent proprietor of Hertland abbey.—Sir Edward Giles, of Bowden, near Totnes, after ſerving his country as a ſoldier abroad, had "the whole power of the county" put into his hands, in the eleventh year of James the firſt; and was always returned one of the burgeſſes, to ſerve the town of Totnes in parliament, during the reign of James the firſt, and to the time of his death.—See *Prince*, p. 334.—Sir John Acland, born, moſt likely, at Ackland Houſe, near Barnſtaple, (ſays Prince) long ſerved his king and country, as a juſtice of the peace; was one of the knights of the ſhire for Devon, and had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him in the tower of London, on the 15th of March, 1603, by king James the firſt. And he ſerved as ſheriff for Devon, in the year 1608.¶—For members of parliament returned by the county of Devon, from Edward the firſt to Charles the firſt, ſee APPENDIX, c. iv. ſ. ii.

‡ "Devon boroughs which ſent members to parliament before An. Chr. 1483, and how often they did ſeverally return unto that time:—Exeter, 26 Edw. 1, and in all 109 returns; Totnes, 26 Edw. 1, and in all 77 returns; Plymouth, 26 Edw. 1, and in all 11 returns; Barnſtable, 26 Edw. 1, and in all 82 returns; Plymton, 26 Edw. 1, and in all 76 returns; Taviſtock, 4 Edw. 3, and in all 71 returns; Dartmouth, 24 Edw. 3, and in all 51 returns; Honiton, 28 Edw. 1, and 4 Edw. 2, reſtored lately; Okehamton, 28 Edw. 1, and 7 Edw. 2, reſtored lately; Aſhburton, 26 Edw. 1, and no more till lately.—Boroughs which never did ſend members till after 1483:—Beer-Alſton; Tiverton."—*Lord Sommer's Tracts*, vol. 2, p. 445, 448, 4to London, 1748.

¶ For an account of his various benefactions, ſee *Prince*, p. 19.—He was not only a charitable man, but tenax propoſiti. He thought and he acted, uninfluenced by the opinion or faſhion of the world.

—1. The government of EXETER,—its charters,—its principal officers,—and its return of members to parliament, are the firſt objects of our conſideration. In the reign of Edward the firſt, the burgeſſes and citizens of Exeter, pleaded that their city was ancient demeſne, and that they held it in fee farm of the crown, paying 39l. 15s. 3d. To ſupport this claim, they referred to Henry the third's charter, made to his brother Richard, king of the Romans, the king's uncle; whereby they further challenged return of writs, a gallows, pillory, &c. and a fair of four days, beginning the firſt of Auguſt, beſides three weekly markets, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays: theſe liberties they certified they enjoyed ever ſince the time of the conqueſt, upon which they were allowed.* In 1377, Richard the ſecond confirmed the charters of the city, and enlarged them with new liberties and privileges.‡ In the year 1497, the citizens, alarmed at ſome bold attempts, which had been made by the mayor and common-council, to rob them of their franchiſes, called a general meeting of the inhabitants, and petitioned king Henry the ſeventh for a new charter.† In 1536, the king, by his letters patent, under the great ſeal of England, (dated 3. Aug. 29 regni) conſtituted this city a county of itſelf, dividing it from the county of Devon; and thereby granted it all liberties and privileges belonging to the ſame.§ The corporation of Exeter enjoyed great revenues; as the royalty of the city, and the manor lying in the pariſh of St. Thomas, in the ſuburbs, with certain lands belonging to it, in the pariſhes of St. Edmund's and St. Mary Stepp's. This laſt manor, which Henry Courtenay, marquis of Exeter, poſſeſſed before his attainder, was now granted by Edward the ſixth, to the corporation of Exeter, as a memorial of their loyalty and attachment during the memorable ſiege in 1549.—The *chief magiſtrate* of the city was now entitled mayor. In his writ, dated 1312, Edward the ſecond named the mayor and bailiffs of Exeter, juſtices of the peace. In 1354, John Weeks, eſq. elected the firſt recorder of this city, had a penſion allowed him of three pounds a year. Afterwards, this officer was choſen yearly, like the mayor and other officers of the city of Exeter.‖ Till this period Mr. Izacke intimates, there was always one officer at leaſt, ſufficiently learned to direct the court according to the laws of the land, and the cuſtoms of the city. But the laws at length accumulating, and the knowlege of the Exonians not increaſing in equal proportion, it was judged expedient that a learned man ſhould be choſen, to attend regularly on the court and chamber of this city, and to direct them in all caſes of difficulty. The ſtewards of Exeter, hitherto *ſeneſchalli*, were, in 1450, called *ballivi* or bailiffs. Edward the fourth, in the third year of his reign, 1463, conſtituted nine aldermen in the city of Exeter.¶—Henry the ſeventh reduced the ſenate from 36 perſons to 24. The day and the manner of the mayor's election had been formerly varied, and very diſagreeable differences had ariſen among the citizens on the ſubject, till the affair was regulated by Henry the ſeventh. At the time he marched hither to ſuppreſs Perkin Warbeck's inſurrection, he was lodged for ſome days at the houſe of the treaſurer of the cathedral; when, taking an opportunity to thank the citizens for their faithful and valiant ſervices againſt the rebels, he drew his ſword from his ſide, and gave it to be carried before the mayors;—with a cap of maintenance to be worn by the ſwordbearer.*‖ In 1513, Sir Thomas Dennis, who has already occurred to obſervation, was

* *B. Willis*, vol. 2. pp. 263, 264.

‡ *Izacke.*

† This charter was granted to the citizens of Exeter, by Henry the ſeventh, July 10th, 1498, in the 13th year of his reign.—See *Izacke.*

§ See *Izacke.*—Extract from an act for enlarging the liberties of the city of Exeter, (dated 2d and 3d of Edward the ſixth.)—"The bounds of the county of the ſaid city, as well within the walls of the ſaid city, as without, ſhall be as hereafter followeth:—That is to ſay; firſt, at and from the eaſt-gate of the ſaid city, together with all the whole precinct and circuit of the pariſh of St. Sidwell, without the ſaid eaſt gate, and with all the inhabitants and ſoil of the ſame pariſh unto the ſouth-gate of the ſame city; all the whole circuit and precinct of the pariſh of the Trinity there, and with all the inhabitants and ſoil of the ſame pariſh, without the ſaid ſouth-gate; and at and from the ſaid ſouth-gate, with the whole circuit and precinct of the ſaid whole pariſh of the Trinity aforeſaid, unto the weſt-gate of the ſaid city, together with all the whole circuit and precinct of the pariſhes of St. Edmond's and St. Mary Steps, unto the great river of Exe, and without the ſaid weſt-gate; and at and from the ſaid weſt-gate, without the circuit of the ſaid whole pariſhes of St. Edmond's and St. Mary Steps, as before is ſaid, unto the north-gate of the ſaid city, together with the circuit and precinct of the whole pariſh of St. David, called St. David's Down, without the north-gate of the ſaid city, and with all the inhabitants and ſoil within the ſaid pariſh of St. David's Down, and at and from the ſaid north-gate, with the circuit and precinct of the ſame whole pariſh of St. David's Down, unto the eaſt-gate aforeſaid.—Provided always, that the caſtle of Exeter, and the ſcite of the ſame, being within the walls of the ſaid caſtle, and alſo the common gaol of the ſaid county of Devon, nigh adjoining to the ſaid caſtle, and the manſion-houſe of the ſame gaol, with all and ſingular other houſes and buildings belonging to the ſame, ſhall not be accepted or taken to be within the ſaid county of the city of Exeter."

‖ *Izacke.*

¶ *Izacke.*

*‖ "In two rolls of the records of the courts of the year, 1497, are ſet down the manner and order of the election of the mayor and officers of this city, whereof the king being advertized, and deſirous to have the government hereof quiet and peaceable, ſummoned the mayor and common council before him, and being informed of the manner of their election, and the many troubles incident thereunto, directed this method, and delivered the ſame ingroſſed in parchment under his privy ſeal (a copy whereof is here inſerted) which hath been ever ſince duly obſerved; and to begin this order, the king named one William Froſt (formerly one of his ſervants) and one of the bailiffs of the ſaid city the year next precedent, to be mayor, whom to encourage to preſerve in his duty, the king took off his ſword

elected recorder of the city of Exeter. In various particulars, Exeter was under the power and jurisdiction of the sheriff of Devon, till Henry the eighth made this city a county, distinct from the county of Devon. And the yearly nomination and election of the sheriffs within the city and county of Exeter, is referred by charter to the mayor and twenty-four of the common-council of the city; before whom the sheriffs, so elected, (on the Monday after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel) are sworn in the open court to the due execution of their office.* John †Hooker was *the first chamberlain* of the city, elected in 1555.‡ Of the representatives of this place in parliament, the names are given in the appendix.§ For the remarkable customs, laws, and transactions of Exeter, I must send the curious to Izacke.‖—II. BARNSTAPLE, the king's demesne borough, was held by king Edward, having forty burgesses within the borough, and nine without, all which paid the king forty shillings by weight, and the bishop of Constance twenty-nine by tale. The government of Barnstaple was vested by a charter from queen Mary, in a mayor, two aldermen, twenty-four common council-men, and proper officers.¶ To go back to the

sword from his side, and gave it unto the mayor, with a cap of maintenance, to be worn and carried in state before him, and his successors for ever, as 'tis used in the city of London. Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, and of France, and lord of Ireland;—To all, and every of our subjects to whom shall appertain these our letters, hearing or seeing, greeting, Whereas in divers times past, great inconveniencies, strifes, and debates, have been had, and made within this our city of Exeter, for the election of a mayor, four bailiffs, four and twenty of the common council, and four serjeants at the mace of the same, as by the grievous complaints of the citizens and inhabitants of our said city, unto us thereupon made, more plainly it hath been declared, and for a peaceable election of and upon the premises hereafter to be used, and had within our said city, we of our especial grace, tender love and zeal, which we have and bear to our said city, and for the redress, restfulness and common-weal of the same, by the assent and consent of the common council of our said city, and other sad and discreet citizens of the same, have ordered, provided, and established, that from henceforth, there shall be four and twenty of the most sufficient and discreet citizens and inhabitants of our said city of the common council, for term of their lives, and none of them to be removed, except it be for poverty, disease, great age, or other cause reasonable, which causes shall be adjudged and determined by the said four and twenty, or by the more part of them, and after decease of any of the four and twenty, or the removing of them as is before rehearsed, that then the residue of the said four and twenty shall elect and choose unto them another citizen most sufficient, and inhabitant of our said city to fulfil the whole number of the said four and twenty, according as the custom is of the four and twenty aldermen within the said city of London, the names of the said four and twenty of the common council now named before us in a schedule hereunto annexed; also we will that the Monday next before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, yearly hereafter, the mayor of the said city of Exeter, for the time being, with his brethren and commons of our said city, that then shall be franchized men, shall assemble themselves in the Guildhall of our said city, and then and there the four and twenty, or the more part of them, upon their oaths by privy scrutiny, and by the report of the recorder and town clerk, for the time being, upon their oaths, shall elect and choose two of the most able citizens of the said four and twenty for a mayor of our said city, for the year then next ensuing, which hath been approved before in the office of a mayor, or else of a receiver, (the mayor then for the time being, always excepted to be elected one of the two persons so before named to be elected, as is before rehearsed.) Also we will that the said four and twenty at the same time, shall elect and choose four bailiffs, whereof one shall be receiver, and that as well of the four and twenty, as of other the most able citizens and inhabitants within our said city, so that they be franchised men, and of good name and fame; also we will, that the same day, the said four and twenty shall elect and choose three serjeants franchised men of our said city, who best can, and best may attend and execute their office after their discretion, and after the election so made and had, then the said recorder and town clerk, or one of them, shall publish and shew to the said four and twenty which two of them for the election of a mayor hath most voices, and to shew their names to the commons that be franchised men, and they to choose one of them to be mayor of our said city, for the year then next ensuing; and he that shall so fortune to have most voices of franchised men, to be accepted and admitted for to be mayor; and after this done, the said recorder and town-clerk, or one of them to present and shew the names of all other officers so elected and chosen unto the said commons, in the presence of the said four and twenty. Also we will, that the Monday next ensuing the said election, the said citizens so elected to be mayor, and all other officers, in open court at the Guildhall, shall be sworn and take their oaths, according to the old usages and laudable customs of our said city. And after that the same mayor so sworn shall choose an able citizen, and a franchised man, to be the fourth serjeant of our said city; which serjeant before this time hath been used to be chosen and named only by the mayor, and none other, according to the old customs of our said city. Also that none of the said four and twenty, nor other officer of our said city, use or wear any lord's cloathing, nor gentleman's livery, nor bear cognisance from henceforth, upon pain of being deprived of their office, and losing their franchises. Also we will, that what person or persons, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he or they be, presume, or contend the breach of this our direction and provision for the election, and other premises, as before rehearsed, that he or they so offending, shall forfeit unto the use of our said city ten marks, and over that, stand in our high displeasure. Given under our privy seal, at our manor of Greenwich, the 10th day of July, in the thirteenth year of our reign."

* *Izacke.*

† See *Hooker*'s MS. account of the civil constitution and government of Exeter, pp. 45, 46, 47, 48.—I have noticed it as among the *Portledge* papers: it was lately purchased by Sir Lawrence Palk. 1801.

‡ In 1607, a patent under the common seal, granted to the right hon. earl of Dorset, lord treasurer of England, to be lord high steward of the city of Exeter.—In 1613, a patent under the great seal was granted to the right hon. the earl of Northampton, to be lord high steward of the city of Exeter.—In 1621, a patent under the common seal of the city, was granted to the right honourable the earl of Suffolk to be the lord high steward of the city of Exeter.—In 1624, a patent under the common seal of the city, granted to the right honourable William earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, to be lord high steward thereof."—*Izacke.*

§ See APPENDIX, c. iv. f. ii.

‖ About 1274, the king, by his letters patent, granted to Exeter a certain tribute, to be yearly received, towards the reparation of the walls, called by the name of *Bagavell, Bretbuggavell*, and *Pingavell.*—In attempting to explain these uncouth words, the conjectures have been various. These three *gavells*, (or tolls) might possibly be meant to defray the charges.—1st, Of *bags* stuffed with wool or hair, formerly used in building walls, on a swampy foundation.—2dly. Of *frith, freathing*, (or wattling, somewhat like rough basket work) to inclose these wool-bags on each side.—3dly. Of *pins*, or stakes to fasten the whole together.—Some part of the city wall, near the river, was certainly built on piles or stakes, driven into the swamps, and fenced in with wattles, or wreathed rods.—By a special order from Henry the seventh, in 1489, directed to the mayor, every inhabitant in Exeter was to be furnished with sufficient arms for himself and family, which was done agreeably to each man's ability.—*Hooker.*—" It was determined, in 1583, that every inhabitant of Exeter, for his dwelling-house on fire, was to forfeit 20s. and for his chimney, 6s. 8d. by the ancient custom of the city."—*Izacke.*—I mention this; as there is a similar usage in the university of Oxford.

¶ So says Risdon.—" The corporation consists of a mayor and twenty-four common council-men, or capital burgesses, of which two are aldermen, besides which, here are a high-steward, recorder, deputy-recorder, and other officers. The members of parliament are elected by the mayor, aldermen, capital burgesses, and common burgesses, who exceed 200: the returning officer is the mayor."—*Br. Willis*, vol. 2, p. 320.

the time of its ſending members to parliament.—Barnſtaple ſeems to have been firſt repreſented in the twenty-third parliament of Edward the firſt, at Weſtminſter. In 1340, was iſſued a writ of inquiſition (23d of June, 14th of Edward the third) in conſequence of a petition from the town of Barnſtaple, that exhibited their right to ſend two burgeſſes to parliament, by a charter from king Athelſtan: though it was by no means proved that ſuch a charter ever exiſted, this right was afterwards confirmed to the petitioners, as founded on ancient uſage or preſcription.* III. The manor of TOTNES deſcended, on the death of George de Cantilupe, to Millicent, his eldeſt daughter, who, in the 10th year of Edward the firſt, claimed, in the ſaid manor, view of frankpledge, aſſize of bread and beer, a ducking-ſtool, and a pillory. In the reign of Elizabeth, Sir Edward Seymour purchaſed the caſtle, honor, and manor of Totnes, from whoſe family they afterwards paſſed to the Bogans. The choice of members of parliament for this place, reſides in the corporation and burgeſſes; and Totnes was firſt repreſented in the 23d parliament of Edward the firſt.† IV. PLYMOUTH formerly conſiſted of two parts, which received their denomination from their different owners, *Sutton Vaultort*, or Valletort, and *Sutton Prior*. The firſt of theſe belonged to the noble family of the *Valletorts*. But of the ancient lords of Plymouth little is recorded. By what charter, or how the manor was granted to the corporation, does not ſeem clear: but we are aſſured, that in 1282, king Edward the firſt held a manor here: and John de Eltham, his grandſon, earl of Cornwall, was lord of the manor in Edward the third's time, with the fiſhery of the waters, which were, then, ancient demeſne. In the mean time, the priors of Plymton claimed aſſize of bread and beer, with the privilege of a market and fair, and pillory, by virtue of a charter granted to the priory by Henry the third, from whom they derived their liberties, which they had enjoyed for a conſiderable time, in the town of Sutton. 'Till it was made a corporate town, the prior of Plymton was chief magiſtrate, and here held his courts: and *Plymouth* returned members to parliament under the title of the *borough of Sutton*. In the 13th of Henry the fourth, the people of Plymouth preferred a petition, wherein the inhabitants of Sutton Prior and Sutton Vautort, otherwiſe called Plymouth, prayed that they might be incorporated. About thirty years after, their petition was heard: and in the 17th year of Henry the ſixth, we ſee Plymouth incorporated, the corporate body conſiſting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common council-men. The mayor was elected by a jury of thirty-ſix perſons, choſen by four others, of whom the mayor and aldermen choſe two, and the common council-men the other two.‡ The repreſentation of Plymouth, in parliament, commenced in the reign of Edward the firſt.¶ V. PLYMTON was made a *†† borough, as I have already ſet forth, in the reign of Henry the third; whoſe charter was afterwards confirmed by Edward the third, Richard the ſecond, Henry the fifth, and Henry the ſixth.‡§ VI. In the 26th year of Edward the firſt, DARTMOUTH began to return members to parliament as ſuch; though on account of its poverty, or ſome other reaſon, it omitted to ſend burgeſſes 'till the 15th of Edward the third, and made no other election 'till the 24th of Edward the third; except once to a council about maritime affairs. It was in the 15th year of his reign, (when Dartmouth was again repreſented in parliament) that Edward the third granted by a charter, (dated April 14th) in conſideration of the good actions of the burgeſſes, that

* See APPENDIX, c. iv. ſ. ii;—and lord *Lyttelton's* Henry the ſecond, vol. 4, pp. 102—105.

† The anceſtors of the Saverys were of conſiderable conſequence in the town of Totnes, in the 16th century, having repreſented that borough in many parliaments, within the ſpace of 40 years.—See APPENDIX, c. iv. ſ. ii.

‡ "Divers endeavours were long uſed by the inhabitants of Sutton, aſias Plimmouth, to obtain a charter, and to be incorporated into a mayor and commonalty, in order to which, when the writs ad quod damnum were executed, the prior of Sutton, (who was the principal man here) fearing a diminution of his power, did ſtill obſtruct it; 'till about the middle of the reign of Henry the ſixth, the French having beaten him out of all that his father had won in France, did come over and burn and plunder the ſmall and weak places on our coaſt. This made the inhabitants petition the parliament for a charter; an act was paſſed, and they were incorporated in 1440."—*MS. account* of Plymouth.—In this MS. it appears, that "the duke of Clarence came to Plymouth in the mayoralty of *John Paige*, ann. 1469."—That "the princeſs Catherine of Spain landed at Plymouth, married to prince Arthur, then to Henry the eighth, in the mayoralty of *Thomas Cropp*, ann. 1501."—That "Mr. Ferrers ſerving Plymouth in parliament, being arreſted upon execution by the ſheriffs of London, was releaſed, and the ſheriffs impriſoned, in the mayoralty of *James Horſwell*, ann. 1543."—That "Francis, Earl of Bedford, and his counteſs, the earl of Northumberland, lord Norris, lord Wharton, and others, came to Plymouth, and were honourably entertained at the town's coſt, in the mayoralty of *Gregory Maynbead*, ann. 1578."—That "the judges came to ſee the town, in the mayoralty of *William Hawkins*, ann. 1588."—And that "*Walter Mathews*, mayor of Plymouth, in 1606, had been ſervant to Sir Richard Hawkins, as the mayor's wife had been to lady Hawkins; that the lady diſdaining to ſit below one who had been her maid, made an effort to keep an upper ſeat; which the mayoreſs reſiſting, her ladyſhip gave her a box in the ear; that this incident occaſioned a great diſturbance, but that an accommodation at length took place, on Sir R. Hawkins's preſenting to the town a houſe ſomewhere in the market-ſtreet."

¶ See APPENDIX, c. iv. ſ. ii. *† See APPENDIX, c. iv. ſ. ii.

‡§ "From queen Elizabeth's ann. expences, containing an account of all the offices, ſaleries, fees, and perquiſits for keeping of the tower, and all other the queen's palaces, caſtles, houſes, parks, foreſts, and chaces within the realm."—'*Plimton*; com. Devon, conſtable of the caſtle, and bayly of the lordſhipp; fee —— 4, 6, 8.—*Chittlebamton*; com. Devon, keeper of the parke; fee —— 14, 0. 0.'

that they and their goods ſhould be toll-free throughout all England; that they ſhould have power to chuſe a mayor every year, and hold pleas within their borough; and that they ſhould not be impleaded out of it, or be impanelled on juries, but have infangthef, and outfangthef within themſelves. Thus highly favoured, Dartmouth became a place of conſiderable diſtinction, in this and the ſucceeding reign. In his 14th year, Richard the ſecond made an act that tin ſhould not be exported at any other port. And, according to ſome accounts, the famous expedition of Dartmouth againſt the French, obtained from Richard, the noble coat of arms appending to this town's charter.* And ſo well did Edward the fourth reward the courage of the men of Dartmouth againſt the French, that he tranſlated hither the port from Fawey, and gave them 20l. in fee-farm. To this, Richard the third added 10l. and Henry the ſeventh 10l. more, and covenanted for himſelf and heirs, to pay to the corporation 40l. per annum, for their building and maintaining a ſtrong tower and bulwark of lime and ſtone, for furniſhing the ſame with guns, artillery, and other ordnance, and for getting a chain ſufficient in length and ſtrength to anſwer the purpoſe of it. The people of Fawey had a chain, at that time, extending acroſs the river from one of its towers to the other, about the diſtance of 200 fathom. This chain (they ſay) was ſtolen from them by their rivals of Dartmouth.† VII. TAVISTOCK hath a portreeve yearly, choſen by 24 free-holders at the lord's court. This portreeve is the returning officer; and the right of election is veſted in the freeholders of the borough. It ſent members to parliament in Edward the firſt's time.‡

The following are the towns of the *ſecond* claſs—ſuch as, ſoon ceaſing to be repreſented, reclaimed, after ſome ages, their ancient right:—1. *Okehamton.*—2. *Honiton.*—3. *Aſhburton.*—I. OKEHAMTON made but two returns to parliament for ſeveral hundred years; once in the reign of Edward the firſt, and once in that of his ſucceſſor.§ This town was not incorporated 'till James the firſt. It was governed by eight capital burgeſſes, out of whom the mayor was annually choſen; and as many aſſiſtants, out of whom the principal burgeſſes were elected.¶ II. HONITON, though a town of ſome conſequence, was very imperfectly repreſented in parliament.†* It made only two returns (28th of Edward the firſt, and 4th of Edward the ſecond) for ſeveral hundred years.§‖ III. ASHBURTON is deſcribed in domeſday, under the title of *terra regis*. That it once belonged to the ſee of Exeter, may be inferred, perhaps, from theſe records:—"Anno 10 Edw. I. Peter Quivil, biſhop of Exeter, claimed view of frankpledge and a gallows, with aſſize of bread and beer, in Aſhperton." And in the next reign:—"Walter Stapledon, biſhop of that ſee, by charter dated December 12, 1273, 3d of Edward the ſecond, obtained, to himſelf and ſucceſſors, biſhops of Exeter, a grant of a Saturday market, and a fair on the eve day and morrow of St. Lawrence, viz. Aug. the 9th, 10th, and 11th,‡¶ at his manor of Aſhperton." Dr. Brady exhibits a charter of Aſhburton, in the appendix to his treatiſe on boroughs, and informs us,*§ that "it ſent of old, but twice, repreſentatives to parliament." When it was made a borough, he does not ſay: doubtleſs it was a borough town before the 26th of Edward the firſt, when it ſent burgeſſes by that title; and again, in the 8th year of Henry the fourth. The repreſentation of Aſhburton was now interrupted: nor ſhall we ſee it reſumed for the whole ſeries of years before us.

In approaching the *third* claſs of boroughs, it may be proper to premiſe, that at the beginning of parliamentary repreſentation, the arbitrarineſs of the ſheriff in iſſuing out writs, was the general ſubject of complaint. This power ſeems to have enabled him to ſummon any place, challenging the privilege of being a borough, according to the general words of the writ, which demands "*duos burgenſes ex quolibet burgo.*" But it was ſeldom fully exerted in any county. Soon after the firſt ſummons of repreſentatives, the leſſer boroughs, though they had been induced to return burgeſſes ſeveral times, from a motive

* The arms are thus deſcribed:—gules in a ſhip or, a king in his royal robes ſtanding for the main-maſt, ſupported by two lions rampant argent.

† See *Hooker's* MS. p. 103; and APPENDIX, c. iv. ſ. ii.

‡ See APPENDIX, c. iv. ſ. ii.

§ See APPENDIX, c. iv. ſ. ii.

¶ See *Hooker's* MS. pp. 104, 105.

†* See APPENDIX, c. iv. ſ. ii.

§‖ See *Hooker's* MS. p. 120.—*Br. Willis*, pp. 341, 342, 343, 344.—And *Cleaveland*, p. 269.

‡¶ When the manor was beſtowed on the biſhopric of Exeter, I cannot learn, ſays B. Willis.§† And there being no tradition at this place of its ever belonging to the biſhopric, as the inhabitants remember, makes me conclude it was ſevered from the biſhopric before the reformation, and, perhaps, might be in the crown itſelf, when the following charter, mentioned by Dr. Brady, was granted:—‖‡§"The king to all and ſingular, ſheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, conſtables, and other his faithful miniſters, as well within the liberties as without, greeting: Know ye, that whereas, according to the cuſtom of our kingdom of England, hitherto obtained and approved, the men of ancient demeſne of our crown of England are, and ought to be, free from paying of toll throughout our whole kingdom of England; we command you, that the men of the manor of *Aiſbertone*, which is ancient demeſne of our crown of England, as by a certain certificate by the treaſurer and chamberlain, of our lord Richard the ſecond, king of England, after the conqueſt, and ſent by command of the late king into his chancery, and remaining on the chancery files of the ſame late king, plainly appears, that you would permit them to be free from ſuch payment of toll, payable to you according to the cuſtom aforeſaid. Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter, 26th April."

*§ See APPENDIX, c. iv. ſ. ii.

§† *B. Willis*, pp. 356, 357.

‖‡§ *Rot. Pat.* a. 3, H. 4, p. 2, in 23.

motive of ambition, were willing to decline the honor, and were finally excuſed by the intereſt of their lords with the ſheriff, or on plea of poverty, or on ſome ſuch pretence. The greater part, indeed, of the borough towns that could well decline it, induſtriouſly avoided ſending repreſentatives; and having, after ſome few elections, deſiſted from ſending them, prevailed on the ſheriff to omit ſummoning them for the future. We are now to review the towns that had been created boroughs, and at firſt readily, perhaps, ſent burgeſſes to parliament, though they were afterwards, at their own deſire, exonerated from the charge and trouble of elections. The following are the towns, which ceaſing to return members to parliament, have never been ſince repreſented:—1. *Crediton.*—2. *Bradninch.*—3. *Bamton.*—4. *Exmouth.*—5. *Teignmouth.*—6. **Kenneford.*—7. †*Poppleford.*—8. *Sampford Peverell.*—9. ‡*Larkbeare*—qu.—10. §*Calverleigh*—qu.—in the North-Hams:—1. *Bideford.*—2. *Southmolton.*—3. *Torrington.*—4. *Ilfracombe.*—5. *Hertland.*—6. *Fremington.*—7. ‖*Chulmleigh.*—8. ¶*Zeal Monachorum.*—9. *†*Chittlehamton*—qu.—in the South-Hams:—1. *Lidford.*—2. *Modbury.*—3. *Kingſbridge.*—4. *Cornworthy.*—5. *Denbury.*—6. *Newton-Abbot.*—7. ‡§*Yealmton.*—8. ‖¶*Middleton*—qu.—To begin with the ‖‡Eaſt-Hams. I. We find CREDITON repreſented in the 35th of Edward the firſt.†*† II. The borough of BRADNINCH (or *Bradneyſham*) was repreſented only in the 6th year of Edward the ſecond. It was excuſed on the payment of five marks.§‖§ III. BAMTON is governed by a portreeve. IV. Of EXMOUTH I have nothing particular to obſerve in this place. V. EAST-TEIGNMOUTH, according to ancient tradition, formerly enjoyed the privilege of ſending two burgeſſes to parliament, 'tho then deemed a burden; on which account pleading poverty, and petitioning the king, it was exempted by paying five marks as a fine. VI. KENNEFORD. VII. POPPLEFORD. VIII. SAMPFORD-PEVERELL. IX. LARKBEARE. X. CALVERLEIGH admits of no appropriate remark. To view the North-Hams. I. That BIDEFORD‖‡‖ was an ancient (though not an incorporated) borough, clearly appears from a charter granted to it by the Granvilles. It is as follows:—"*Sciant preſentes et futuri quod Ego Richardus filius Richardi de Grenvile, conceſſi et confirmavi et pro me et heredibus meis inperpetuum, cartam Richardi de Grenvile avi mei burgenſibus de Bideford confectam in hæc verba: Sciant preſentes et futuri quod Ego Richardus filius Richardi de Grenvile conceſſi et preſenti charta mea confirmavi univerſis qui burgagium tenent et tenebunt in villa de Bideford,‡¶‡ &c. &c.*" Though this charter be without a date, yet it is no very difficult matter to aſcertain its age;

* *Kenniford.* † *Pepilford.*—*B. Willis.* ‡ *Twikebere*,—qu. § *Chalveley*,—qu.—*B. Willis.* ‖ *Cholmley.* ¶ *Seal.*—Ibid.
*† *Chadlington*,—qu.—*B. Willis.* ‡§ *Ylabampton.* ‖¶ *Milverton.*—*B. Willis*, v. 2, p. 245. ‖‡ See APPENDIX, c. iv. ſ. ii.

†*† *Hooker's* MS. p. 120.—See "a terrar and perfecte deſcription of the hundred and mannor of Crediton, alias Kirton, in the countye of Devon, made in the yeare of Chriſte, 1598, by John Norden."—This is a very curious MS. illuſtrated by a ſet of coloured maps or tables, in which the whole hundred of Crediton is accurately delineated at one view, and in diſtinct parts.—This MS is on parchment, very neat; and the coloring of the maps is ſtill freſh. In the firſt table "is comprehended the whole hundred of Crediton, with all the pariſhes, hamlets, houſes, lands, rivers, brookes, bridges, beacons, woods, ways." In the ſecond table are deſcribed the eaſt and weſt towns of Crediton; the houſes, buildings, burgeſſes. In the third table "is ſet down the great park of Crediton; now diſparked, ſeverally encloſed, and demiſed to ſundry tenants." Then follow other tables, where various lands are deſcribed, having their minuteſt incloſures accurately marked, and the names of their proprietors and tenants ſet down with the utmoſt exactneſs. This terrar is ſuppoſed to have been given to ſerjeant Maynard, on ſome ſuit at law. It was left by the ſaid ſerjeant Maynard to Sir Duncombe Colcheſter, his ſon-in-law, a gentleman of ſome conſiderable eſtate in Glouceſterſhire. It was given to Mr. Mitchell, vicar of Veryan, in Cornwall, by Maynard Colcheſter, eſq. about the year 1741, and by the ſaid Mr. Mitchell it was given to Geo. Bent, of Exeter, M. D. in 1771. And it belongs at preſent to the Rev. George Bent, of Sandford, ſon of the doctor. It is certainly a paper of great conſequence. A caſe of property was lately determined by recurring to it: and it may reſolve many difficulties hereafter, if preſerved with the care which it merits.

§‖§ See *Hooker's* MS. pp. 119, 120.

‖‡‖ See *Hooker's* MS. p. 104.

‡¶‡ That is, "Let all men that are preſent and to come, know, that I Richard the ſon of Richard of Grenville, have granted and confirmed, for me and my heirs for ever, the writing of Richard of Grenville, my grandfather, made to the burgeſſes of Bideford in theſe words: Let all men that are preſent and to come, know, that I Richard of Grenville have granted, and by this my preſent writing confirmed, to all thoſe who do or ſhall hold a burgage within the town of Bideford, as well on the eaſt part of the water of Torridge,*↓* as on the weſt part, all liberties of *Britolia*,¶§¶ as far as in my power doth lie, to deſcend to them and to whomſoever they ſhall aſſign, to be holden and had of me, and of my heirs for ever; that is to ſay, in ſuch manner, that every one holding one meſſuage or a garden with ſix acres of land abroad of my lordſhip, ſhall pay for the ſame on the feaſt of St. Michael, to me or my bailiff, in the town of Bideford, twelve-pence; and he that holds one meſſuage with an orchard only, ſhall yield to me for the ſame ſix-pence, the ſame day, for all ſervices and exactions, excepting only homage. And if it happen that any of the aforeſaid burgeſſes ſhall make default, or offend in any thing in my court, they ſhall for ſix-pence be clearly diſcharged thereof. And if they will wage law, they ſhall do it with their hands. And I have alſo granted to the ſaid burgeſſes common of paſture with their beaſts throughout, one on the weſt part of the river Torridge, where, in the time of Richard my father, they were woht to common: and that every one may give or ſell his burgage, or otherwiſe alienate, ſaving to me and my heirs the rent of aſſize of every ſuch burgage: and that every one for his or their burgage againſt me and my heirs, ſhall pay for a releaſe twelve pence and no more. And I have alſo granted to the aforeſaid burgeſſes of Bideford, towards the enlarging of the liberties aforeſaid, that they ſhall do ſuit to my court from month to month, or for a ſhorter time, upon reaſonable warning, on Tueſday: and that the portreeve of the town be at the court to ſhew forth the attachments and plaints belonging to the lord, as it hath been uſed and accuſtomed. And I have alſo granted, that all the burgeſſes of Bideford, and every of them, in fairs and markets throughout all my lands, town, and waters, they ſhall be quiet and free from all toll, cuſtom, cenſary or ſtallage, to be given to me or to any of mine. And on the Tueſday next after the feaſt of St. Michael, all the aforeſaid burgeſſes ſhall come to my aforeſaid court (except thoſe of whom it ſhall be faithfully teſtified that they are beyond the ſea, or on pilgrimage, or in doing their affairs and merchandizing without the country): and then they ſhall chuſe one burgeſs to be head officer; and the ſame head officer ſhall have, throughout the year, toll and cenſary of the town by

↓ In the Latin it is *Torichia.*

¶§¶ So the Latin.

for (beſides the circumſtances which can be gathered concerning the witneſſes) we are aſſured by Prince, that "Sir Richard de Granville held three knights' fees of the honour of Gloceſter, in king Henry the ſecond's time. Richard de Granville held the ſame in the 13th of king John. Richard de Granville held one fee in Bytheford, 24th of king Edward the firſt."‖§‖ It is ſufficiently evident, then, that the laſt mentioned Sir Richard was the confirmer of this charter; but whether the Sir Richard, who flouriſhed in the time of king John, was his father or grandfather, is uncertain, though probably the latter; and if ſo, to him we muſt attribute the original grant of the charter. However ancient Bideford may be, it is apparent that poverty and obſcurity held it in ſervitude for a long time; for when Leland, the antiquary, travelled over the kingdom, at the beginning of the ſixteenth century, he takes no other notice of *Bedeford*, as he writes it, than to menſion its river and bridge, which he terms "a notable work, fairly walled in on each ſide." When Mr. Camden compiled his Britannia, in the latter end of the ſame century, he mentions Bideford, as a place of little conſequence: but it is probable that his notice of it, aroſe from no actual information; becauſe we are certain, that in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Bideford began to emerge from its inſignificance. Many mercantile men came from different parts, particularly from Ireland, and thus drew a conſiderable number of inferior perſons to the town, which therefore, ſoon felt the inconvenience attending populouſneſs without a regular government. By the intereſt, therefore, of Richard Granville, eſq. Bideford was honoured by her Majeſty with a charter of incorporation;†* which nominates, for the good

by land and water, to the year's end, for ten ſhillings to me to be paid, ſaving to me and my heirs the toll of my market on the Monday. And for this my grant and confirmation, the aforeſaid burgeſſes of Bideford have given to me four marks of ſilver. And this my preſent writing, with the impreſſion or print of my own ſeal, I have made effectual for ever, theſe being witneſſes, Sir Richard Coffin,* Richard of Spekcot,† knights, Peter of Halſberry,‖ Richard Snellard, Wellan Dake,‡ Oſbert of Bury,§ Richard of Kokematon,¶ and many others."

‖§‖ Worthies, p. 322.

†* This charter, after the uſual enumeration of the regal titles, &c. mentions,—"The complaints of the inhabitants of the village and mannour of Bedyford, viz. that by the repairation and maintenance of a certain bridge there, being called Bedyford bridge, built of twenty-four arches; as alſo by the number of near neighbours and multitudes coming thither from all parts, it is greatly impoveriſhed and ſtandeth full of people; and that for want of ſuch liberties and privileges, which other antient boroughs have within our realm of England, the ſaid village of Bedyford is made to decline into poverty, and in future times will daily more and more decay, unleſs we extend our benignity to the ſaid village and mannour, and to the inhabitants thereof, and yield them help in ſuch neceſſity: Know ye, therefore, that we, at the humble ſuit of our ſaid ſubjects, dwelling in the ſame village and mannour, and as well for the better maintenance and repairation of the bridge aforeſaid, as for the reſtauration and re-edifying of the ſame village, and that being helped by our ayd and aſſiſtance afforded it, it may be much the more eaſily able in time to come, to be ſerviceable to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, if any occaſion ſhall require; of our ſpecial grace, ſure knowledge, and meer motion, have willed, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant, that the ſaid village of Bedyford henceforth may and ſhall be a free borough corporate, &c. &c."—It alſo grants the town liberty to hold a market on every Tueſday, and three annual fairs, viz. February 3, and three days following; July 8, and three days following; and November 3, and three days following,§‡ with a court of py-powder to be held during the ſame market and fairs; and it declares the town to be free from all tollage, ſtallage, pittage, cuſtomage, fines, and amerciaments, from the ſaid markets and fairs. The next privilege granted the town is, power to have a court of record in the guildhall of the town, every three weeks, or according to the diſcretion of the common council: and the ſaid court is to have cognizanee "of all ſuits, plaints, and actions, as well real as perſonal, and of debt, account, treſpaſs, covenant, contract, detention, and contempt, within the borough and village of Bedyford aforeſaid, and the juriſdiction thereof, to be made, done, or in any manner hereafter accruing or happening, to be judged and determined according to the law and cuſtom of our realm of England; and that the ſaid maior, aldermen, and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, may have the judgment of the ſame plaints and aſſiſe in name diſſeiſin, without any our courts whatſoever, as well to be holden before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; as in any other of the courts of us our heirs and ſucceſſors, in the ſame court within the borough aforeſaid to be holden, to be determined, and execution thereof to be made according to the law, and cuſtom, and liberties aforeſaid, &c." Then follows a grant of "all the fines, iſſues, pains, and amerciaments, thence coming," to the uſe of the mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes, and power to levy the ſame by diſtreſs by their ſerjeants or other miniſters. It is then granted to them to appoint a clerk of the market; alſo for them to have a *court-leet* or law-day twice a-year, the one within a month after Eaſter, and the other within a month after Michaelmas. To theſe privileges it is farther added, that one alderman ſhall yearly be elected by the reſt of the aldermen and the capital burgeſſes to be a juſtice of the peace within the borough, town, and manor of Bideford. And the whole is concluded by granting to the ſaid common council and their ſucceſſors "all profits of all felons'

* *Richard Coffin.*] The antient family of this name was ſettled at Portledge, a pleaſant ſeat cloſe by the ſea ſide, in the pariſh of Alwington, about five miles from Bideford, and flouriſhed there from the conqueſt till a few years ſince. "I find," ſays Prince, "three knights in this family, all which were called Richard; as for example, Sir Richard Coffin, of Alwington, knight, in the reign of king Henry II. and Sir Richard Coffin, of Alwington, knight, in the days of king Henry III. and Sir Richard Coffin, of Alwington, knight, in the days of king Edward I. and (quoting Sir W. Pole's M. S.) from the time of king Henry I. unto the age of king Edward II. (the ſpace of above two hundred years) the heir of this family was always called Richard."—Worthies of Devon, p. 181. Now ſuppoſing that this was the laſt Sir Richard Coffin, who is mentioned above, then this charter muſt have been given, or rather confirmed, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, for Edward II. died in 1327.

† *Richard of Spekcot.*] Riſdon's M. S. Survey of Devon in *Merton* ſays, "In this pariſh lyeth Speccott, which named a familie formerlie, called Fitz-Bernard. Nicholas Speccott held in Henry III. this barton, which by the familie of the Speccotts, hath byn enjoyed ſixteen deſcents." Afterwards in his "Liſt of the Devonſhire gentrie," he ſays of Speccott, that "they ancientlie writ themſelves Fitz Bernard Speke, or Le Speke," and to this latter orthography agrees the above.

‖ *Peter of Halſberry.*] This is in the pariſh of Parkham, ſix miles to the S. W. of Bideford. Riſdon ſays, "Halſberry was the ancient poſſeſſion of Walter de Halſberry, in Henry the IId's time, whoſe grandchilde Peter, in Edward the Firſt, had iſſue a daughter, married to Sir Bartholomew Giffard, which familie hath ever ſince enjoyed theſe lands." This is a plain evidence, therefore, that the charter is at leaſt four hundred and ninety years old.

‡ *Wellan Dake.*] By Mr. Riſdon's M. S. Survey, I find that a family of this name formerly poſſeſſed Orleigh, a manor in the pariſh of Buckland Brewer, near Bideford, and that Gellenus Dacus held it in Henry the IId's time. Now if this Gellenus ſhould be the ſame perſon with the Wellan mentioned above, and it is no improbable conjecture, then it will make the charter above ſix hundred years old.—"This family," ſays Prince, "altered their name to Le Daneis or Dennis, and after flouriſhing for a long period in great repute, became extinct at the cloſe of the laſt century, upon which Orleigh came into the poſſeſſion of Nicholas Glynn, of Cornwall, eſq. who ſold it to John Davie, a rich merchant of the town of Bytheford," and a deſcendant of this gentleman, John Davie, eſq. of Briſtol, now enjoys it.

§ *Oſbert of Bury.*] There was an antient family of this name ſettled at Berrynerber, near Ilfracombe, which produced many eminent perſonages in church and ſtate, particularly Sir John Berry, governor of Deal caſtle, in the time of the grand rebellion, and a great ſufferer for his loyalty to king Charles I. as was alſo his father the Rev. Mr. Daniel Berry, B. D. vicar of Knowſton and Molland, near South Molton. A branch of the ſame family ſettled at Eaſtleigh, near Bideford, of whoſe eſtates Thomas Berry, eſq. is the preſent poſſeſſor.

¶ *Richard of Kokematon.*] It appears from Prince, that the Coffins were lords of Alwington and Cockementon, and an antient poſſeſſor of the laſt mentioned place, I ſuppoſe to be here meant. There is an eſtate in the pariſh of Alwington now called Cockinton. One James de Cockinton was ſheriff of the county in the 19th year of king Edward II. and a James de Cockinton in the 1ſt of Edward III.

§‡ Since the alteration of the ſtyle the fairs are February 14, July 19, and November 14. They are diſtinguiſhed for nothing but horned cattle; though ſome years ſince an attempt was made to eſtabliſh regular good fairs for different ſorts of dealers, but, notwithſtanding the obvious utility of the ſcheme, it failed for want of exertion, but chiefly on account of the extraordinary toll that was exacted.

good government of the town, a mayor, five aldermen, and ſeven capital burgeſſes, with a recorder, town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. On the 19th of June, 1576, a writ of *quo warranto* was brought into the court of queen's bench by Sir John Popham, her majeſty's attorney general, againſt the mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes of Bideford, to know by what right they exerciſed the privileges of a borough corporate; and they, making their appearance and exhibiting her majeſty's letters patent, procured a confirmation of their privileges from that court.* The charter of Elizabeth not being ſufficiently explicit in ſome particulars, and the town ſtanding in need of a great extenſion of its privileges, Bideford procured from the crown, A. D. 1610, a new charter, which, after confirming the liberties granted by queen Elizabeth, added the following,—the right to have a town ſeal; to have ſeven aldermen inſtead of five; and ten capital burgeſſes inſtead of ſeven; and a power to the common council to make bye laws for the good government of the borough.† II. The corporation of South Molton, which

felons' goods, and chattles of *felos de ſe*, outlaws, waviations,‖¶ eſtrays, and alſo the aſſize and aſſay of bread, wine, and ale; and the amendments and corrections of them and of other victuals; and alſo the regal profits, commodities, and emoluments whatſoever, yearly from time to time renewing, ariſing, and encreaſing of the fairs and markets aforeſaid, yearly and from time to time holden and to be held within the aforeſaid borough of Bedyford, to have, hold, and enjoy to the aforeſaid maior, aldermen, and burgeſſes of ſaid borough of Bedyford, their heirs and ſucceſſors, for ever, &c."—Theſe letters patents received the royal ſanction at Weſtminſter the 10th day of December, A. D. 1574.

* In conſequence of this favour from the crown, Bideford roſe ſo rapidly as to become a port of importance at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign. It derived alſo very conſiderable benefits from the ſupport of Sir Richard Granville, the active ſettler of Virginia. That ſpirited adventurer fixed his reſidence at Bideford after his return from his expedition, and brought with him an Indian, who was baptized in Bideford church by the name of Rawleigh, in honour of the brave and learned Sir Walter Rawleigh, Sir Richard Granville's kinſman and companion, on Sunday March 26, 1588.—This Indian, however, did not live much above a year after, for he was buried in Bideford church-yard April 7, 1589. He is entered in the pariſh regiſter as a native of Wynganditoia.

† "They ſhall and may have full power and authority (being therefore gathered together) to compoſe, conſtitute, ordain, make, and eſtabliſh, from time to time, laws and ſtatutes, conſtitutions, decrees and ordinances, whatſoever, in writing, which to them, or the major part of them, ſhall ſeem to be good, wholſom, uſefull, neceſſary, and honeſt, according to their ſound directions, for the good rule and government of the borough, town and mannor aforeſaid, and of all and ſingular the officers, miniſters, artificers, inhabitants, and reſidents of the borough, town and mannor aforeſaid, in their offices, functions, miniſtry, trades, and buſineſſes, within the borough, town and mannor aforeſaid, and the liberties and precincts thereof, for the time being, ſhall carry themſelves, behave, and uſe for the better rule of the borough, town and mannor aforeſaid, and victualling of the ſame, and all other cauſes and things whatſoever, touching, or in any wiſe concerning the borough, town, and mannor aforeſaid." The charter then proceeds to grant the corporation power to inflict penalties upon ſuch perſons as ſhall break any of the ſaid laws; and it orders that all fines raiſed thereby ſhall be appropriated entirely to the benefit of the corporation. It alſo grants them power to levy fines upon ſuch freemen of the borough as ſhall refuſe to ſerve the office of mayor, alderman, or capital burgeſs, provided that the fine levied ſhall not exceed the ſum of twenty pounds. The charter likewiſe conſtitutes the mayor and recorder, for the time being, and one of the aldermen (to be choſen by the reſt of the corporation) juſtices of the peace within the borough, who are to have "power to chaſtize and puniſh the delinquents againſt the form of theſe ordinances and ſtatutes, or any of them within the borough, town, and mannor aforeſaid, as it ſhall be appointed, according to the form of theſe ordinances and ſtatutes, and concerning all thoſe who ſhall threaten any one or more of the people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, touching their bodies, or burning their houſes, to find ſufficient ſecurity for their peace or good behaviour towards us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and if they refuſe to find ſuch ſecurity, then to cauſe them to be kept in the priſon of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; ſafely, untill they have found ſuch ſecurity, and that the ſaid mayor and recorder of the borough aforeſaid, and the ſaid alderman ſo as aforeſaid to be choſen into the office of juſtice of the peace of the borough aforeſaid, or any "two or more of them (of whom the mayor for the time being we will to be one) ſhall be juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to enquire by the oath of honeſt and lawfull men of the borough and mannor aforeſaid (by whom the truth of the matter may be better known), concerning all manner of murthers, felonies, poiſonings, inchantments, witchcrafts, ſorceries, treſpaſſes, foreſtallers, regraters, ingroſſers, and extortioners whatſoever, and concerning all and ſingular other evil deeds and offences, of which juſtices of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, may or ought lawfully to enquire by whomſoever or howſoever in the borough, town and mannor aforeſaid, heretofore done or committed, or which ſhall hereafter be attempted, done, or committed there. And alſo of all thoſe who ſhall preſume to meet in conventicles within the borough, town and mannor aforeſaid, againſt the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or ſhall go or ride armed: and alſo of all thoſe who ſhall lie in wait there, or hereafter preſume to remain to maim or kill the people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by treachery: and alſo of all hoſtellers, and all and ſingular other perſons, who have preſumed to offend or attempt, or ſhall hereafter preſume to offend or attempt within the borough, town, and mannor aforeſaid, in abuſe of weights, meaſures, or in the ſale of victuals, contrary to the form of the ordinances and ſtatutes, or any or either of them, there made for the common utility of the kingdom of England, or of the people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in the ſame. And alſo of all conſtables, keepers of gaols, and all other of their officers, who ſhall carry themſelves unduly, or hereafter ſhall preſume to behave undutifully, or who ſhall be fearfull, remiſs, or negligent in the borough, town, and mannor aforeſaid, concerning all and ſingular the articles, circumſtances, and other things whatſoever, howſoever, and by whomſoever done or committed, or which ſhall hereafter be attempted, done, or committed in the ſaid borough, town, and mannor, touching and concerning the ſaid premiſſes, or any of them, ſo that notwithſtanding they proceed in no manner to the determination of any treaſon, murder, or felony, or any other offences whatſoever touching the loſs of life or limbs: and that the juſtices of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors of the ſaid county of Devon, nor any nor either of them do any wiſe intermeddle, or they intermeddle to exerciſe or execute any thing within the borough, town and mannor aforeſaid, which appertaineth and belongeth to the office of a juſtice of the peace (felonies, and other offences touching the loſs of life and limbs only excepted).—Further, of our more ample ſpecial grant, and certain knowledge, and meer motion, we have and do give, grant, ratify, confirm and approve to the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, liberties, franchiſes, annuities, exemptions, priviledges, quittances, juriſdictions, waſtes, empty ſoils, commons or hereditaments whatſoever, which the mayor, aldermen, capital burgeſſes, and inhabitants of the town of Bideford aforeſaid, lately had, held, and uſed, or which they, or any of them, or their predeceſſors by whatſoever name or names called, or by pretence of whatſoever incorporation, have held, uſed, and enjoyed, or ought to have had, uſed and enjoyed, as by ſtate hereditary, or by reaſon or pretence of any charter or charters, or letters patents of any of our progenitours or anteceſſours, kings or queens of England, by whatſoever right, title, uſe, cuſtom, or preſcription, heretofore lawfully made, uſed, had, or accuſtomed, although heretofore they have not been uſed, or they have been diſcontinued, or forfeited and thrown aſide; to have, hold and enjoy to the ſaid mayor, aldermen and capital burgeſſes of the borough, town, and mannor aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, yielding and paying to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſo much, ſuch, the like, the ſame, and in the ſame manner, the rents, ſervices, ſums of money and demands whatſoever, ſo many, ſuch and in the ſame manner and form as heretofore was accuſtomed to be paid and rendered.

‖¶ *Bona waviata*, or waifs, are goods ſtolen and *waived*, or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of his being apprehended.

which once ſent members to parliament, in the reign of Edward the firſt, conſiſts of a mayor, eighteen capital burgeſſes, a recorder, town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace.* Devonſhire might have boaſted a greater number of towns returning burgeſſes to parliament than any county in England, not excepting Cornwall, had not ſeveral of its firſt created boroughs declined, in a ſhort time, the privilege of a parliamentary repreſentation. In the 23d and 30th parliaments of Edward the firſt, we find the borough of TORRINGTON (or *Chipping-Toryton)* repreſented. Here, however, this repreſentation was interrupted, and ceaſed for a while. It was reſumed in the fourth parliament of Edward the ſecond, and continued (though very imperfectly) to the end of the 45th parliament of Edward the third. Great Torrington was now governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and ſixteen burgeſſes; purſuant to its charter from the firſt Mary.† IV. Of ILFRACOMBE I have few notices on the ſubject before us. V. HERTLAND was a place of ſome conſequence, having a market every Saturday, and two fairs annually, one on the Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday in Eaſter week, the other on the eve, the feaſt-day, and on the morrow of the exaltation of the holy croſs: it is governed by a portreve, choſen annually by the lord of the manor: a ſmall eſtate belongs to the borough, fully ſufficient, with the duties ariſing from the markets and fairs, for the repair of the market-houſe and ſhambles. VI. The borough of FREMINGTON was repreſented only in the ſixth of Edward the third. VII. CHULMLEIGH. VIII. ZEAL. IX. CHITTLEHAMTON, are merely ſet down for the ſake of form.—Laſtly, for the South-Hams. I. LIDFORD ſent members to parliament in the 28th and 30th of Edward the firſt.‡ II. MODBURY is a borough by preſcription, tho' not incorporated nor ſending members to parliament. Tradition, however, ſays, that it once ſent members; but was exempted by petition, on account of the expence of paying them in thoſe times. This borough was in the Champernownes. A court leet is held twice a year; and at the Michaelmas court are elected a portreeve, (uſually ſtiled mayor) two conſtables, and ſeveral other officers. Theſe are elected from among ſuch perſons as have any freehold within the borough, who are called freemen or free burgeſſes, and are entitled to ſeveral privileges, ſuch as paying no toll at the fair, nor for weighing at the town beams. It is ſaid that there was anciently a guildhall and priſon, which, from ſome old records, ſeems probable; and it alſo appears, that the borough court did, within the preſent century, take cognizance of actions for debts under forty ſhillings. Palm Croſs Green, at the head of Church-ſtreet, is the cuſtomary place of holding the court leet for the hundred of Ermington, in reſpect of ſuch of the tithings as lie within the pariſh of Modbury; the court being adjourned from thence to the town of Ermington, for the other tithings. III. KINGSBRIDGE. IV. CORNWORTHY. V. DENBURY. VI. NEWTON-ABBOT. VII. YEALMTON. VIII. MIDDLETON muſt be repeated without an obſervation.

The towns of the *fourth* claſs that were not repreſented, 'till a very late period, are—1. *Berealſton*; and 2. *Tiverton*. I. BEREALSTON began to be repreſented in the 27th of Elizabeth. In the firſt returns of repreſentatives of this borough, 'tis written *Berealleſton*. Like many of the Corniſh boroughs, it was anciently a member, perhaps, of the caſtle of Trematon, and held, as Kellington was, by the Ferrers's, of the dutchy of Cornwall. Being originally a very ſmall town, I cannot conceive, (except through favour to its owners) how it was called on to ſend members to parliament; which it never did 'till the 27th of Elizabeth, when ſo many mean boroughs were ſummoned to return burgeſſes. The right of election was veſted in thoſe who had land in the borough, and paid three-pence acknowlegement

to

dered, or ought to be paid and rendered for the ſame: wherefore we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, firmly by injunction do command, that the ſaid mayor, aldermen and capital burgeſſes of the borough, town and mannor aforeſaid, have, hold, uſe, and enjoy, and ſhall and may have, hold, uſe, and enjoy for ever, all the liberties and freedoms, cuſtoms, priviledges, authorities and quittances aforeſaid, according to the tenor and effect of theſe our letters patents, without any lett or hindrance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whomſoever, being unwilling that the ſame mayor, aldermen, and capital burgeſſes of the borough, town and mannor aforeſaid, or their ſucceſſors, or any or either of them, by reaſon of the premiſſes, be letted, moleſted, vexed, diſturbed, or in any thing grieved by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſheriffs or bailiffs, or other miniſters whatſoever of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors; willing and by theſe preſents ordering and commanding as well the treaſurer, chancellor and barons of our exchequer at Weſtminſter, and the other juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as alſo our attorney and ſollicitor general for the time being, and every of them, and all other our officers and miniſters whatſoever, that neither he nor they, nor any or either of them, do preſent or continue, or cauſe to be preſented and continued, any writ or ſummons of *quo warranto*, or any other our writ or writs, or proceſſes whatſoever, againſt the ſaid mayor, aldermen, and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or any or either of them, for any things, cauſes, matters, offences, claims, or uſurpation, or either of them, by them, or any of them, due, claimed, uſed, had, attempted, or uſurped, before the day of the making of theſe our letters patents: willing alſo, that the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgeſſes of the borough, town and mannor aforeſaid, or any or either of them, by any juſtice, officer, or other miniſter aforeſaid, in or for the uſe, claim, or abuſe of any of the liberties, franchiſes, cuſtoms, or juriſdictions within the borough and mannor aforeſaid, and the liberties, limits, or precincts of the ſame, done before the making of theſe our letters patents, be not in the leaſt moleſted or hindered, or compelled to anſwer to thoſe things, or any or either of them: *in witneſs whereof we have cauſed*, &c. Witneſs the king, at Weſtminſter, the 20th day of December, in the ſeventh year of the reign of our ſovereign lord king James, over England, &c. By the writ of the privy ſeal."—See *Watkins's* Bideford, pp. 10——34.

* See *Hooker's* MS. p. 118. † See *Hooker's* MS. p. 104. ‡ See *Hooker's* MS. pp. 103, 104.

to the lord. Their number varied, according to their lord's granting burgage-tenures. The returning officer was the portreeve, choſen annually at his court.* How TIVERTON deſcended from Iſabella to the Courtenays, and alſo, on their attainder, in the time of Edward the fourth, was granted to Humphrey Stafford, earl of Devon, and afterwards, by the ſame king, to Sir John Dynham, and the king's brother the duke of Clarence, hath already appeared. After this duke's deceaſe, the manor, borough, and hundred were, by letters patent, dated September 6, 1484, 2d Richard the third, granted to Sir Richard Radcliff, knight. But upon Henry the ſeventh's acceſſion to the crown, the next year the Courtenays had reſtitution of Tiverton; and accordingly enjoyed it, 'till the attainder of the marquiſs of Exeter, 30th Henry the eighth, on which it came to the crown; when Edward the ſixth beſtowed it on his uncle, Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet; and on the fall of that duke, on Sir Henry Gate. But queen Mary granted it ſoon after to Edward Courtenay, ſon and heir to the aforeſaid marquiſs; on whom ſhe conferred all his father's honours, with a great part of his inheritance; among which was the manor, honour, and hundred, with the advowſon of the three portions of the church of Tiverton.†—For the government or internal regulations of the town, it appears, that before the year 1290, a nightly watch of one conſtable, and ſix aſſiſtants, was appointed to patrole the ſtreets during the ſummer months; to ſee that the water was kept running thro' every ſtreet; to give an alarm, in caſe of fire, by ringing the market-bell; and to apprehend all diſorderly perſons.‡ Tiverton,§ though an ancient borough, and ſo occurring early in the records, never ſent members to parliament, or was ſummoned ſo to do, 'till James the firſt, 1615, imprivileged it by charter to return burgeſſes; at which time he alſo incorporated it, by the name of a mayor, twelve principal burgeſſes, and as many aſſiſtants, in whom he veſted the choice of the members.‖ The repreſentatives of Tiverton, then, are elected by the mayor, and the ſaid twenty-four, purſuant to the charter of king James, which is dated Auguſt 10th, 13th James the firſt, and begins with a recital of Tiverton's being ¶ an ancient town, and afterwards ſpecifies its having been lately burnt, to the value of thirty-five thouſand pounds.

Next come the towns of the *fifth* claſs, that have never been repreſented at all; ſuch as *Colliford, Ottery St. Mary, Rackenford, Hatherleigh, Tamerton-foliot*. I. COLLIFORD, heretofore a place of conſiderable note and reputation, being no leſs than a borough, is written in old records,†* *Villa de Colliford*, implying the largeneſs and antiquity thereof. II. OTTERY ST. MARY was long a place of eminence.‡§ III. SIDMOUTH was a borough town in the thirteenth century.‖¶ IV. RACKENFORD, in old records *Racheneford*, was formerly a borough town, and privileged with ſome immunities. V. HATHERLEIGH is noticed in old deeds as a borough governed by a portreeve. VI. And TAMERTON-FOLIOT had various rights and privileges.§*§—Theſe, though places of little importance at the preſent day, were once on a footing with ſeveral of the firſt towns in Devonſhire.

SECTION III.

RELIGION.

I HAVE now to ſolicit attention to the cathedral church of Exeter, and the biſhops and other dignitaries; to our archdeaconries, deanries, and pariſhes; to our colleges, religious houſes, and hoſpitals; to the regulations of the church; and to the various aſpects of religion in this dioceſe.

I. Firſt, with reſpect to the biſhopric of Exeter, it appears, by an inquiſition in the time of Henry the fourth, that it was valued at 7,000l. per annum, a vaſt revenue in that age. One of the beſt manors be-

* See APPENDIX, c. iv. f. ii. † See *Br. Willis*, v. 2, pp. 378, 379, 380.

‡ See *Hewett's* memoirs, (MS.) But the lords of the manor were deſpots.—The lady Amicia Rivers, widow of Baldwin Rivers, claimed in conſequence of a quo warranto of Edward the firſt, the power to draw, hang, and quarter, within her manor of Twyford; the gallows ſtanding upon White-down, that leads to the town of Columbton.

§ See *Hooker's* MS. pp. 118, 119. ‖ *Dunsford's* Tiverton, pp. 44—46; 180—182—197.

¶ *B. Willis*, v. 2, pp. 381, 382; where ſee an abſtract of the charter.

†* *Prince*, p. 335.—"Hugh Courtenay, junr. ſon of lord Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, made a grant of certain liberties and privileges to his burgeſſes of Colleford, as may appear from this following charter:—Ego, Hugo Courtenay, com. Devon. conceſſi, &c. burgenſibus meis de Colleford, libertates certas, &c. in cujus rei teſtimonium ſigilla Hugon. patris et Hugon. filii ſunt appenſa, teſtibus Dom. Rogero Jew, Johanne de Raleigh, Nich. de Bonville, Gilberto de Umphraville, militibus. Dat. apud Colecombe, xiv. Edw. iii."

‡§ See *Hooker's* MS. p. 121. ‖¶ See *Paikian* MS. no. 14. §*§ See APPENDIX, c. iv. f. ii.

longing to it, was that of Crediton, given by and holden of the king, in barony. It did the ſervice of two whole knights' fees; to which great privileges were annexed. The biſhop had view of frankpledge in the whole hundred.—He held pleas of Withernam, *i. e.* in matters of diſtreſs and replevin. He had the redreſs, &c. of ale and other drink, and of infangthef alſo;—a word compounded of three Saxon words, in-fang-thef, to take or catch a thief. He had the privilege, it ſeems, of judging any thief taken within his fee, as a right affixed to his barony. In the 26th of Henry the eighth, the revenues of the biſhopric of Exeter were valued at 1566l. 14s. 6d. per annum. Yet ſo much was ſhortly after taken from it, that they were, not long after, rated at 500l. only.* The chief places of reſidence of our biſhops were at Exeter, Crediton,† Biſhop's Teignton,‡ and Chudleigh.§

Southmolton is remarkable for having been appointed the ſee of a ſuffragan biſhop, by act of parliament, 26th year of Henry the eighth.‖

Of the deanry I have already ſaid enough in a general manner.¶

Between the canonries and prebends there was little diſtinction, except that of ſeniority, for a conſiderable time after their inſtitution.*† The exiſting *prebendaries* as regularly ſucceeded to canonries, as ſcholars, in our colleges, to fellowſhips. The canons were only prebendaries reſidentiary: and thoſe who lived at a diſtance were called, in courſe, to reſidence, as vacancies happened.§‡

The

* "This biſhopric, by a new valuation, rated in the days of Edward the ſixth, is now eſteemed in the exchequer but at 500l. yet paid heretofore to the pope after the rate of 6,000 ducats."—*Godwyn.*

† "At Crediton, home to the laſt age, the biſhop of this dioceſe had a fair palace to dwell in; a pleaſant park to ſport in; and a goodly demeſne, (as Prince *quaintly* expreſſes it, ſaith *Brice,*) to thrive in; the whole ſigniory and manor of the ſame being lodged in him, computed at no leſs than 1,000 marks per annum, a vaſt revenue for thoſe cheap days: but there are now, I am informed, no footſteps of biſhops poſſeſſing any land here, but the name of a large meadow, called My Lord's Meadow, or the Lord's Meadow, and another adjoining the quondam palace, called the Palace Meadow."—See *Leland*'s Itin. *Prince*'s Worthies, *Brice*'s Dict.

‡ "Biſhopsteignton's fair and fertile fields; a place noted for a ſanctuary there built, by Grandiſon, biſhop of Exeter, whoſe privileges and immunities no man durſt to violate, though they protected many ungracious people. This noble prelate deſcended out of the houſe of Burgundy, preſaging what might in future times enſue to the great eſtate of the clergy, built a fair houſe here, to the end his ſucceſſors might have a place to lay and lean their heads unto, if haply their temporalities ſhould be ſeized. But his ſucceſſors have been diſſeized of that houſe, and of well nigh all the reſt."—*Chapple*'s *Riſdon*, p. 131.

§ "The biſhops of Exeter had (together with the manor) a magnificent ſeat at *Chudleigh*, before the reformation; as they had a famous ſanctuary at Biſhopſteignton, nearer the mouth of the river, where many wicked people met with an aſylum."—See *Chapple*'s *Riſdon*, p. 124; and *Prince*.—"About half a mile ſouth from the church, are the ruins of a large building, covering nearly an acre of ground, which the tradition of the town ſays was erected by biſhop Grandiſon, or biſhop Voyſey, as an epiſcopal palace. Theſe ruins are now called *Place*, probably a corruption of palace. It ſeems improbable that Voyſey (or as others call him Veyſey) ſhould have built this place; for Izacke in his memorials ſays, "This biſhop Voyſey, thro' the whole courſe of his life, appeared court-like and bountiful, which in the end turned not ſo much to his credit as the ſpoil of the church: for of two and twenty lordſhips which his predeceſſors had enjoyed, and left to him of a great yearly revenue, he left but three to his ſucceſſor, and thoſe alſo leaſed out. And where he found fourteen manſion-houſes excellently well furniſhed, he left but one of them behind him, and that very bare and naked, robbed it of all its furniture, &c. &c."—Tho' biſhop Grandiſon expended vaſt ſums on his cathedral, and erected a noble houſe at Biſhopſteignton, yet I can find no authority for ſaying that he built this houſe at Chudleigh.—In a book entitled 'a new and accurate deſcription of the preſent great roads, &c. of England, Wales, &c. London, printed for R. and J. Dodſley, 1756,' is the following remark;—"Chudleigh. The bps. of Exeter had a ſumptuous ſeat here before the ref. it being built by one of them in the r. of Ed. iii.—And during their reſidence here they purchaſed it a mſ. on S."—What authority there is for the above I know not."—Letter from *Burrington*, of Chudleigh.—"Anciently every biſhop, as all principal abbots, had a houſe belonging to their ſee, commonly called their *Inn*, where they lodged when their occaſions called them to London. In 1238, that of the biſhops of Exeter, was called *Exeter*, ſituated near Temple Bar; it was built by Stapledon, biſhop of Exeter; it is now turned into Eſſex-Houſe."—*Fuller*'s Church Hiſtory.

‖ The ſuffragan was ordained by the hands of three biſhops, to aſſiſt his dioceſan in the execution of the epiſcopal function. The utility of the office ſeemed to be generally acknowleged in the time of Henry the eighth, when it was enacted, "that it ſhould be lawful to every dioceſan at his pleaſure to elect two ſufficient men within his dioceſe, and to preſent them to the king, that he might give to one of them ſuch title, ſtile, name, and dignity, as in the ſame ſtatute is ſpecified."—This officer was called ſuffragan, from his ſuffrage, conſent, or judgment which he gave, together with the biſhop, ſomething like the choreſpiſcopi of old.

¶ According to ſome accounts, the *ſubdeanry* was inſtituted by biſhop *Quivell*, who was conſecrated in 1281; and the office of *chanter* exiſted before his time. He certainly firſt endowed it with revenues; appropriating to the chauntry the rectories of *Chudleigh* and *Paignton*. The rich manors of both theſe had, ſome time before, belonged to the biſhops of Exeter. Of theſe dignitaries the dean was the chief; was empowered to aſſemble the chapter, and had the firſt vote in it. The ſubdean was, alſo, a principal man in the government of the church.

*↓ "The biſhop being returned home to his own houſe, and minding (as his predeceſſors had done) to leave ſome good memorial behind him, did erect and conſtitute a dean and four and twenty prebendaries within his cathedral church, and upon the third Sunday in Advent inſtalled Serlo the archdeacon of Exeter the firſt dean thereof; unto whom and his ſucceſſors for the maintenance of hoſpitality, he incorporated Brampton and Coliton Rawley, and for his prebendaries, he purchaſed ſo much lands, as every of them had yearly four pounds, ſome ſay three pounds and twelve ſhillings *de claro, pro pane & ſale*, which afterwards in biſhop Gauden's time was increaſed to twenty pounds a piece *ſcil.* 12. *Caroli ſecundi, annoque Domini* 1660."—*Izacke*, pp. 9, 10.

§‡ In biſhop *Godwin*'s time there remained no trace of Leofricus's regulations, relating to the refectory or the dormitory. The chapter were obliged by this biſhop to dine together in the common hall. But of the twenty-four canons, the eight reſidentaries had, at this time, good houſes of their own, ſufficiently large to accommodate their friends, and even entertain them with ſplendour, if they were inclined to hoſpitality.—Ilfracombe is remarkable for a *prebend* belonging to the church of Saliſbury, of which the learned Camden was a prebendary, though a layman. This prebend was given to Camden by Dr. John Piers, biſhop of Saliſbury. Sir Robert Atkins obſerves (in his ancient and preſent ſtate of Glouceſterſhire) that, "great noblemen and generals of armies, about the year 800, were after ſtyled abbots: and a layman might have been an abbot in former times, as laymen might have been deans and prebendaries of our cathedrals, (except the cathedrals erected by Henry the eighth) until they were excluded by the act of uniformity made after the reſtoration of Charles the ſecond, which requires the reading of the whole divine ſervice within two months after they are admitted."—"It was but neceſſary, that the laity ſhould be excluded from theſe church preferments; for otherwiſe, it is to be ſuſpected, few of them would be enjoyed by churchmen. The duke of Somerſet, in the reign of Edward the ſixth, had engroſſed to himſelf fifty of theſe prebends."—But though laymen might, and ſometimes were

The vicars choral of Exeter cathedral were incorporated by Henry the fourth, in 1405, under the name of "cuſtos et collegium vicariorum de choro eccleſiæ cathedralis Exonienſis." They were at leaſt twenty in number, and all prieſts. Though in ſome points ſubject to the dean and chapter, they were a ſeparate corporation. It was ordered by the viſitors of Edward the ſixth, at the reformation, that the number of prieſt-vicars ſhould be reduced to eight, and that there ſhould be twelve lay-vicars.*

The firſt biſhop of the dioceſe of Exeter, in the mitred groupe before us, is PETER QUIVELL. He was one of the canons reſidentiary of the cathedral church, and archdeacon of St. David's, and was elected biſhop, (by the king's licence, Aug. 7, 1280) had the royal conſent to his election, Oct. 7, and the temporalities reſtored Oct. 11th, in the ſame year, and was conſecrated at Canterbury, Nov. 10th. This biſhop is ſaid to have firſt inſtituted the office of chantor or precentor in the cathedral church. And, according to Godwin, Walter Lechlade was the firſt chantor: but above a century before, lived John the chantor. To the chantorſhip he certainly impropriated the rectories of Paignton and Chudleigh, both in this county.† It appears that he firſt inſtituted the office of ſubdean, to which he impropriated the rectory of Egloſhail, in Cornwall. He alſo founded a lecture in the cathedral church, and impropriated the pariſhes of Newlyn and Stoke Gabriel, uniting them to the office of chancellor of the ſaid church, for the due performance of the ſaid lecture weekly, which continues to be read on every Friday, or ſuch holydays in that part of the week which happen the neareſt to it.‡ Peter Quivell died in the beginning of October, 1291, and was buried before the altar, in St. Mary's chapel, under a plain marble ſtone.§—THOMAS DE BUTTON, or *Bitton*, (whoſe previous preferments were the precentorſhip, archdeaconry, and deanry of Wells) had the royal aſſent to his election to this ſee, Nov. 28, and its temporalities reſtored Dec. 2, 1292, and yet was not conſecrated 'till Jan. 15, 1293, according to Izacke, who makes him a native of Wilts.‖ He died on St. Matthew's day, Sept. 21, 1307, and was buried in

were abbots of monaſteries, and poſſibly prebendaries of conventual cathedrals abroad, none were ſo here, I apprehend, before the reformation. For as the religious ſocieties in England had never, to the time of their ſuppreſſion, been governed by any but monks; ſo it is unlikely that in conventual cathedrals, the biſhop (who was inſtead of an abbot, and neceſſarily in clerical orders himſelf) ſhould ſuffer a mere layman to enjoy any part of the revenues of the dignitaries of his church. And, I believe no inſtance of this can be given in England, except between the reformation and reſtoration.

First fruits in the king's books. * Dignities in the cathedral church. All of which remain in charge. *Yearly Tenths.*

L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
500	0	0	—The *biſhopric*	50	0	0
			Pat. the king.			
158	0	0	The *deanry*, which is endowed with the great tythes and patronage of Colyton-Raleigh, Tawton-Biſhop's, Braunton, Landkey, and Swymbridge.	15	16	0
			Pat. the king.			
1132	18	11½	—*Dean and chapter* as a body	113	5	10½
			There are no firſt-fruits paid on the election of a canon, or of a vicar-choral, but the charge remains, to aſcertain the yearly tenths.¶			
205	0	0	—*College of vicars choral*	20	10	0
			The ſeveral following dignities are in the gift of the lord biſhop of the dioceſe.			
99	13	4	—*Precentorſhip* endowed with the great tythes, but not the patronage, of Paygnton and Chudleigh	9	19	4
59	0	0	*Chancellorſhip* endowed with the great tythes, but not the patronage, of Stoke-Gabriel, in the county of Devon. And Newlyn, in Cornwall Rep. Stipend to the lecturer nominated by him, 24l. per annum.	5	18	0
32	17	3½	—*Treaſurerſhip* which has the great tythes of Probus, in Cornwall, and ſome other handſome endowments N. B. This office, together with the arch-deaconry of Exeter, and the rectory of Shobrooke, in the deanry of Cadbury, and arch-deaconry of Exeter, now are, and have for ſeveral years been, held in commendam with the biſhopric.	3	5	8¼
60	15	10	—*Arch-Deaconry of Exeter*	6	1	7
50	6	5¼	—*Arch-Deaconry of Cornwall*	5	0	7½
37	19	7	—*Arch-Deaconry of Totnes*	3	15	11½
49	0	0	—*Arch-Deaconry of Barnſtaple*, endowed with the impropriation of Lynton and Countiſbury	4	18	0
22	10	0	—*Sub-Deanry* endowed with the great tythes, but not the patronage, of Egloſhaile, in the county of Cornwall	2	5	0
4 each			—Twenty-four prebends.	9	12	0

† And he endowed with lands the chancellorſhip and treaſurerſhip. *Richard Blondy* had aſſigned an eſtate in his manor of Paynton, called Lovenetorre, for the celebration of his obit, in the cathedral church of Exeter: but biſhop QUIVELL reſumed that eſtate, and in lieu of it ordered the ſum of 33s. and 4d. to be paid yearly to the dean and chapter for the purpoſe, by the archdeacon of Totnes. This deed bears date the day before the purification of the Virgin Mary, 1283.—*Milles.*

‡ A ſimilar lecture was alſo founded by the chapter, to be read on Tueſdays.

§ "Biſhop Quivell in the eleventh year of his government, 18 *Octobris*, by drinking a ſyrup, and in too haſty ſwallowing it was choaked, and lies buried in the Lady Chappel of his own church. The Franciſcan or Grey Fryers reported that he died of God's juſt judgment for that he favoured not, nor would ſuffer them to build their new intended houſe, notwithſtanding his promiſe made to the king of ſo doing." *Izacke*, p. 29.

‖ "Thomas Bitton left no memorial of any great things done by him, ſaving that he continued the building of his church, and was a favourer of ſuch learned men as lived in his dioceſe in his time, namely, Robert Plimpton, a regular canon of Plimpton, and profeſſor of divinity,

¶ "The manor of the dean and chapter of Exeter, in the pariſh of Swanwich, Dorſet, vulgarly called *Eight-Holes*, from the number of tenements contained in it, anciently belonged to the *priory de Vaſto or Waſt*, and ſeems to be the ſame manor that, at the conqueſt, belonged to the counteſs of Bologne, but was afterwards given to the dean and chapter of Exeter, as were Winterbourn, Monkton, and Bockhampton. In 1223, the lands of the prior here, were rated at 14s. twenty-ſecond Richard the ſecond. Swanwich manor was held at his death by John Syward, of the king in chief. It was probably this manor, becauſe that family were leſſees of lord's meſne of the manor under the *prior de Vaſto*, as they were of Winterbourn-Monkton. Third of Edward the ſixth, eight cottages, &c. in Swanwich, were granted to Keyway. Twenty-ſeventh of Elizabeth, lands here were granted to the dean and chapter of Exeter, and their ſucceſſors."—*Hutchins's* Dorſet, vol. i, p. 222.—See *Hooker's* MS. p. 49.

in the middle of the choir before the high altar, under a marble ſtone, with braſs ornaments.*—WALTER STAPLEDON had the royal aſſent to his election, Dec. 3, 1307; but his conſecration was for ſpecial reaſons deferred 'till Oct. 12, 1309. He was a doctor of canon law, chaplain to the pope, and treaſurer of England. He had alſo the precentorſhip of Exeter, which he reſigned March 28th, 1308. This biſhop was nobly born, and a great patron of learning and learned men; alſo a great benefactor to the univerſity of Oxford, where he founded two houſes or halls: one of theſe houſes is at preſent Exeter college, of which the biſhops of Exeter are viſitors.† He was, unfortunately for himſelf, a favourite ‡ with Edward the ſecond. He built §Eſſex-houſe, a town reſidence of the biſhops of Exeter, before which place his corpſe was buried beneath a heap of ſand, after he had been beheaded (Oct. 13th, 1326) by an unruly mob, in Cheapſide, near the north door of St. Paul's. It was afterwards taken up and interred in his own cathedral; where, in the north aiſle, the rector and fellows of Exeter college erected to his memory a handſome monument, which was repaired and beautified a few years ago, and is ſtill in good preſervation.‖ There is an account amongſt the muniments of the dean and chapter of Exeter, of the adminiſtration of this biſhop's goods, by Richard Braylegh, dean of Exeter, and one of his executors; by which it appears he left a great many legacies to poor ſcholars, and ſeveral ſums of money, from twenty to ſixty ſhillings, for the repairing of bridges in the county; (amongſt others Fenny bridge, Caulegh bridge, Shechcorr bridge, Barnſtaple bridge, the new bridge at Bear) and towards building Pilton church.¶ —JAMES DE BERKELEY, D. D. was elected December 5, 1326, according to Trivet, and conſecrated, according to Godwin, March 22d, 1326. This biſhop was third ſon of Thomas lord Berkely, and had, before his advancement, been rector of Slymbridge, in Glouceſterſhire, as likewiſe archdeacon of Huntington, Oct. 20, 1318, and prebendary of Buckden, Lincoln, as alſo of Pratum majus, Hereford, canon of Exeter, and chaplain to the pope. He died Jan. 24, 1327, and was buried in his own cathedral, on the ſouth ſide of the Preſbytery, ſay ſome; which others deny.†* Le Neve's account, relative to the papal proviſion, conſecration, and deceaſe of JOHN GRANDISON, differs little from that of Izacke,

divinity, and who wrote two books; Walter of Exon, a Franciſcan friar of Carocus in Cornwall, who, at the requeſt of one Baldwin of Exceſter, wrote the hiſtory of Guy of Warwick; William of Exceſter, doctor of divinity, and warden of the Franciſcan friars of this city; Godfrey ſurnamed Cornwall, a ſubtil ſchool-man, and ſometime a reader of divinity in Paris."—*Hooker.*

* Thomas Bitton. His remains, which were buried in the middle of the choir, were dug up a few years ſince; when the choir was new paved, in the manner it now is: and on opening the coffin the body was entire, and the hair of a great length; there were alſo found a ring, ſilver chalice, and a crofier, being part of the epiſcopal inſignia, all which are preſerved, and generally kept in the cuſtody of the dean, or, in his abſence, ſome other dignitary of the church, who readily obliges the curious with a ſight of them, on application.

† The other called Hart-hall, now Hartford college. Exeter college was then called *Stapledon*'s-Inn.

‡ "And that baſe *biſhop*, then of Exceſter,
A man experienced in their councels long,
(Thinking, perhaps, his falſhood might preferre
Him, or elſe moved with king Edward's wrong,
Or whether that his frailty made him erre,
Or other fatall accident among:)
But he from France and them, to England flew,
And knowing all, diſcover'd all he knew."—*Drayton*'s Baron's warres, b. 3, ſt. 69.

Hooker well explains theſe lines.—"In the controverſy between king Edward II. and the French king he was ſent ambaſſador to the latter, and joined in commiſſion with queen Iſabella, ſiſter to the ſaid French king, (who took the young prince her ſon with her) in 1323, to endeavour to bring about a peace between them. This he partly effected: but departing ſecretly from France the year following, without taking leave of the queen, he return'd into England, diſcover'd all her private tranſactions, joined with the Spencers (who favour'd her not), and made preparations to prevent or oppoſe her attempts. In the mean time her enemies ſecretly practiſed every thing in their power to cauſe a ſtrife and enmity between the king and her, and ſo to ſet her aſide; but they fell into the very ſnares they had privily laid for others: for, in 1326, the queen, by the help of the earl of Henauld, and of Sir John his brother, came into England with a great army; whereof the king and the Spencers being afraid, they departed from London and went to Briſtol, leaving this biſhop behind them, whom they made cuſtos of London; he therefore demanded of the mayor the keys of the gates of the city; but the Londoners took and beheaded him, and likewiſe his brother, Sir Richard Stapledon, in Cheapſide, and buried his body in a ſandhill in his own houſe without Temple-Bar. The queen, however, forgetting his diſcourteous actions towards herſelf, and reverencing his ſacred function, about ſix months after his death ordered his corpſe to be taken up and honourably interr'd in ſome more fit place; whereupon he was accordingly taken up, and brought to this city, and with great ſolemnity buried in his own church. In the third year of king Edward III. whoſe father (k. Edward II.) was depoſed in 1326, a ſynod was held at London before Simon archbiſhop of Canterbury, who order'd that diligent enquiry ſhould be made into biſhop Stapledon's death, whoſe murderers, and all others who were privy or any way conſenting to his death, were ſentenced to die, and executed accordingly."—"*Edward* was cruelly butchered at Berkeley-caſtle. Only two biſhops were in the king's intereſts,—Walter Stapledon, biſhop of Exeter, John Stratford, biſhop of Wincheſter."—*Fuller.*

§ "*Eſſex-houſe*, in London, ſome time belonged to the ſee of Exeter. It was firſt purchaſed by Walter Stapledon, being part of the temple called the Outward Temple, diſtinct from the Inward and Middle Temple. It continued in the poſſeſſion of his ſucceſſors, biſhops of Exeter, 'till lord Paget, principal ſecretary to queen Mary, got it from this ſee."—*Milles*'s MS.

‖ See *Pennant*'s London, p. 158.

¶ Richard Stapledon, 5th of Edward the third, obtained the king's licence to build an houſe for Carthuſian monks, upon his own ground, any where within the dioceſe of Exeter, and to endow the ſame with rents and advowſons of churches, to the yearly value of one hundred marks, for the ſoul's health of *Walter Stapledon*, biſhop of Exeter.—For further memoirs of biſhop Stapledon, ſee *Prince*, pp. 655—658.

†* It ſeems from Godwin, that *James Berkeley* deſcended from the noble *houſe of Berkeley*, was conſecrated by Walter Raynold, archbiſhop of Canterbury, at the command of queen Iſabella; that the pope, in conſequence of this, was greatly incenſed againſt the archbiſhop; and that ſo harſh was the conduct of his revengeful holineſs, that the primate died of grief and anger.

Izacke, excepting that the latter makes him to be conſecrated Oct. 8, inſtead of the 18th, in 1327, and to die July the 15th, 1370, inſtead of 1369.* He was born at Aſhporton, in Harford, and of a noble family,† deſcended from the dukes of Burgundy. He had been nuncio to the pope, and was employed in ſeveral embaſſies, and was abroad in Italy when this ſee became vacant. He was both chaplain and privy counſellor to Edward the third; and as to preferments in the church, he had been made archdeacon of Nottingham, Oct. 10, 1310, and prebendary of Naſſum, in York, in 1309, as afterwards prebendary of Heydour cum Walton, in Lincoln, in 1317, and of Stoke in 1322, and a canon of Wells.‡ THOMAS BRENTINGHAM had at the ſame time an offer of two vacant biſhoprics, *Hereford* and *Exeter*; but choſe the latter; which he had by papal proviſion, March 4th, 1369, and was put into poſſeſſion of the ſpiritualty March 3d, 1370, and of the temporalties May 16th; but when or where conſecrated I am at a loſs to ſay. Le Neve is ſaid to ſpeak (and probably Izacke ſpeaks) without authority. He is believed to have been a native of Devon: but his father Rob. de Brentyngham was buried in the north aiſle of Eaſt-Horſley church, in Surry, with an epitaph on a plate of braſs. Before his advancement to this ſee, I find his preferments in the church to have been the rectory of Aſhby, and the deanry of the college of St. Mary Magdalen, in Bridgenorth, Salop, 1369; and in the ſtate he was treaſurer to the king in Picardy, Guiſnes, and all the marches of Calais, and afterwards four times treaſurer of England. He was, alſo, a privy counſellor, as likewiſe chancellor of England, in 1376; and in 1386, one of thoſe peers who were appointed by parliament for the government of the kingdom. He was buried in the north aiſle of the body of his cathedral, between two pillars, over againſt earl Courtenay's

* *John Godeleigh* was elected by the chapter, and had his election confirmed by the king, July 31, 1327; who, nevertheleſs, had (before July the 1ſt) recommended Thos. de Charlton, canon of York, of a noble family, and afterwards biſhop of Hereford, to the favour of the pope. The pope, however, paid no regard either to the royal recommendation, or to the capitular election; which he ſet aſide, and provided *John de Grandiſon* for this ſee. *Godeleigh* had been admitted dean of Wells in 1305, as he was prebendary of Stillington, in York, March 30, 1328. He died in 1332, and was buried in the cathedral of Wells.—*Milles*'s MS.

† In a MS. book of extracts from patent claus, &c. that were in Mr. Anſtis's cuſtody, at p. 50, I find the following notices of the Grandiſon family:—" Fuit Johannes Exonienſis filius Dni. Gilberti de Grandiſono, fratris illius nobilis & nominatiſſimi viri Dn. Othonis de Grandiſono de Burgundia Imperial. oriundi in Dioceſi Lanfanenſi ubi dominium caſtri de Grandiſono ſitum eſt, ac Dno Sibillæ ſemi heredis Johis Tregor Dni caſtri de Enyas juxta Herefordiam, qui fuit filius Dne Julianæ ſororis. Thomæ de Cantilupo, epiſcopo Hereford. Otho de Grandiſon had ſummons to parlt. among ye barons, from 27 Ed. 1ſt, till 33d Ed. incluſive, when he died. This Otho had a brother William, a menial ſervant to Edward earl of Lancaſter, and was likewiſe ſummoned from ye 27 to the 19 of Ed. 2, incluſive, left iſſue Peter, John bp. of Exon, and Otho. Eſcheat 9. Ed. 3. n. 35. This Peter died 10th Aug. 32 Ed. 3, leaving John, bp. of Exon, his brother and heir, who was then 60 yrs. of age. Eſchaet. 32 Ed. 3. n. 32 B. Litera miſſa priori & convent Cant. per Johem Grandis: epum. Exon quando eis miſit librum ſuum de vita Thomæ Cant. excuſans audaciam ſuam in opere ſuſcipiendo & defectus in ſcribendo. Dat 18 Martii, ao. circiter 1362. H. Wharton e regris Cant. B."

‡ " Biſhop Grandiſon was born in the pariſh of Aſhperton, in the dioceſe of *Hereford*. He was from his childhood very well affected to learning, and became a good ſcholar and profeſſor of divinity, of which method he wrote two books, the one intituled *Pontificales Majores*, and the other *Pontificales Minores*. He was alſo very grave, wiſe, and politick; and thereby grew into ſuch credit with pope John XXII. that he was not only of his privy council, but alſo *Nuncio Apoſtolicæ Sedis*; and, in all matters of weight and importance, an ambaſſador for him to the emperor, to the kings of Spain, France, England, and all the mightieſt princes of Chriſtendom. And being on a time ſent in an embaſſage to king Edward III, he did with ſuch wiſdom and gravity behave himſelf, that the king was raviſhed in love with him, and did ſo tenderly love and favour him, that he never ceaſed, until he had procured him from the pope; and then he gave him the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and beſtowed great livings on him. He made him one of his privy council, his chaplain, and in the end preferred him to his biſhoprick. After this, there being ſome diſliking between pope Clement VI. and the king, he for his approved wiſdom was ſent ambaſſador to the pope, in 1343, to treat of a peace and friendſhip between them; and with ſuch wiſdom he did his meſſage, that he obtained his purpoſe, and made a reconciliation. After his return home to his biſhoprick, he was continually employed in doing good things. He built and founded the college of St. Mary Ottery, and endowed the ſame with great and goodly livelihoods. He was a liberal benefactor to the vicars choral of his own church, as alſo to the college of Glaſeney, in Perin: he built the two laſt arches in the weſt end of his church, vaulted the roof of the whole, and fully performed and ended the buildings thereof; and then enriched the ſame with plate, ornaments, and great riches. He alſo built a very fair houſe at Biſhop's-Teington, which he gave and left full furniſhed unto his ſucceſſors, and did impropriate unto the ſame the parſonage of Radway, to the end, as he ſetteth down in his teſtament,—" *Ut haberent epiſcopi locum unde caput ſuum reclinarent, ſi forte in manum regis eorum temporalia caperentur:*" which prediction of his in the end came, partly, to effect: for not only the moſt part of the temporalities of his biſhoprick, but this new-built houſe and impropriation are come to be the poſſeſſions and inheritances of temporal men. This biſhop waxing old, and feeling in himſelf a decay of nature, made his laſt will and teſtament, wherein he gave ſuch large legacies to the pope, emperor, king, queen, archbiſhop, biſhops, colleges, churches, and to ſundry perſons of high eſtates and callings; that a man would marvel, conſidering his great and chargeable buildings, and works otherwiſe, how and by what means he could have attained to ſuch a maſs of wealth and riches. But his wiſdom and policy conſidered, it was eaſy. For firſt, he ſequeſtrateth from himſelf, and out of his houſe, the troop of many men and horſes, retaining and keeping no more than to ſerve his reaſonable eſtate; his diet was frugal, his receipts great, his expences no more than neceſſary. Moreover, he had taken and ſet an order with all the eccleſiaſtical perſons of his dioceſe, that at the time of their deaths they ſhould leave and bequeath all their goods to him, or to ſome other in truſt, *in pios uſus*, and towards his chargeable buildings; and ſo well was he beloved, and his doings liked, that they all accepted this his order: by means whereof he grew within the courſe of 40 years to infinite wealth and riches. He was in all his life time a plain man, and void of all vain glory and pomp, and commanded that none ſhould be uſed at his burial, which he deſired might be done in a plain and ſimple manner, and that none of his executors, chaplains, ſervants, nor none of his houſhold, ſhould wear any mourning or black clothes at the ſame, but only their accuſtomed apparel, which then was commonly grey-coloured clothes."—*Hooker*'s Exeter.—" Biſhop Grandiſon died on St. Swithen's Day, 15 Julii, and lies buried in a tomb of lead within a chapel built and adjoyning to the weſt wall of his cathedral church by himſelf, to which he was a very liberal benefactor, and worthily governed the ſame about two and forty years; this tomb was of late ranſack'd by ſacrilegious hands, his leaden coffin (in hope of a prey) taken up, the aſhes ſcattered about, and his bones thrown I know not where; ſurely the reliques of this worthy prelate deſerved a more reverend reſpect even amongſt ſavage beaſts."—*Izacke*, p. 59.

The alms-houſe for twelve poor men, and as many poor women, called Fratres Calendarum, biſhop Grandiſon converted into a college for the vicars choral of the cathedral. Theſe vicars, who became incorporated, had (26 Henry the eighth) revenues worth 204l. 19s. per annum clear; which ſum was to be equally divided among them, being then twenty in number.

tomb, under a large ſtone, on which his portraiture was laid in braſs.*—EDMUND STAFFORD, LL. D. was conſecrated at Lambeth, by William Courtenay, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1395. He was born, ſays Izacke, in Staffordſhire, upon what authority I know not; but believe, upon what ſeems good, that he was ſon to Edmund lord Stafford, and brother to Ralph the firſt earl. His preferments in the ſtate were thoſe of a privy-counſellor, of a lord privy-ſeal, and of lord chancellor, on the baniſhment of archbiſhop Arundel, in 1397.† In the church, before his advancement to his biſhopric, he appears to have been prebendary of Welton-Paynſhall, and then of Welton-Ryvall, in 1374, both in the church of Lincoln, where he was a canon reſidentiary, in 1376. In the church of Lichfield he was a prebendary of Ulverton Cantoris, in 1369, and of Weeford in 1377; and in York, prebendary of Knareſborough, March 4th, 1387, having before been admitted dean, Auguſt 12th, 1385. The day of his death is ſomewhat uncertain. Godwin and Izacke have fixed it on September 4th, 1419; but by the beſt accounts they ſeem to be miſtaken in this particular. His corpſe was brought to Exeter, (ſays dean Milles) Sept. 3d, and interred on the north ſide of our Lady's Chapel, in his own cathedral, in a ſumptuous tomb of alabaſter.‡ JOHN KETTERICK, or *Cateryck*, was tranſlated hither from the ſee of Lichfield and Coventry, by a papal bull, dated November 20th, 1419; although a conge d'elire went out under the papal ſeal, September 30th, 1419. His election was alſo confirmed by the royal aſſent, December 1ſt, 1419. The imagination, therefore, of Izacke, who elects him November 8th, from the biſhopric of Chicheſter, can have nothing to ſupport it; ſince he was at firſt made biſhop of St. David's, by the pope's bull of proviſion, dated April 27th, 1414, and thence moved to Lichfield and Coventry by the ſame authority, the 1ſt of February following, and had the temporalities reſtored to him, May the 5th. He was, I believe, born in Cheſhire: and his preferments, before he was advanced to any biſhopric, were many; for he was rector of Creek, in Northampton, and had been collated January 7th, 1402, to the prebendary of Brampton, and to that of Croperſly, in 1404, both in the church of Lincoln, of which he was inſtalled treaſurer, March 25th, 1405, but exchanged this dignity in November 1406, for the maſterſhip of St. Mary Magdalene Hoſpital, at Sandon, in Surrey. He was alſo admitted prebendary of Orbaldwick, in York, January 20th, 1407; as alſo archdeacon of Surrey, in 1410. It is likewiſe ſaid that he was a prebendary of Hereford, but in what ſtall I find not. After his tranſlation to the ſee of Exeter, he lived little more than a month, for he died December 28th, at Florence,§ and was there buried in the White friars church of St. Lawrence, with his inſcription round his grave-ſtone, which is printed in Willis's ſurvey of cathedrals: and yet Izacke inters him at Avignon. JAMES CARY was his ſucceſſor, but whether in the ſee of Lichfield firſt, and afterwards in that of Exeter, or in Exeter only, has been a matter of diſpute, which is adjuſted by Wharton, who rejects the former. The conge d'elire for an election to this ſee, is dated March 13th, 1419. But Neve ſeems to be right in thinking that he could never have been in actual poſſeſſion of this ſee, even though he might have been named by the king, or elected by the chapter, or have had the pope's bull for it; becauſe he died at Florence (being then at the court of Rome, and having been at the council of Conſtance) ſo ſoon afterwards as March the 24th, 1419, and was there buried. Izacke, therefore, who both elects and conſecrates him in the February preceding, is evidently miſtaken. He was, I believe, born in Devon, and the ſon of John Cary, chief baron of the exchequer in the reign of Richard the ſecond.‖—EDMUND LACY was tranſ-

lated

* See *Prince*'s Worthies, pp. 66, 67, 68.

† Edmund Stafford opened the ſeſſion of September 17th, 1397, ſaid to be the firſt parliament got at a king's devotion. In his ſpeech he laboured to prove that the regal power was unlimited, and that ſuch as endeavoured to bound it, deſerved the ſevereſt puniſhments. Rapin ſays, "if the parliament of 1386 deſerved to be called mercileſs, I know of no name odious enough for this."—See *Hooker* and *Izacke*.

‡ This biſhop added two fellowſhips to Exeter college, after having reformed the ſtatutes; and gave it the name it now bears.

§ John Cateryck was (Auguſt 15th, 1416) in commiſſion to treat with the envoys from the duke of Burgundy, and was ſent to the council of Conſtance, where he was one of thoſe who joined in the election of pope Martin V; from whence he went to Florence in the retinue of that pope, who kept his reſidence in that city, and upon the intelligence of biſhop Stafford's death, tranſlated him (as already ſaid) to the ſee of Exeter.—*Milles*.

‖ "He was one of the ſons of Sir John Cary, knight, late one of the judges of the honourable court of king's bench, and from thence preferred and made lord chief baron of the court of exchequer, in the reign of king Richard the ſecond, who not willing nor able to bow with every blaſt of terrour (like another biſhop of Carliſle in the ſame cauſe and time) ſpake ſo freely oppoſing (in regard of his oath) the proceedings of the procurators for his maſter the king's reſignation, being his true and undoubted ſoveraign, that he was diſ-officed, his goods and lands confiſcated, and himſelf baniſhed; this juſticer had a numerous iſſue, amongſt whom Sir Robert Cary, knight, the true image of his father, not only as Virgil ſaid of Aſcanius, reſembling his father Æneas in countenance,—*ſic oculos, ſic ille manus, ſic ora ferebat*,—but rather in virtues of wiſdom and fortitude: for in ſkill of arms (which was not his father's profeſſion) he excelled, procuring thereby ſuch favour of king Henry the fifth, when, in the beginning of which king's reign, a knight named Aragoniſe, who in divers countries for his honour had performed many noble atchievements, at length viſited England, and challenged many perſons of his rank and quality, to make triſl of his ſkill in arms, which the ſaid Sir Robert Cary accepted, between whom was waged a cruel encounter, and a long and doubtful

combat

lated from Hereford, in 1420.* It was not till the 29th of November, 1458, that GEORGE NEVILLE was conſecrated to this ſee. *John Hals* had been nominated by the pope to this ſee, but refuſed it. Biſhop Neville was, afterwards, tranſlated to the ſee of York.† JOHN BOOTH had his licence for conſecration out of the church of Canterbury, 2d July, 1465.‡—PETER COURTENAY was archdeacon of Exeter in 1453, dean in 1477, and obtained licence for conſecration to the biſhopric in 1478. He was tranſlated to Wincheſter in 1487, or 1488.§—RICHARD FOX obtained licence for conſecration April 3, 1487; according to Milles.‖—The cuſtody of the temporalities was given to OLIVER KING, 5th May,

combat in Smith-field, London; where this Mars vanquiſhed this Aragoniſe, for which he was by the king knighted, and reſtored to part of his father's inheritance; and by the law of heraldry, whoſoever fairly in the field conquered his adverſary, may juſtify the wearing and bearing of his arms whom he overcame, and accordingly he takes on him the coat armory of the ſaid *Aragoniſe*, being *argent on a bend ſable, three roſes of the firſt*, and ever ſince born by the name of Cary, whoſe ancient coat of armory I find to be *gules, a chevron argent between three ſwans proper*, one whereof they ſtill retain in their creſt."—*Izacke*, p. 71, 72.

* "Edmund Lacie, biſhop of Hereford, was a man very devout and religious, but ſubject to flatterers, who carried him to their pleaſure. He was a liberal benefactor to the vicars of Calenderhay. Great contentions were between him and the city for liberties, which by arbitriment were compounded. He founded the Chapter-houſe in his own church. He was a profeſſor of divinity, and very well learned. For in the ſecond year of his biſhoprick there was a parliament holden at Weſtminſter, in which great complaints were made againſt the looſe and diſſolute lives of the religious men, and eſpecially the black monks. And this matter being brought to the convocation-houſe, this biſhop, as chief prolocutor of that aſſembly, did make a very learned and pithy oration before the king, then of purpoſe preſent, and the whole clergy, much lamenting that the religious men were ſo far ſtrayed from the rules of their profeſſions, and the hollneſs of their predeceſſors. And when he had at large diſcourſed the ſame, he delivered up certain articles in writing, praying for reformation. Which ſpeeches were ſo effectually utter'd, and his articles ſo pithily penned, that both king and clergy did not only with great liking and allowance praiſe and commend the ſame, but alſo took order that there ſhould be a provincial council called out of hand for a reformation. Which was then promiſed, but not performed, by reaſon of the king's death, which not long after followed. Yet, in the way of good ſpeed, it was then concluded and agreed, that every third benefice, being of the gift of any of the prelates, or of any monaſtery, ſhould from thenceforth, for ſeven years, be given to ſome ſcholar of Oxford or Cambridge. This biſhop (who claimed cognizance of all pleas within his court or fees) after he had lived 33 years in this biſhoprick, died, and was buried in the north ſide of the choir of his own church. After his death many miracles were ſaid and deviſed to be done at his tomb; wherefore great pilgrimages were made by the common people to the ſame. In this biſhop's time, viz. on the 16th of July, 1451, being the feaſt day of St. Kenelme, k. Henry VI. being on a progreſs, came to this city, and was honourably received from place to place thro' the whole county. At his firſt coming into Devon, he lodged at the abbey of Ford, where he ſtaid one night at the coſts of the abbey; from thence he came to Ottery St. Mary, where he was received with great ſolemnity, and lodged in the college there two nights, and from thence came hither. On his way he was met by all the clergy in their degrees, ſome three miles, ſome two miles, and ſome at the city, all in their copes, cenſing all the ways as they went; and was met by the way by moſt of the knights and gentlemen of this county. The mayor and commonalty (being above 300 perſons, and every one of them apparalled in the city's livery) met him at Honiton's Clyſt. At the croſs without the ſouth-gate the mayor delivered to the king the keys of the city, and rode in before him bare-headed, carrying the mace before the king through the ſtreets (which were richly hung with ſilks and tapeſtry) unto the Broad Gate (where the biſhop, canons, and choir, (apparalled in their copes) received him with a proceſſion. The king alighting from his horſe, followed them on foot into the cathedral, and having made his oblations at the high altar, was thence conducted to the biſhop's palace, and there lodged. It ſo happened that the next day the king's juſtices (by virtue of his commiſſion to them directed) ſat in the biſhop's hall before the duke of Somerſet, and there held gaol delivery, at which, two men were indicted and found guilty of treaſon, and were ordered to be executed the next day. But the biſhop and his clergy hearing thereof, with open mouth complained to the king, that he cauſed a ſeſſions to be kept within his ſanctuary, contrary to the privileges of his church; and that therefore all their doings (being done againſt law) were of no effect. And notwithſtanding the king and his council had argued on the juſtice of the proceedings, the heinouſneſs of the offenders, and the neceſſity of their puniſhment; yet all could not avail; for holy church not the ſanctuary might be prophaned (as they ſaid) with the deciding of temporal matters. Wherefore the king, in order to appeaſe them, pardoned a couple of arrant traitors, and reverſed the proceedings, and upon the Wedneſday he departed, and returned towards London.—*Izacke*, in his memorials of Exeter, ſays, that the king tarried here eight days, and that his charges were equally borne by the church and city."—*Hooker*.—This biſhop built the great hall in his houſe in London, afterwards called Eſſex-houſe.

† George Neville was a traitor to Henry the 6th; and afterwards well rewarded by Edward the fourth. He was lord chancellor, but Edward had him arreſted, took from him the chancellorſhip, and gave it to Robert Stillington, biſhop of Bath.—*Milles's* MS.

‡ John Booth was brother to William Booth, of Lichfield and Coventry, afterwards archbiſhop of York; and to Lan. Booth, biſhop of Durham, tranſlated alſo to the ſame archiepiſcopal ſee.—His epitaph is thus quoted by Weever, in his funeral monuments:—"Hic jacet corpus venerabilis Jo. Booth Legum Baccalaureus, epiſcopus Exon, ob. primo Apr. 1478."—*Milles's* MS.

§ For memoirs of this biſhop, ſee *Prince*, p. 167; and *Cleaveland*, p. 283, 284, 285, 286.

‖ "He was a very wiſe man, and in great credit and eſtimation with king Henry VII. unto whom he was a faithful counſellor, and one of his privy council, with whom he firſt became acquainted at Paris, when he was there a ſtudent. For king Henry, then earl of Richmond, being at Venice, and advertiſed how the nobility of England were bent to have him for their king, came from thence to Paris, and applied unto Charles, then king of France, for aid and help: in which ſuit this biſhop Fox aſſiſted him much, with his counſel, and otherwiſe. In the end, God giving the earl ſucceſs, he obtained the crown; and having had due trial of the fidelity, wiſdom, and truſt of this biſhop, he made him lord privy ſeal, and followed his advice in all weighty matters as well at home as abroad, he being ſent ambaſſador ſundry times to the kings of France and Scotland; by the latter of which monarchs he was honourably received, and lovingly entertained, in the year 1487; and who had ſo great an opinion of the wiſdom and goodneſs of this worthy biſhop, that he would gladly (thro' his means) have concluded a perpetual peace with the Engliſh, could he have prevailed on the Scotch nation to agree thereto, who were at that time utterly averſe to a peace; however, that they might in ſome meaſure gratify their king, they conſented to a truce, which was to continue for ſeven years. King Henry VII. of hearty goodwill and love, made him godfather to his ſecond ſon, [afterwards k. Henry VIII.] There was a kind of emulation between this biſhop and the earl of Surry; both of them being very wiſe, and of great ſervice to the king and commonwealth: howbeit, in ſome diverſity of reſpects, the one having no iſſue to care for, did deal without any private affection or ſelfiſh view; the other having iſſue was deſirous to advance his houſe and honour. Theſe affections did breed ſome diſlike between them two; yet the king, finding in them a faith unto himſelf, and commodity to the commonwealth, miſliked it not, if the ſame had not exceeded his meaſure, and they more warm than commendable for their callings and eſtates. The king then, or the council, would deal between them for the appeaſing and pacifying of them; and to them he was friendly, loving, and liberal. The one he delivered out of the tower, pardoned him of his offences, reſtored him to his lands, received him into ſpecial favour, made him of his privy council, and alſo lord treaſurer of England, and his general into Scotland, and augmented his livelihoods. The other he firſt made biſhop to this church, then removed him to Bath, and from thence to Durham; and laſtly unto Wincheſter. Eraſmus, in his book intituled *The Preacher*, or *Eccleſiaſtes*, declareth how that the king, upon a time, wanting a ſum of money, was to borrow the ſame of the commons, and of the clergy: and for the dealings with the clergy, the matter was by commiſſion committed to this biſhop. The clergy, when they came before him, uſed all the excuſes that they could, to ſhift themſelves from lending of any money. Some came in ſeemly and good apparel, and were attended upon by their

ſuits,

May, 1492. To RICHARD REDMAN the temporalities were reſtored 7th January, 1496.* JOHN ARUNDEL is ſaid to have been conſecrated in 1504.† HUGH OLDHAM, born in Lancaſhire, upon the death of biſhop Arundel, was by the intereſt of the counteſs of Richmond and Derby, to whom he was chaplain, preferred to this biſhopric.‖‡‖ JOHN VOYSEY §*§ now ſucceeded to the biſhopric. With reſpect

men, according to their livelihoods: theſe alledged, that they were at great charges, in regard to hoſpitality and houſekeeping, with other expences incident to the ſame; ſo that they had no money, and therefore could lend none. Some came poorly and barely apparelled, and they alledged that their livelihoods were but ſmall, and yet their charges were great, and by that means the world was ſo hard with them, that they had it not to ſpare. This biſhop, having heard all theſe excuſes, to the richer ſort he ſaid, 'For as much as you are ſo well and ſeemly apparelled, and do keep ſo great houſes, and have all things neceſſary about you, it is a manifeſt argument that you have ſome ſtore about you, or elſe you would not do as ye do; and therefore ye muſt needs lend.' To the others, who pretended excuſe of their poverty, he thus replied unto them; 'That for as much as they were ſo bare in their apparel, and ſo ſparing of their expences, it muſt needs be that they ſaved their purſes, and had money, and therefore they muſt needs pay;' and ſo adjudgeth them to lend unto the prince. Now as he aroſe by learning, ſo was he a great favourer and furtherer of learning; and for the good increaſe of the ſame he built and founded Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford. In his latter days he waxed and was blind, and died at Wincheſter, where he was buried in his own church. After he had been biſhop of Exeter ſix years, he was removed to Bath, in 1492."—See *Hooker*. Izacke, in his memorials of Exeter, ſays, "This noble prelate's memory ſhall be eternally bleſſed, for being the cauſe of the moſt happy marrying of the lady Margaret (daughter to king Henry VII.) unto James IV. king of Scotland, by whoſe glorious iſſue Great-Britain now enjoyeth the height of ſplendor and felicity."

* Extract from the hiſtory and antiquities of the conventual and cathedral church of *Ely*, by James Bentham, M. A.—P. 183. "XXIX. Richard Redman, D. D. 1501. after a vacancy of near a year [viz. in the ſee of Ely], being the biſhop of *Exeter*, was tranſlated to the ſee of *Ely*, by papal proviſion: the temporalities were reſtored to him on Sept. 26, 1501, by king *Henry* VII, who alſo gave him all the profits due to the crown during the vacancy. He is ſaid to have been educated at *Cambridge*;‡ became a canon regular of *St. Auguſtin* of the order of *Premonſtre*; and in 1471, was abbot of *Shappe*, in *Weſtmorland*, (being alſo, in 1491, viſitor general of his order;) which he held *in commendam* with his biſhoprick of *St. Aſaph*; to which he was promoted, as being zealous in the intereſts of king *Edward* IV, when *Thomas Knight* was deprived on account of his attachment to k. Henry VI. It is probable that *R.* biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, Oct. 30, 1468, mentioned by Mr. *Wharton*,§ was meant for him; though (from the confuſion of the times) he obtained no licence of conſecration from *Canterbury*, till Oct. 13, 1471, and does not ſeem to have been conſecrated till the middle of the following year.‖ However, as k. *Henry*'s party gained ſtrength in 1469, biſhop *Knight* ſeems to have been re-eſtabliſhed in his ſee, and received a ſummons to attend k. *Henry*'s parliament at *Weſtminſter*;¶ where acting zealouſly for the reſtoration of his old maſter, againſt the claims of *Edw.* IV. he was by that prince convicted of high treaſon; and to compound for his fault was forced to reſign his biſhoprick; upon which he had an eſpecial pardon paſſed Oct. 30, 1471. Biſhop *Redman* proved a moſt liberal and generous benefactor to the ſee of *St. Aſaph*, by rebuilding his cathedral church, which had been burnt down about 1404, by *Owen Glendour*, and laid in ruins near 80 years, with only the walls ſtanding: theſe he repaired about 1490, and having carried them up to their preſent height, he placed thereon a new roof, and made the eaſt window, the biſhop's throne, ſtalls in the choir, and other inſide reparations and ornaments;*† his arms yet remaining in divers parts of the fabrick. In 1487 he was entangled in the affair of *Lambert Symnell*, and on that account falling under the diſpleaſure of k. *Hen.* VII, was complained of to the pope for this his diſloyalty; who by bull dated Jan. 9, that year, commiſſioned the archbiſhop, with the biſhops of *Winchеſter*, *Ely*, and *Exeter*, to inquire into that matter, and to tranſmit the reſult of it to Rome.‡§ It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the biſhop acquitted himſelf to the king's ſatisfaction; as he was, in 1492,‖¶ appointed by him one of his commiſſioners to treat of peace with the Scots, and the year after was made one of his privy council.‡*‡ In 1495 he was promoted to the ſee of *Exeter*, having the temporalities of it reſtored to him Jan. 7 following;†§† and in 1501 was tranſlated to *Ely*; where having lived with great hoſpitality not full 4 years, he died on Aug. 24, 1505, at *Ely-Houſe*, in *Holbourn*, and was buried according to his own directions in his cathedral church of *Ely*, between two pillars on the north ſide of the preſbytery, where a ſumptuous monument is erected to his memory. By his laſt will he gave conſiderably to his old monaſtery of *Shappe*; ſeveral ſmall legacies to all the religious houſes in the dioceſe of *Ely*, 100 marks to the cathedral, and the like ſum to be diſtributed to the poor on the day of his burial. In his journeys, through any town where he ſtaid but an hour, it was his practice to cauſe a bell to be rung, that the poor might come and partake of his charity, which he plentifully beſtowed among them. Bp. *Godwin* who records this of him, ſeems, however, not to approve of this oſtentatious way of giving alms, as bordering too much upon what our bleſſed Saviour has reprehended in the Phariſees;" [No ſuch reflection in my Latin edition of 1616; but this author muſt have made uſe of a different edition, for he here refers to p. 270, 271: in mine the account of this itinerant charity is in p. 331.] "The biſhop therefore ſubjoins, veriſimile eſt illum qui tam multum palam donabat, plurima etiam contuliſſe clanculum, quæ omnibus non innoteſcerent." [So it is alſo expreſſed in *my* edition of *Godwin*; but this is no more than a Latin tranſlation of what he had before obſerved in his *Engliſh* edition of 1615, p. 279,—'*No doubt, but hee that beſtowed thus much in publieke, beſtowed alſo much in private, that all the world knew not of.*' This, inſtead of a charge of oſtentation, is rather an excuſe for his conduct. To which we may add, that ſuch public diſtributions of alms in thoſe days were not deemed oſtentatious in a biſhop. 'Twas thought decorous in a perſon of that character to '*let his light* thus to *ſhine before men:* and as to the giving notice of it by ſound of a bell, the reaſon is given for it by *Godwin* himſelf, "*ne danda materia careret, &c.*" leſt any ſhould miſs the benefit of his charity by their want of timely intelligence of his coming to or ſtay in the place.*§* After all, it ſeems as if Mr. *Bentham* read ſome quotation on this ſubject in *his* edition of *Godwin*, that appears not in either of mine. Indeed, it has been remarked that *Godwin*'s candor is leſs conſpicuous in his *Latin* than in his *Engliſh* edition: and we have a MS. note in a copy which belonged to *John Anſtis*, eſq.—*Additque author catalogi epiſcoporum Angliæ in ſcripto Anglico, in quibus ſe modeſtiorem longe, virtutiſque amantiorem, quam in Latino, præſtitit.* Clem. Reyner. Diſcept. Hiſtor. de antiquitate Benedictin. ord. in Anglia, p. 214.]

† John Arundel, ſon of Rainfred or Rainford Arundell, kt. by Jane his wife, ſiſter and heir of John Coleſhull, third ſon of Sir John Arundel, of Talvem, Cornwall, who died 13th Henry ſixth, born in that county, canon of Windſor, 1479, and rector of Sutton Court.—A. W. Athen. Ox. vol. 1ſt, p. 646.—Biſhop Arundell was deſcended of the ancient family of Arundells, of Lanhern, in Cornwall; he received his academical learning at Exeter college, Oxon. was rector of Sutton Courtenay, in county Bucks, prebendary of Bolun, in the church of York, and of Bemiſter Secunda, in the church of Sarum, Dean of Exeter in 1483, conſecrated biſhop of Litchfield and Cov. Nov. 6th, 1496, and tranſlated to Exeter 1502.—*Newcourt*'s Report, vol. 1, p. 591. Tranſlated to the ſee of Exeter, June 29th, 1502, died at the houſe of the biſhops of Exeter, in St. Clements Danes, 15th March, 1503, and was buried in that church, on the ſouth ſide of the high altar, under a tomb of marble, inlaid with braſs, (Newcourt, ut ſupra.) Stowe makes no mention of this man in the year 1633. This biſhop Arundell is to be diſtinguiſhed from John Arundell, M. D. who was prebendary of Mapeſbury, in the church of St. Paul, and afterwards biſhop of Chicheſter.—See *Newcourt*, vol. 1ſt, p. 174; and *Wood*, v. 1ſt, p. 647.—Weever, in the 444th page of his funeral monuments, quotes this biſhop's epitaph thus:—"Hic jacet Joannes Arundell, Epiſcopus Exon, qui obiit die mens Marii 15, 1503.

‖‡‖ He was a man of more zeal than knowledge, and more devotion than learning; ſomewhat rough in ſpeech, but friendly in doing. He was careful in the ſaving and defending of his liberties, for which continual ſuits were between him and the abbat of Tavyſtoke. He was liberal

‡ P. 183. "Godwin de Præſul Angliæ, p. 279. [but this page will not correſpond with my edition] Mr. Willis's ſurvey of St. Aſaph cath. p. 69, ſuppoſes him to have been born in Hertfordſhire, and near the biſhop's palace at Hatfield, but upon what authority I know not; he further reports, that he was the firſt rector of Kelſhall, in that county, and then of Stretham, in the iſle of Ely, both of the gift of William Gray, biſhop of this dioceſe, to whom it was ſuppoſed he was chaplain; but I preſume that he was neither rector of one nor the other." [And here the author proceeds to give (what I think) ſatisfactory reaſons to prove that the maſter *Richard Redman*, M. A. and chaplain to bp. *Gray*, was a different perſon from our biſhop *Redman*.]

§ 184. De Epis. Lond. & S. Aſavenſibus, p. 351. ‖ Id. p. 352. ¶ Id. p. 351. *† Willis's Survey of St. Aſaph, p. 5, 48, 70, 183. Godwin de Præſul. 641. [but qu. what edition.] ‡§ Rymer's Feod. vol. xij. p. 333, 334. ‖¶ Ibid p. 494. ‡*‡ Godw. de Præſul. 941, note *m*. †§† Rymer's Feod. vol. xij. p. 577. *§* But this the author of the Ely hiſtory paſſes over without notice.

reſpect to the dioceſe of Exeter, we are led to remark, in this place, that our ſpiritual lords enjoyed the privilege (in common with the ſecular lords) of paſſing away their temporalities by fine and recovery. Twenty-two manors formerly belonged to this epiſcopate.‡ Of theſe, biſhop Voyſey, alienated all but eight. Among others, went the rich manor of Crediton; though, in conſequence of ſome legal informalities being detected in this tranſaction, it was recovered by biſhop Turberville. At the age of eighty-ſeven he reſigned his ſee.§—The collocation of MILES COVERDALE to the biſhopric, with licenſe of entry, bears date July 1551.‖ After having tranſlated the bible from the Hebrew and Greek, into Engliſh, he loſt his patron Edward the ſeventh, and was deprived of his biſhopric by queen Mary; and after her death could never be prevailed upon to reſume it. He lived a private life in London, where he died, and was buried in St. Bartholomew's church, near the Royal Exchange.¶ JOHN VOYSEY, after the deprivation of *† Coverdale, was reſtored to this ſee.—To JAMES TURBERVILLE ſucceeded Voy-

liberal to the vicars choral of his church, and reduced them to the keeping of commons; and towards the maintenance thereof he gave them certain revenues, and impropriated unto them the rectory of Cornwood. Tho' he was not learned himſelf, yet was he a great favourer and furtherer of learning and of learned men. Notwithſtanding, he was ſometimes croſſed in his honeſt attempts therein. He intended to have enlarged Exeter College, in Oxford, as well in buildings as in fellowſhips; but having wrote letters to the fellows of that college in favour of one Atkins, deſiring that he might be admitted a fellow there, and been refuſed, his mind changed, and his goodwill was alienated. About the ſame time dr. Smith, biſhop of Lincoln, was building a college named Brazen-Noſe, and was very willing and deſirous to join with him; but being denied to have the nomination of a founder, his mind was changed. Not long after, being advertiſed that biſhop Fox, of Wincheſter, was minded to erect and found a new college, he joined with him, and contributed a great maſs of money; and ſo a college was built for ſcholars, and great livelihoods provided for them; and then the houſe was named Corpus Chriſti college. Whereof the one of them bears the name of a founder, and the other of a benefactor. Howbeit, ſome diverſity was between theſe two biſhops at the firſt, to what uſe this college ſhould be employed. For the founder was of the mind that he would have it made for a houſe of monks; but the benefactor was of the contrary mind, and would have it for ſcholars, alledging that monks were but a ſort of buzzing flies, and whoſe ſtate could not long endure; whereas ſcholars brought up in learning would be uſeful members to the commonwealth, and ornaments to the church of God, and continue for ever. The founder being a wiſe man, and of a deep judgment, when he had pauſed and conſidered thereof, yielded thereunto; and ſo it was concluded between them to make and build a college for ſcholars. And forthwith, for the good direction and government of the ſaid college and ſcholars, ſuch wiſe, good, and politick ſtatutes and ordinances were, by good advice, deviſed and eſtabliſhed, that the ſaid college has been, and yet continues, one of the beſt nurſeries for training and inſtructing of ſcholars in learning within that univerſity. The town of Manchester, in Lancaſhire, hath good cauſe to remember this biſhop's bounty, he having founded and endowed a ſchool therein, with large revenues, for the educating youth in good literature. This biſhop and the abbat of Tavyſtoke did ſtill contend, and continue in law during their lives.—And the abbot having greater intereſt at Rome, the biſhop was excommunicated: and dying under the ſentence of excommunication, was buried in a chapel that was built without the church, in a part of the biſhop's garden, at the upper end of the choir on the ſouth ſide, but which now opens into the aiſle near the paſſage, into the biſhop's palace. This chapel was neatly fitted up and beautified in the year 1763, by the fellows of Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, to whom Oldham had been a liberal benefactor.—Thomas Chard, bred a Benedictine monk, was made ſuffragan to dr. Hugh Oldham, biſhop of Exeter, under the title of biſhop of Salubrie, about the year 1510. We find him vicar of Wellington, in Somerſet, and prior of Montacute, in the ſame county. By his laſt will and teſtament, made in 1541, he became a benefactor to the church of St. Mary Ottery, and of Holberton."

§*§ *John Voyſey* preſented to the church of Clifton Raynes, in the archdeaconry of Bucks, 3d March, 1495.—*Milles*.

‡ In biſhop Voyſey's regiſter there is a curious letter to the biſhop, relating to the alienation of Crediton: whence it appears, that he was in a manner forced into the buſineſs, as were alſo the dean and chapter, to confirm the ſtep he had taken.—*Lyttelton*'s MS.

§ "Voyſey ſurrendered his biſhopric by word of mouth to the earl of Bedford, lord lieutenant of the weſtern counties."—*Milles*.—The rebellion in the weſt was attributed to the abſence of Voyſey from his dioceſe.

‖ The earl of Bedford, when he went into the weſt to ſuppreſs the rebellion in 1547, found the clergy ſo indifferent to his cauſe, that he could get none but *Miles Coverdale* to attend his forces.—*Milles*'s MS. notes.

¶ In 1554 Miles Coverdale was preacher at Wezel, to the congregation of exiled proteſtants, 'till he was called by the duke of Deux-ponts, to be preacher at Bergezaber.—*Strype*.—About this time was publiſhed a little pious book, called an exhortation to the croſs. It was written by way of epiſtle, for the uſe of thoſe who were profeſſors of the goſpel, and ſuffered perſecution, or were in danger of it. Coverdale is ſuppoſed to have been the author. To this was joined another little book, entitled the Hope of the Faithful, and as it ſeems, by the ſame author.—With reſpect to this biſhop's impriſonment, Coverdale, and dr. John Macchabæus, chaplain to Chriſtiern, king of Denmark, had married two ſiſters. That king, at Macchabæus's requeſt, therefore, ſent two or three letters to the queen for his deliverance. In one of theſe, bearing date April 25th, 1554, it ſeems to appear that Coverdale was impriſoned on account of being concerned in the late inſurrection, but this is not laid to his charge in the queen's anſwer, but a pretence that he was indebted to her concerning his biſhoprick.—The firſt fruits were forgiven by king Edward, therefore it muſt have been his tenths. Coverdale's pleas, as appears by the king of Denmark's ſecond letter, was that he had not enjoyed the biſhopric long enough to be enabled to pay the queen. The king's ſecond letter bore date Sept. 24th, 1554; the queen's grant of his requeſt was not till Feb. 18th, 1555.—*Strype*, vol. 3d, p. 151, 152.—The corrector of biſhop Burnett, vol. 3d, p. 413, appendix, ſays, that in a book entitled Part of a Regiſter, he finds Coverdale ranked, about the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, with thoſe who were afterwards called Puritans, and having been of an Engliſh congregation at Geneva, might probably there have received a tincture, yet he could not be brought to conſent to impoſitions. (Troubles of Frankfort, p. 188, 215.) This further appeared by his practice at archbiſhop Parker's conſecration, where toga lanea talari utebatur: and if he would not uſe the epiſcopal habits on ſuch an occaſion, I am fully perſuaded he never would.—*Milles*'s MS. notes.

*† It appears by Pat. 5. Ed. 6, p. 1, m. 34.—*Rymer*, vol. xv. p. 282, that biſhop Voyſey, then being above 87 years old, reſigned his biſhopric into the king's hands, that he had granted before ad ſpecialem rogatum & requiſitionem per literas noſtras, & per conſiliarios noſtros, ſome mannors, and other epiſcopal rents, to ſeveral of the king's counſellors, ſervants, and ſubjects, for certain annuities to be paid yearly to him; and yet beſides the eſtates ſo granted away in fee-ſimple, there were other mannors farmed by other perſons to the yearly value of 420l. 19s. 11½d. and other ſpiritualities to the amount of 144l. 2s. 8d. out of which he had granted, in annuities to the officers of the biſhop, and others, to the value of 79l. 13s. 4d. and yet there remained a clear yearly rent of 485l. 9s. 3½d. which he was to receive during his life, and his ſucceſſor, at coming to the ſee, was to take his corporal oath that he would not hinder, but aſſiſt the ſaid reſigning biſhop in the receiving the ſaid annuity, and that all arrears ſhould be paid to him, that he might plead by the name of John Veyſey, otherwiſe Harman, late biſhop of Exon, and that he might keep a chaplain, who on that account ſhould be excuſed reſidence on his benefices. Dated at Weſtminſter, 14th Aug. ſignificant of bp. Coverdale's appointment, dated Aug. 15th.—*Rymer*, p. 289.—The conditions of biſhop Voyſey's reſignation were to enjoy all annuities granted to him out of his biſhopric, and to enjoy certain rents granted out of the biſhopric, to certain perſons that were then come into his hands, that he might plead by the name of John Veyſey, dated July 1551. Biſhop Cover

dale

ſey;—* to Voyſey WILLIAM ALLEIGH;—† to Alleigh WILLIAM BRADBRIDGE;—to Bradbridge,‡ JOHN WOLTON;§—to Wolton, GERVAISE BABINGTON;‖—to Babington, WILLIAM COTTON;¶—to Cotton, VALENTINE CARY.*†

Of the deans and other dignitaries of the cathedral church, I have thrown together a few notices below.‖¶ II. Of the *archdeaconries*, *deanries*, and *pariſhes* of Devonſhire, I have nothing worth communicating, which may not be introduced in the chorographical part of the hiſtory.

In

dale placed in the biſhopric in July 1551. The ſee was ſo much impaired by biſhop Voyſey, that tho' it was valued before at 1565l. 13s. 6½d. it was now ſet at 500l.—*Strype*'s Annals, v. 2, p. 277.—He lived long in Germany and Denmark, where he had a benefice, and married a ſober woman named Elizabeth, born in thoſe parts; a grave reverend good man, and a ſerious promoter of the reformation in this church; he lived in exile during queen Mary's time, returned home in queen Elizabeth's time, and aſſiſted at the conſecration of Mat. Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury. He lived privately in London for ſome time, but in 1563 he was preferred to be rector of St. Magnus. His poverty was ſuch that the queen forgave him his firſt fruits, dated in Auguſt 2, and ſuch was the eſteem he bore, that he had no leſs perſons for his interceſſors with the queen than the archbiſhop of Canterbury, biſhop of London, earl of Leiceſter, and ſecretary of ſtate. He was a diligent corrector of the Engliſh bible, after Tindal, which is commonly called Coverdale's tranſlation. He had a licence to preach, dated in September 1551. A licence was granted to him, and Elizabeth his wife, and to five or ſix at their table, during their lives, to eat fleſh, and white meats, in Lent, and other faſting days, dated 10th Sept. 1551.—*Strype*'s An. v. 2d.—*Rymer* xv. p. 289.—"After the deprivation of biſhop Coverdale, biſhop Voyſey was reſtored to this ſee, who being above one hundred years of age, in a pang died ſuddenly in his own houſe, going to his cloſe-ſtool in the night ſeaſon, and lies buried in Sutton-Colfield church in Warwickſhire, under a fair monument, whereon his effigies and arms are engraven, and on a label thus,—*Dextra Dei exaltavit me*; with this epitaph,—*Orate pro anima Johannis Voyſey, alias Herman, nuper prælati eccleſiæ Exoniæ.*"—*Izacke*, p. 126.—*Hooker* ſays, he died in the 103d year of his age.

* "JAMES TROBLEFIELD, [according to *Izacke*, *Tubervill*] born in Dorſetſhire, ſucceeded biſhop Voiſey, and was conſecrated in 1556. He was a gentleman born, of a good houſe, and very gentle and courteous. He profeſſed divinity; and though moſt zealous in defence of the Romiſh religion, was neither cruel nor bloody: nevertheleſs, that it might not be ſaid he did nothing, he proſecuted and condemned to death a poor, ſilly, guiltleſs woman, named Agnes Prieſt, for hereſy, who was burned in Southernhay for the ſame. He was very careful to recover ſome part of the lands of his biſhoprick which his predeceſſor waſted; and obtained of queen Mary (to him and his ſucceſſors) the fee farm of the manor of Crediton; which manor biſhop Babington afterwards alienated. Queen Mary dying the 17th of November, 1558, ſoon after the coronation of queen Elizabeth he was deprived of his biſhoprick, and committed to priſon. The reſt of his days he lived in private. He was buried in the body of the choir of his own church."

† "WILLIAM ALLEIGH, born in Buckinghamſhire, was inſtalled biſhop of this ſee on the 6th of Auguſt, 1561. In all queen Mary's time (which were called the *Marian days)* he travelled from place to place in the north country, where he was not known; and ſometimes by practiſing of phyſick, and ſometimes by teaching of ſcholars, he picked out a poor living for himſelf and wife; and ſo continued (being not known to have been a prieſt) during all queen Mary's time; after whoſe death he went to London, and there did read divinity lectures in St. Paul's very learnedly, and to his great commendation; from whence he was taken and made biſhop of this city. He was very well learned univerſally, but his chief ſtudy and profeſſion was in divinity, and in the tongues. Tho' made a biſhop, he rebated no part of his former travels; but ſpent his time virtuouſly, and in a very godly manner. Upon every holiday (for the moſt part) he preached, and upon the week days he would and did read lectures on divinity. The reſidue of his time, (when not employed on his neceſſary buſineſs) he ſpent in his private ſtudies, and wrote ſundry books, whereof his prelections, or lectures, which he read in St. Paul's, and his Poor Man's Library, he cauſed to be printed: the like he would have done with his Hebrew Grammar, and ſome of his other works, if he had lived. He was well ſtored, and his library well repleniſhed, with all the beſt writers; which moſt gladly he did impart, and lay open to every good ſcholar and ſtudent requeſting the ſame, whoſe company and conference he did deſire and embrace. He ſeemed at the firſt appearance to be a rough and auſtere man, but in truth was a very courteous, gentle, and affable man; at his table full of honeſt ſpeeches, joined with learning and pleaſantneſs, according to the time, place, and company; at his exerciſes, which for the moſt part was at bowls, very merry and pleaſant, void of all ſadneſs, which might abate the benefit of recreation, loth to offend, ready to forgive, void of malice, full of love, bountiful in hoſpitality, liberal to the poor, and a ſuccourer of the needy; faithful to his friend, and courteous to all men; a hater of covetouſneſs, and an enemy to all evil and wicked men; and lived an honeſt, godly, and virtuous life. Finally, he was endued with many notable good gifts and virtues; only he was ſomewhat credulous, of a haſty belief, and light of credit, which he did oftentimes miſlike and blame in himſelf. In his latter time he waxed ſomewhat groſs, and his body was full of humours, which abated much of his wonted exerciſe. Queen Elizabeth, out of the great reſpect ſhe had for this biſhop, ſent him, yearly, a ſilver cup for a new year's gift. The mayor of this city much oppoſed him, on his obtaining a commiſſion to be a juſtice of the peace within the ſame, contrary to the charters and liberties thereof. Having been biſhop upwards of nine years, he died the 1ſt of April, 1570, and was buried in the body of his own church, near the high altar."

‡ "WILLIAM BRADBRIDGE, dean of Saliſbury, born in Somerſetſhire, was the next biſhop, and conſecrated at Lambeth by Matthew Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury, the 28th of April, 1570. He was a profeſſor of divinity, but not thought to be ſo well grounded as he fancied himſelf. He was alſo very zealous in religion, but not ſo forward as he was wiſhed to be. In his latter days he delighted to dwell in the country; which was not ſo much to his liking, as troubleſome to his clergy, and to ſuch as had any ſuits unto him. It was thought he died very rich; but after his death it proved otherwiſe. He died ſuddenly, no body being about him, at Newton-Ferris, the 29th of July, 1578, and was buried in the north ſide of the choir of his own church."—*Hooker*.

§ "JOHN WOLTON, born in Lancaſhire, a canon reſidentiary of this church, ſucceeding biſhop Bradbridge, was conſecrated at Lambeth the 24th of Auguſt, 1578, by Edmund Grindall, archbiſhop of Canterbury. He was profeſſor of divinity, a preacher of the goſpel, and univerſally learned in all polite literature. He reſided in Germany during queen Mary's reign. He was conſtantly an earneſt aſſertor of conformity againſt all oppoſers. After he had well governed his church 14 years, he died the 13th of March, 1593, and was buried in the ſouth ſide of the choir of his own church."—See in *Strype*'s life of archbiſhop Whitgift, articles exhibited againſt John Wolton, and his anſwers, p. 220; and the APPENDIX, p. 90.

‖ "The manor of Crediton was again alienated by biſhop Babington, beyond all poſſibility of retrieval. This manor, even then, was valued at 1000 marks §‡ a year, rents of aſſize. At this moment the biſhopric of Exeter was nearly four times as good as that of Lichfield. According to the valuation of their income into firſt-fruits, Exeter paid the pope 6000 ducats, whilſt Lichfield paid only 1700.

¶ Cotton, of Queen's college, Cambridge, was canon reſidentiary of St. Paul's.

*† See *Prince*, p. 165, for this biſhop *Valentine Cary*; and for biſhop *John* (or *James) Cary*, noticed among the firſt in the liſt, ſee *Prince*, pp. 164, and 165.

‖¶ *Deans of Exeter:*—John Voiſey, dean about 1518. He was alſo dean of the king's chapel, and conſecrated biſhop of Exeter 1520, 7th of Henry the eighth.—Cardinal Poole, the ſixty-eighth archbiſhop of Canterbury, was dean of Exeter in the latter end of the reign of king Henry the eighth.—Simon Heynes, S. T. P. electus 1537, 16 Julii, Reg. Exon.—Amongſt the committee of doctors and maſters in divinity, appointed by the univerſity of Cambridge, to examine the validity of king Henry the eighth's marriage with queen Catherine, I find one Heynes, who, I ſuppoſe, was Simon Heyne. In the return made of them to the king, there is a mark affixed to his name, as one that was favourable to the king's cauſe. He was prebendary of Windſor, and when he was ſo, was informed againſt and put in priſon, as ſpeaking againſt the ſix articles, 1543.—Idem, v. 1ſt, p. 326.—He was likewiſe one of the firſt prebendaries of Weſtminſter,

§‡ According to *Milles*, "140l. per ann. old rent."—See *Prince*, for memoirs of this biſhop, p. 88.

In the 10th year of Edward the firſt, Ralph de Hemyok, official of the archdeaconry of Barnſtaple, claimed placita de namio vetito, and other pleas, which, he alledged, many archdeacons immemorially held.

The office of dean-rural, if ſupported, according to its original intention, would prove extremely uſeful. It would prevent the dilapidation of churches, and the houſes of the parſon or the vicar; and ſecure the attention of the clergy and the wardens of the church to their reſpective duties.

In reſpect to the pariſhes and pariſh churches of Devon, I have only to remark, that though ſome places near the Tamer were, by the interpoſition of their lords ſubjected to the civil authority of Devon; yet care was taken to preſerve the rights of the clergy inviolate. They are taxed as belonging to the hundreds of Cornwall, in the Lincoln taxation, made in the 16th of Edward the firſt, 1288: and they ſtill continue ſubject to the juriſdiction of the archdeacon of Cornwall.* Our *collegiate* churches or colleges were CREDITON, OTTERY ST. MARY, PLYMTON, SLAPTON, CHULMLEIGH, CLOVELLY, and TIVERTON.—In the Lincoln taxation are reckoned but ten prebends at CREDITON. But Leland

minſter, in the original foundation charter, and was ranked next to the dean.—Mr. Strype has publiſhed in the 1ſt vol. of his annals, *appendix*, no. cviii, a letter from *Simon Heynes, dean of Exeter*, in which he laments the ſad effects that would follow the act for the ſix articles, which was then preparing, that all the corruptions of the church aroſe from eſtabliſhing ſome points, without clear proofs from ſcripture.—He wiſhed the Germans would conſider of it, for if the king and parliament ſhould make ſuch a law, this was a precedent for the emperor to make the like in the diet of the empire.—See, alſo, *Burnett's* H. Ref. v. 1ſt, addenda ad p. 255, line 28. He was one of the committee in the winter 1548, for examining and reforming the offices of the church.—*Burnett's* Ref. v. 2d, p. 61. He was one of the few churchmen ſummoned to be preſent at the baptiſm of Edward the ſixth.—*Strype's* An. v. 2d, p. 5.—In October 1552, departed an eminent man in the church, *Simon Heins*; dean of Exeter, and prebend of Weſtminſter, as a reward for the ſervices he did in embaſſies he was employed about by the king. He was an ancient favourer of the goſpel, even from the time he lived in Queen's College, Cambridge. He was one of the compilers of the Engliſh liturgy, under king Edward, and was ſucceeded in his prebend by Andrew Penn, in his deanery by James Hadder, a learned and a good man. The ſaid Hains was true to the intereſt of religion, and endured trouble for the ſake of it under king Henry. Sotheron, treaſurer of the church of Exeter, and dr. Brerewood, chancellor, accuſed him, their dean, to the council, for preaching againſt holy bread and holy water, and that he ſhould ſay, in one of his ſermons, that marriage and hanging were deſtiny, whence they would have gathered treaſon againſt him, becauſe of the king's marriage, as tho he had an eye to that. But, however, upon this accuſation, he was ſent to the Fleet, with Sir Philip Hoby, accuſed by biſhop Gardiner. He had alſo a prebend in Windſor, where, about 1541, or 1542, he, with Sir Philip Hoby, and his wife, Sir Thomas Chardin, Mr. Edmond Harman, Mr. Thomas Welden, and others, were, by dr. London, dean of Wallingford, a buſy perſecutor, and ſome others, combining together, put into a paper of complaints, which was preſented to biſhop Gardiner, the king's great privy councellor, (in which plot himſelf privily was) as aiders and maintainers of one Anthony Perſons, a good preacher in Windſor, who was about that time burnt. Heins was, moreover, accuſed of being a common receiver of ſuſpected perſons. —*Strype's* An. v. 2d, p. 386.—1539, *Hains*, dean of Exeter, was often before the council, but particulars are not mentioned; articles were brought againſt him, and they were referred to the king's learned council. The biſhops of Ely, Sarum, Rocheſter, and Weſtminſter, were appointed to examine him, and to proceed with all diligence. He was alſo ſent to the Fleet, for lewd and ſeditious preaching the words in the council-book, and ſowing many erroneous opinions, but after a good leſſon and exhortation, with a declaration of the king's mercy and goodneſs towards him, he was diſmiſſed under a recognizance of 500 marks, to appear if called for any time within five months, to anſwer to ſuch things as ſhould be laid to him.—*Barnett's* Hiſt. Reform. vol. 3d, p. 151, extracted from the council-books.—In 1536 Heins, and Chriſtopher Mount, were ſent by the king's order to Sir John Wallop, to prevent Melanchthon from accepting of Francis's invitation to go to France; and in the ſame year, upon Henry's being reconciled with the emperor, he was ſent, together with Bonner, to that court; the latter to talk with thoſe who were inclined to popery; the former to deal with the proteſtants, in order to prevent any thing being done againſt him in the council which was to be aſſembled.—*Burnett's* Ref. v. 3d, p. 151.—Jacobus Haddon; vide Baleum, p. 742, inſtallatus 1553, 10 Juli, reg. Exon.—*James Haddon*, dean, was brother to dr. Walter Haddon, an eminent man for his learning, in the univerſity of Cambridge, and afterwards choſen preſident of Magdalene college, Oxford.—*Thomas Reynolds*, deprivatus 1559, Reg. Parker, —*Gregorius Dodds*, decanus, 1560, 20 Maii, Reg. Parker, 1 licentia eligendi ab Arch. dat. 1560, 20 Jan. electus, eſt a canonicis Exon. —*Georgius Carew*, archdis Exon, & canon Sarum fuit 1557, 15 Oct. Reg. Pole.—Archid. Exon, 1560, 20 Maii. Reg. *Parker*. Eccliæ. Sarum Præcentr. 1571.—Decanus Capellæ Reg. 1560, 22 Jan.—Electus in decan Exon. ab Archiep. confirm. 1571, 12 Jan.—Illum Archiep. inſtallari juſſit 12 Feb.—Præcentor Sarum reſign. 1583.—*Stephanus Townſhend*, decanus 1584, Reg. Whitgift.—*Matthæus Sutcliff*, epi. Exon vicarius generalis, 1584, 3 Jul. Reg. Whitgift, decanus 1595, 4 Feb. ad eccleſiam de Lazant admiſs. 1594, 8 Jun. Id. decanus 1621, 18. Nov. Reg. Abbot. decanus 1588, obt. 1629.—"In the year 1609, dr. Sutcliff, *dean of Exeter*, reſolved upon building a college at Chelſey, for a certain number of divines, who ſhould make it their only buſineſs to confute the errors of the church of Rome. The propoſal was highly approved by king James, who nominated the doctor firſt provoſt of the college; and ſeventeen very eminent divines, under the title of fellows. And, as they ſaw that maſters of hiſtory would of courſe fall in with controverſies in religion, they pitched upon Mr. Camden, and John Hayward, doctor of the civil law, for the hiſtorians of the college. The building was begun: but their revenues falling ſhort, the whole deſign was dropped."—*Gibſon's Camden*.—Reſpecting Chelſey college, ſee *Fuller's* church hiſtory, b. x, pp. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55.—*Officials, vicars general, and chancellors of Exeter dioceſe:*—*Richard de Coliton*, officialis, 1317; *Robert Clanferton*, officialis, 1325: *Adam Murimouth*, vicar-general, 1327; *John Bloion*, l. l. d. officialis, 1328; *John Snettiſham*, chancellor, 1442; *Richard Webber*, vicar-general, 1456; *Nicholas Goffe*, chancellor, 1484; *William Silk*, l. l. d. vicar-general, 1487; *Thomas Gilbert*, vicar-general, 1492; *John Veſey*, Dec. Dr. factus vicar. Gen. 1502; *Robert Lougher*, l. l. d. cancell. vic. gen. obiit 1536. A. Wood; *Thomas Brewood* ſucceeded Lougher, 1536; *Robert Weſton*, l. l. d. cancell. Exon occurs 1556. A. Wood; *Evan Morrice*, l. l. d. vic. gen. qu. what year? *Henry Manning*, l. l. d. ſucceeded Morrice, 1606, and died chancellor, 1614, when *Barnaby Gooche*, l. l. d. quitted Worceſter chancellorſhip, and accepted this 1614, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1625.—It appears from the regiſters of Ely cathedral, that Hugo de Seton, canon of Exeter, was vicar-general, and cuſtos of the ſpiritualities in the dioceſe of Ely, during a vacancy in 1345.—*Milles.*—*Ric. Noreys* was chancellor of Ely, and canon of Exeter. In 1346 biſhop Liſle appointed him to be one of his proxies, in a convocation at St. Paul's, on the 1ſt of May, to excuſe his attendance there himſelf. In 1349 that biſhop being at Rome, ſent over a commiſſion, appointing a freſh number of perſons to be added to his former vicars general, in caſe of the death of any of them by an epidemical diſtemper then raging, as he was informed, in his dioceſe; among whom Richard Noreys, canon of Exeter, was one. In 1352, R. Noreys is ſtiled by biſhop Liſle, his chancellor.—Extract from regiſters of Ely cathedral.

* St. Giles's in the Heath, Werington, and North Petherwin (though parts of the county of Devon) are ſubject to Cornwall in ſpirituals; in all other matters to Devonſhire.—The Hennock regiſter is, on ſeveral accounts, curious. From the time of its commencement, to the end of Henry the eighth's reign, the children are there regiſtered as baptized on the day of their birth. According to this regiſter prince Edward was born on the 11th of October, 1537.

Leland ſays, that in his time there were twelve † prebends: and ſuch there were at the diſſolution.‡—The manor and church of OTTERY were taxed, 20th of Edward the firſt, as worth 45l. per annum. "In the 8th of Edward the third, the dean and chapter § (ſays Tanner) obtained the king's leave, and in the next year actually ſold this manor, &c. to John Grandiſon, biſhop of Exeter, who in 1337, founded a college in the pariſh church here, for a warden, eight prebendaries, ten vicars, a maſter of muſic, a maſter of grammar, two pariſh prieſts, eight ſecondaries, eight choriſters, and two clerks,‖ to the honor of Chriſt Jeſus, the bleſſed Virgin, St. Edward, king and confeſſor, and All Saints.¶ The college at Ottery was endowed, at the diſſolution, with 338l. 2s. 9d. per annum. 303l. 2s. 9d. clare: and the ſite of it was granted 37th Henry the eighth, to Edward earl of Hertford.*† Of PLYMTON ST. MARY the yearly revenues were very great, being valued at 912l. 12s. 8d. ob. The ſite was granted, 2d of Elizabeth, to Arthur Champernown.‡‖—Sir Guy de Brien, knight, founded in 1373, a college or chantry, of a rector and four fellows, prieſts, within the chapel of our lady, adjoining to the pariſh church of SLAPTON. The college was ſurrendered 37th of Henry the eighth, and in the ſame year granted to Thomas Arundel; but the 6th of Edward the ſixth, it was granted to Sir William Petre.§¶—The collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalene at CHULMLEIGH, conſiſting of four, or of ſeven prebends, was founded by the lady of the manor, for the ſeven children whom ſhe had ſaved from being drowned by their own father, if we may believe the popular tradition.*—William Cary had licence from king Richard the ſecond to make the pariſh church of CLOVELLY, in the deanry of Hertland, a collegiate church, and therein to eſtabliſh a warden and ſix chaplains.‡§—The church of TIVERTON, in the deanry of Tiverton, hath been eſteemed *collegiate*, as the portions into which the rectory is divided, have been ſometimes granted by the name of prebends upon the patent rolls.*‡*

The greater §‡§ monaſtic houſes in Devonſhire, were the abbeys of FORD, NEWNHAM, DUNKERSWELL, BUCKFAST, TORRE, BUCKLAND, TAVISTOCK, and HERTLAND.‖¶‖—Of FORD abbey

† "There is a dean, and he is a curate; but he is no prebendarie of courſe. There be twelve good prebendaries in Kirton, beſide certain burſaries, miniſters, and choriſters."—*Leland.*

‡ Crediton, (in the deanry of *Kenne.)* The valuation, 26th Henry the eighth, of the deanry, was 29l. 5s. 4d. per annum clare. Of the twelve prebends,—Henſtyll, 12l. 18s. 5d.—Credy, 8l. 16s. 10d.—Stawford, 13l. 6s. 8d.—Rydge, 12l.—Pruſcombe, 11l. 10s.—Wodeland, 11l.—Wolgrave, 26l. 6s. 9d. ob.—Weſt-Saunford, 8l.—Aller, 12l.—Careſwell, 15l. 1s. 4d.—Croſſe, 10l.—and Pola, 22l;—and of the common eſtate, 140l. 14s. 5d.—So that the whole amounted to 332l. 17s. 5d. ob. per annum.—The ſite of this college was granted 37th of Henry the eighth, to Elizabeth, counteſs of Bath, and Sir Thomas Darcy; but the church, and ſeveral lands belonging to the ſame, were beſtowed by Edward the ſixth, in the firſt year of his reign, on the maſter and governors of the free-ſchool, which about that time was here erected.—*Tanner*, p. 86.

§ Biſhop Grandiſon (who built the north aiſle, the more modern part of Ottery church, in the time of Edward the third) purchaſed the advowſon of the dean and chapter of Roan, in Normandy.—It appears (from a Latin inſtrument, in Mr. Marker's hand writing,) "that John de Grandiſon, biſhop of Exeter, purchaſed the manor of OTTERY, of the dean and chapter of Rouan, in Normandy." In this MS. "charter of Richard the ſecond,"—"Recites one of Edward the third, his grandfather,"—"which recites the grant of the dean and chapter of Rouan, who, with the conſent of the ſee of Rome, the king of England, and of Peter, archbiſhop of Rouan, ſell to John de Grandiſon, biſhop of Exeter, the manor of Ottery St. Mary, and the advowſon of the church."—"End of the grant of the dean and chapter."—"The archbiſhop approves the grant."—"Charter of Edward alſo recites Grandiſon's grant, who gives to God, the bleſſed Mary, and the warden-canons, and other miniſters of the college of Ottery St. Mary, the manor of Ottery St. Mary, with the church, &c."—"End of Grandiſon's grant."—"End of Edward's charter and confirmation."—"Richard's confirmation of the whole premiſes, and grants to the warden, canons, and miniſter of the college."—*King Edward the third*, under his privy ſeal, granted to biſhop Grandiſon his licence to appropriate the churches of Brydeſtowe, Brattone, and Ilſyngtone, to the *college of Ottery St. Mary*. But it ſhould ſeem that the latter only was in conſequence ſo appropriated; thoſe of Brydeſtowe and Brattone ſtill being rectories in the gift of the biſhop of Exeter.

‖ "*S. Maria de Ottery, eccles. collegiata.*—The numbre by the foundation.—A cuſtos or gardian, præbendarie octo, vicarii decem, magiſter muſices, magiſter grammatices, duo ſacerdotes parochiani, ſecundarii octo, choriſtæ octo, duo clerici S. Aquæ bajuli. Johannes de Grandiſono, epiſcopus Exon, 1ⁱ collegii fundator. [Obiit 1369, 44 E. 3.]—*Lel. Col.* v. 1, p. 81.

¶ Here was a Benedictine friary, before Grandiſon. But Grandiſon converted this houſe into a college of canons ſecular, conſiſting of a principal, &c. &c. &c. and two inferior clerks to ſerve with holy water at the altar. *† *Tanner*, pp. 88, 89.

‡‖ That the priory of PLYMTON ST. MARY was demoliſhed ſoon after the reformation ſeems evident from Leland's ſaying "the church that there a late ſtood." "The revenues of this monaſtery, (ſays B. Willis) which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, were valued, at the diſſolution, at 912l. 12s. and 8d. per annum. And hereto were impropriated the tythes of this pariſh, which now belong to the dean and chapter of Windſor, by gift of Edward the ſixth, who, in the firſt year of his reign, granted to that college the rectory and church of Plymton, with the chapels of Plymſtoke and Plymton St. Maurice, late parcel of the lands of this diſſolved priory."—See Tanner, p. 88.—*Shaugh Prior* belonged to the priory of Plymton.—*Wembury* belonged to *Plymton-Priory* till the diſſolution.

§¶ *Tanner*, pp. 99, 100.

* Similar to this ſtory is one told in *Camden*'s Remains, p. 136.—There are ſtill five prebends:—Brockland, valued 26th Henry the eighth, at 4l. 8s. 4d. per annum.—Denes, 4l. 6s. 8d.—Over Heyne, 5l. 13s. 4d.—Lower Heyne, 5l.—Panell's, 5l.—Theſe, in the gift of the duke of Beaufort, were ſold by his grace in 1772, to Mr. Richard Hole, of Exeter.—See *Tanner*, pp. 97, 98. ‡§ *Tanner*, p. 100.

‡ For a full account of the four eccleſiaſtical portions of the pariſh of Tiverton, ſee *Dunſford*'s Tiverton, pp. 71—279—289—See, alſo, *Cleaveland*, p. 149.—For benefactions to the church of Tiverton, ſee *Dunsford*, pp. 322—326.—The great extent of the pariſh of Tiverton may be admitted as a ſufficient reaſon for its diviſion into four quarters, to ſuch a wiſe and ſenſible man as Sir Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, and baron of Tiverton.—See *Tanner*, p. 99.

§‡§ By the act of the 27th of Henry the eighth, for diſſolving *the leſſer monaſteries*, "all and ſingular ſuch monaſteries, priories, and other religious houſes of monks, canons, and nuns, of what kinds or diverſities of habits, rules, or order ſoever they be called or named, which have not in lands, tenements, rents, tythes, portions, or other hereditaments above the clear yearly value of 200l." were diſſolved.—So that ſuch houſes only are to be accounted *greater monaſteries* which had 200l. per annum, according to the clear valuation.

‖¶‖ PLYMTON Priory has been noticed under the head of *colleges*.

bey¶ I have ſpoken in a former period. It was valued, at the ſuppreſſion, at 374l. 10s. *Dugdale.*—381l. 10s. 8d. *Speed.*—Henry the eighth gave the manor to the earl of Oxon, and the ſcite of the abbey to Sir Richard Pollard, knight.*† The abbey for Ciſtercian ‡§ monks which Reginald de Mohun founded with leave of Henry the third, in 1246, at NEWNHAM, in the pariſh of Axminſter ||¶ and deanry of Honiton, was endowed, at the diſſolution, with 227l. 7s. 8d. per annum. *Dugdale.*—231l. 14s. 4d. *Speed.*—Its ſite was granted, 5th Elizabeth, to Thomas duke of Norfolk.‡* The abbot and convent of white monks, who were ſettled at DUNKESWELL-ABBEY, in the deanry of Dunkeſwell, by Will. Briwere, in 1201, were found to be endowed, 26th Henry the eighth, with 294l. 18s. 6d. per annum. *Dugdale.*—298l. 11s. 10d. *Speed.* The ſite of this monaſtery was granted to John lord Ruſſel, 31ſt Henry the eighth.||*|| The yearly income of the Ciſtercian *abbey* of BUCKFASTLEIGH, in the deanry of Totnes, founded in 1137, by Ethelward, ſon of Will. Pomerei,§‡§ was 466l. 11s. 2d. ob. *Dugdale.* It was granted, 31ſt Henry the eighth, to Sir Thomas Dennys.†||† The Premonſtratenſian abbey which William Briwere founded at TORR, in the deanry of Iplepen, in 1196, to the honor of our Holy Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the Holy Trinity, was endowed, juſt before the ſuppreſſion, with 396l. 11d. per annum, according to Dugdale and Speed. The ſite of it was granted to Sir John St. Leger, 35th Henry the eighth.* The yearly revenues of the Ciſtercian abbey of BUCKLAND MONACHORUM, in the deanry of Tamerton, founded by *†* Amicia, in 1278, to the honor of the Virgin and St. Benedict, were valued, 26th Henry the eighth, at 241l. 17s. 9d. ob. Dug. Speed 341l. as MS. Valor. The ſite was granted 33d Henry the eighth, to Richard Greynfeld. The white monks had ſtood firm in the poſſeſſion of it for 270 years.‡ The abbey of TAVISTOCK had many noble benefactors;—Ferrers, Fitzbernard, Edgcumbe, and many others; ſo that, in proceſs of time, it was greatly enriched. By favor of Henry the eighth, the abbot was honoured with a mitre, and made a peer of the realm by the title of baron Hardwick.§

¶ *Ford abbots:*—1. Richard, firſt abbot, 1136.—2. Robert de Penington, 1141, and 1168.—3. Baldwin, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, reſigned 1180.—4. Robert died 1190.—5. John, 1210, died 1241.—6. Roger reſigned 1256.—7. John de Warwick died 1246.—8. Adam, 1246.—9. William, 1262.—10. William, 1297.—11. Nicholas, 1388.—12. Will. de Fria quitted it for Newnham abbotſhip, 1297.—13. John de Childhay, 1345.—14. Thomas Tybbes, alias Chard, laſt abbot, elected 1507.—Thomas Chard was born at Trueys-Hays, in the pariſh of Awleſcombe. He was educated at Oxford, where he became a member of St. Barnard's, now St. John's college.—Returning to his own county, he took on him the habit, and became a monk of the Ciſtercian order, in the abbey of *Ford*, and was, not long after, elected abbot of the monaſtery.—Thus dignified, he thought proper to proceed to his degrees of divinity; and was elected doctor of divinity in 1507; when he was ſtiled in the public regiſter,—" vir magnâ doctrinâ et virtute clarus."

*† See *Tanner*, p. 91; and *Cleaveland*, pp. 133, 134.

‡§ In kalendario martirologii monaſterii de Newnam prope Axmynſter, ubi dominus Cobham habet pulchrum manerium.—Dominus Thomas Broke, quondam dominus de Cobham, 12 die Auguſti.—Thomas de Britton, epiſcopus Exonienſis, 26 die Septembris.—Walterus Stapulton, epiſcopus Exonienſis, 15 die Octobris.—1445. Walterus Bonevyle.—Thomas Holbroke, chevalier, 15 die Novembris obiit.—Domina Johanna, domina de Cobham, Regenaldi Baybroke, 13 die Januarii.—Reginaldus Mann, primus fundator Newnam, 20 die Januarii.—Dominus Johannes Ryly Miles, 10 die Marcii.—Johannes Hewn, 3ius, 8 die Julii obiit.—Johannes Grauntſin, epiſcopus Exonienſis, obiit 16 die Julii.—Nicholaus Bonevyle, miles, 4 die Auguſti.—Willelmus Cheyny, miles, 6 die Auguſti obiit.—Sancta Whyte, candida virgo jacet apud eccleſiam *Whyte Church*, ... miliaria de Cherde, et dedicatur die Pentecoſten.—In kalendario monaſterii Newnham, per 1 miliare de Axmyſter.—Sanctus Robertus, abbas Ciſtercienſis, 29 die Aprilis.—Sanctus Hugo, abbas Ciſtercienſis, 29 die Aprilis.—Dedicacio eccleſiæ de Newnham, 28 die Aprilis, in honore beatæ Mariæ.—Tranſlacio ſpineæ coronæ domini die 11 Auguſti.—Sanctus Malachius, monachus de Hibernia, epiſcopus, 5 Novembris obiit.—Johannes Faſtoff, chevalier non de Anglia, obiit . . . .—Sancti ſequentes ſecundum informacionem fratris Johannis Burges ordinis prædicatorum Exceſtriæ.—Sanctus Brandwellanus, filius regis, confeſſor, jacet in eccleſia villæ de Branſton, per 8 miliaria de Axmyſter, et per 4 miliaria de le Southſee."—*William* of *Worceſter.*

||¶ It appears from the archives of the church of York, that " one mediety of the *church of Axminſter*, com. Devon, was recovered in 1293, (21ſt Edward the firſt) to the prebend of Grindall; and the other mediety to the prebend of Warthill, both in this cathedral church, and reſtored thereto from the abbot and convent of *Newnham.*—*Lyttelton's* MS. notes.

‡* *Newnham abbots:*—*Ricd. Exeter* occurs 1344; as alſo *John Leggs*, about 1380; *William*, 1419: *Nicholas Wiſbick's* ſucceſſor, in 1431, was *Triſtram Crockborn*; *Gill*, in 1539.—See *Tanner*, p. 96. ||*|| *Tanner*, p. 95.

§‡§ Will. Slade, a learned monk of Buckfaſtleigh, lived in the time of Richard the ſecond.

†||† Till the diſſolution, Ingleborne belonged to the abbey of Buckfaſtleigh.—See *Tanner*, p. 95.

* *Aſh-Glyſt* anciently belonged to the abbey of Torr, and was given by Henry the eighth to Petre. The property of Sir Thomas Acland.—*Chapple.*—See *Tanner*, p. 94.

† *Bucklande.* [4. E. 1. 1275.] Amitia comitiſſa Devoniæ [uxor Balduini co. Devon.] 1a. fundatrix, [filia Gilberti de Clare, com. Glouc. & Hert. quæ obiit 12 E. 1.] Iſabella de Fortibus, filia et heres ejuſdem Amitiæ donat. confirmavit. Modernus fundator comes Devon.—*Lel. Col.* v. 1, p. 79. ‡ See *Tanner*, p. 98; and *Cleaveland*, p. 146.

§ The patent runs thus:—" Quod abbas de Tavieſtoke fit unus de Spiritualibus Dominus Parliamenti.—Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quod certis conſiderationibus nos ſpecialiter moventibus, & ob ſpecialem devotionem quam ad B. Virg. Mariam matrem Chriſti ſanctumq; Rumonem, in quorum honore abbatia de Taviſtoke, quæ de fundatione nobilium progenitorum noſtrum quondam regum Angliæ, & noſtro patronatu dedicata exiſtit, gerimus & habemus. Hinc eſt quod volumus eandem Abbathiam gaudere honore, privilegio ac libertatibus, ſpiritualium dominorum parliamenti noſtri, hæredum, &c. Ideo conceſſimus & per preſentes concedimus pro nobis, &c. quantum in nobis eſt, dilecto nobis in Chriſto Richardo Banham abbati de Taviſt. prædict. & ſucceſſ. ſuis & eorum quilibet ſit, erit unus de ſpiritualibus & religioſis dominis parliamenti noſtri, hæredum, &c. gaudendo honore, privilegio ac libertatibus ejuſdem. Et inſuper de uberiore gratia noſtra, affectans utilitatem dicti monaſterii noſtri, conſiderando ejuſdem diſtantiam ita quod ſi contingat aliquam abbatem, qui pro tempore fuit, fore vel eſſe abſentem, propter dicti monaſterii utilitatem in non veniendo ad parliam. prædict. iſtam quidem abſentiam eidem abbati pardonarimus per præſentes. Ita tamen quod tunc ſolvet pro hujuſmodi abſentia cujuſlibet parliam. integri in noſtro ſcaccar. per ſuum attornatum 5 marcas nobis, hæredibus, &c. totiens quotiens hoc in futurum contigerit. In cujus rei, &c. Teſte regé apud Weſtm. 23. Jan."—*Prince*, p. 484.—This creation of a regular lord of parliament was void, inaſmuch as the abbot was neither a baron nor had a barony, and therefore incapable of having a place or voice in parliament.—*Coke's* 4th Inſt. p. 45.—See *Fuller*, p. 293.

The abbot of Taviſtock was the only mitred abbot in Devonſhire, who, after the reduction of the number of the abbots, by Edward the third, had the privilege of a ſeat in the Houſe of Lords.‖ The abbey had been re-edified in greater beauty than before its deſtruction by pirates. It had enjoyed many noble benefactors; and was, in proceſs of time, enriched with very large poſſeſſions. To this abbey belonged the juriſdiction of the whole hundred of Taviſtock. It fell, however, with other religious houſes.¶ Till the ſuppreſſion of *Taviſtock abbey*, Werington continued its principal manor, when it was granted by Henry the eighth, to John lord Ruſſel, afterwards earl of Bedford.*† The lands poſſeſt by HERTLAND ABBEY were of no ſmall value. The annual rent appeared, at the diſſolution of the abbies, to amount to 306l. 3s. 2d. at that time no inconſiderable ſum. The laſt abbot's name was *Pope*, who refuſed to relinquiſh, till he was threatened with a forcible expulſion. The revenues were granted to Will. Abbot.‡§

Our monaſtic houſes, of inferior note, were thoſe at EXETER, or near the city; AXMOUTH; OTTERTON; CARSEWELL; CANONLEIGH; BURLESCOMBE; INDIO; STOKEINTEIGNHEAD; IPPLEPEN; TOTNES; CORNWORTHY; TURNSTALL; DARTMOUTH; MODBURY; PLYMOUTH; FRITHELSTOKE; BARNSTAPLE; PILTON; CHURCHILL.—POLSLO nunnery dedicated to St. Katherine, and of the order of Benedictines, was founded by William Brewer, biſhop of Exeter, who annexed to it the manor of Polſlo. Its revenues were rated at 164l. 8s. 11d. per annum.—Dugd. 170l. 2s. 3d.—Speed. In the time of Edward the ſixth, this priory was granted to John earl of Warwick.‖¶ The yearly revenues of the Benedictine priory of ST. NICHOLAS,§*§ Exeter, were rated, 26th of Henry the eighth, at 147l. 12s.—Dugd. 154l. 12s.—Speed. And the ſite was granted 32d of Henry the eighth, to Sir Thomas Denys.* The Franciſcan, or GREY FRIARS, firſt ſeated near the town-hall, Exeter, between the north and weſt gate, in a place called Freren-Hay, were removed, in the time of Edward the firſt, by biſhop Bitton, to a houſe which he built for theſe mendicants, without the ſouth gate; where they continued 'till the diſſolution, after which the ſite of their houſe was given to Humphrey Rolles.† A houſe of Dominican or preaching friars, on the north ſide of the cathedral church-yard, built in the time of Edward the firſt, was, upon the diſſolution, granted to John lord Ruſſel, now called Bedford-Houſe.‡ On the diſſolution of alien priories, COWICK, near Exeter, in the deanry of Kenne, was given to Eton college, 29th of Henry the ſixth, but, 3d of Edward the fourth, it was granted to Taveſtock abbey, to which it was afterwards made a cell. The year-book, 11th of Henry the ſixth, mentioning Prior de St. Nicholas, de Cowyke, de Exeter, makes it ſeem as if Cowyke and St. Nicholas, Exeter, were the ſame priory; but the difference of their lands in the Lincoln taxation, and other circumſtances, ſhew plainly that they were diſtinct houſes.§ In St. Andrew's monaſtery, at Cowic, lived

‖ *Tanner*, pp. 25, 26.—Over the *convent* at *Taviſtock* preſided 36 abbots, of which *Livingus* and *Aldred* the ſecond and third abbots, were made biſhops; and the 23d, John Courtenay, was heir to the earldom of Devon.

¶ The abbey of black monks at Taviſtock, in the deanry of Taviſtock, and archdeaconry of Totnes, begun by Orgar, earl of Devonſhire, in 961, and finiſhed by his ſon Ordulph, to the honor of the Virgin Mary, and St. Rumon, was endowed, at the ſuppreſſion, with 902l. 5s. 7d. and the ſite was granted, 31ſt Henry the eighth, to John lord Ruſſel.—*Tanner*, p. 87.—In 1539, Henry the eighth, by letters patent, dated July 4th, gave John lord Ruſſel, afterwards created earl of Bedford, the ſcite of the monaſtery of Taviſtock, with the borough and town of Taviſtock, and burgage thereof, with the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage.—*B. Willis.* *† See *Cleaveland*, p. 150.

‡§ In Auguſt, 1534, John Pruſt, abbot, Thomas Pywe, and four others, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy; and February the 21ſt, 1539, Thomas Pope, the laſt abbot, and four monks, ſurrendered it to the king's commiſſioners.—Pope had a penſion aſſigned him of 66l. 13s. 4d. Anno 1553, here remained in charge 4l. 13s. 4d. in annuities, beſides theſe following penſions,—to Thomas Pope 66l. 13s. 4d.; Roger Stone 6l. 13s. 4d.; John Horwell 6l. 13s. 4d.; and Nightingale Bere 5l. 6s. 8d.—At it's diſſolution it was valued at 306l. 3s. 2½d. according to Dugdale and Stevens; according to Speed 306l. 13s. 2d. and was beſtowed by Henry the eighth upon one William Abbot, Eſq. ſerjeant of his cellar, who gave it, as Riſdon ſays, to his nephew, of the ſame name, that by Ann, one of Mylington's co-heirs, ſometimes captain of St. Michael's Mount, had a ſon that died ſans iſſue, and this eſtate was divided among his three ſiſters, married into the families of Lutterell, Riſdon, and Lower. The abbey fell to Lutterell's part; and when Riſdon wrote his ſurvey of Devon, was in the poſſeſſion of that family, which, in proceſs of time, terminated in a female, Mary Lutterell, who married, in 1703, Paul Orchard, eſq. of Alderkim, in the pariſh of Kilkhamton, Cornwall: by him ſhe had one child, Lutterell Orchard, who lived but a few months; ſhe died in 1722, and after her deceaſe Mr. Orchard married a daughter of Charles Smith, of Iſleworth, in the county of Middleſex, eſq. by whom he had a ſon, Paul Orchard, the preſent proprietor of Hertland abbey, member of parliament for Callington, Cornwall, and late colonel of the north regiment of the Devon militia.

‖¶ *Tanner*, p. 94.

§*§ In addition to B. Willis's *ſeries of the principals of religious houſes*, we are furniſhed in Tanner with the following liſt.—*The priors of St. Nicholas, Exeter*:—1. Stephen de Feverſham died 1358; 2. John Newton ſucceeded 1358; 3. Will. Becket died 1414; 4. John Underdown ſucceeded.

* Very large maſſes of ſtone were carried from the ruins of *St. Nicholas's priory*, in Exeter, at *the diſſolution* of that houſe, for the repair of Exe-bridge. Againſt the bottom of one of the piers of old Exe-bridge was fixed, with iron braces, an ancient ſtone croſs, carved all over with a ſort of moſaic ground; probably one of theſe ſtones.—Whence (ſays Izacke) an old prophecy was fulfilled:—"That the river Exe ſhould run under St. Nicholas's church."

† 1302. William of Exon, doctor in divinity, and warden of the Franciſcans, began to build up their monaſtery without South-gate, and removed himſelf and his company from St. Buryns, to this new ſeat.—*Hole.* ‡ *Tanner*, p. 98.

§ *Prior. de Cowike, cella facta de Taveſtoke, recentioribus temporibus.*—Lel. Col. v. 1, p. 80.—See *Tanner*, p. 92.

lived Roger Holland, *duke of Exeter*, in the time of Edward the ſixth.‖ As the priory of ST. JAMES, near Exeter, was an alien priory, it was often ſeized into the king's hands, during the wars with France, and at laſt wholly ſuppreſt. After this, *Henry the ſixth* made it part of the endowment of King's College, Cambridge.¶ At the ſuppreſſion, *St. James*'s monaſtery, at Exeter, was valued at 502l. 12s. 9d. The ſmall priory of black canons, at MARSCHE, near Exeter, a cell to Plymton, in the time of Henry the third, and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, was granted, 37th Henry the eighth, to James Coffyn and Thomas Godwyn. The alien priory of Axmouth, in the deanry of Honiton, was beſtowed on the monaſtery of Sion, after the diſſolution of thoſe houſes, and, as parcel of its poſſeſſions, was granted to Walter Erle, 6th of Edward the ſixth. The priory of OTTERINGTON, in the deanry of Ayleſbeare, the manor of which the conqueror gave to the monks of St. Michael, in periculo maris, in Normandy, became an alien priory of black monks, ſubject to that foreign abbey. After the ſuppreſſion of theſe houſes, this eſtate was given to the monaſtery of Sion, 1ſt Edward the fourth, and being valued at 87l. 10s. 4d. per annum, was, as parcel of Sion, granted to Richard Duke, 31ſt Henry the eighth.*† The ſmall monaſtery of Cluniacs, at CARESWELL, in Plymtree deanry, ſometimes reckoned among the alien priories, but only a cell to Montacute, in Somerſetſhire, a houſe of the ſame order, was granted, as parcel of its poſſeſſions, to John Etherege, 38th Henry the eighth.—Walter Clavell, in the time of Henry the ſecond, founded at Canonſleigh (in the pariſh of Burleſcombe, and deanry of Tiverton) a priory for canons of the order of St. Auſtin,‡§ valued 26th Henry the eighth, at 197l. 3s. 1d. per annum.—Dug. 202l. 15s. 3d. Speed. About which time there were eighteen religious in this monaſtery. The ſite of it was granted, 35th Henry the eighth, to Sir J. St. Leger, knight, in exchange for other eſtates. From him it came to Culme.—At BURLESCOMB was a priory of black canons, ſeven miles to the eaſt of Tiverton.*—Of the priory of INDIO, in South Bovey, now the ſeat of the Southcots, ſays Riſden,

‖ "The following alien priories were ſuppreſt in 1414.—Careſwell.—Cowick, Bec. in Norm.—Modbury, S. Petri, ſuper Dynam; the patronage of which place was, in Riſdon's time, veſted in King's college, Cambridge.—Ottery. St. Margar. Rothom.—Otterington St. Mich. in Pericol. Maris.—Spellepenne St. Petri de Fulgariis —Totnes St. Sergii Andegav.—Tunſtall.—*Tanner*.

¶ *Redleigh*, which hath been made a diſtinct alien priory in ſome accounts, dedicated to St. James, probably belonged to the priory of St. James, near Exeter.

*† P. 84. Edward, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Acquitaine, to his treaſurer and chamberlain, greeting. For certain reaſons we will that you certify truly, whether the manor of Otriton, in the county of Devon, be of the ancient demeſne of the crown of England; and alſo we command you, that ſearching in our book called Domeſday, you certify to us, without delay, under the ſeal of our exchequer, of what you find therein concerning the ſame, and return to us this writ. Witneſs myſelf, at *Clifton*, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1281, in the tenth year of our reign.—To this writ the aforeſaid treaſurer and chamberlain gave for anſwer as underwritten:—"The manor of Otriton is reported in the book of Domeſday amongſt the lands of St. Michael on the Mount, in the county of Devon, and not in ancient demeſne of the lord the king"—From the *priory book of Otterton* MS.—"At what time, and for what reaſon the priory of Otterton was alienated from the monaſtery of Mount St. Michael, and became part of Sion abbey, I cannot pretend even to gueſs. It is certain it could not be before the year 1414, in which it was founded by Henry the fifth, and endowed with 1000 marks a year, for the maintenance of ſixty nuns. It was dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Bridget; from the latter of whom the nuns were called Bridgetines, and were of the order of Auguſtines, as reformed by ſome new regulations made by the aforeſaid Bridget. This monaſtery was almoſt one of the firſt that was ſuppreſſed by Henry the eighth, perhaps not on account of any great irregularities of behaviour which had been diſcovered in it by the viſitors, but becauſe the members of that ſociety had been remarkably favourable to the king's declared enemies, and particularly to the maid of Kent; for ſhe met with a very kind reception amongſt them, and ſo far excited the curioſity of the neighbourhood, as to induce the famous Sir Thomas More to have two private conferences with her *at this very place*. On its ſuppreſſion its revenues amounted to 1944l. 11s. 11d. It is now the ſeat of the duke and dutcheſs of Northumberland.—Vide *Chamberlaine's* hiſtory and ſurvey of London, page 621.—I ſhould imagine, that if a correſpondent in France could be fixed upon, many uſeful diſcoveries might be obtained from the abbot or monks of the monaſtery of Mount St. Michael, in France, by ſearching the antient records thereof; particularly when the priory of Otterton was erected, and by whom; what lands and revenues belonged to it; how it came to be alienated from Mount St. Michael, and appropriated to Sion monaſtery; together with other ſolutions, which might afford great ſatisfaction to the curious. I have a friend in Alderney to whom I intend to apply. He makes ſeveral trips to France every year, and not far from the ſpot where the monaſtery ſtands."—From an ingenious correſpondent.

‡§ The canons of the order of St. Auſtin, at *Canonſleigh*, were changed by Maud de Clare, counteſs of Hereford and Glouceſter, in the beginning of the reign of Edward the firſt, into an abbeſs of nuns and canoneſſes of the ſame order. This houſe was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, St. John the Evangeliſt, and St. Etheldreda.—See *Tanner*, p. 93.

* See *Tanner*, p. 94.—Berdleſcomb or Berleſton.—In Gervaſe of Canterbury, or Henry Sulgrave's catalogue of religious houſes in Devonſhire, ſuppoſed to be made temp. Ric. 1. is a priory of black canons placed there. Speed.—I have not yet met with any pariſh or place of this name in Devonſhire.—There is a pariſh of Burleſcomb in the deanry of Tiverton, which was impropriate to the priory of Canonſleigh, which religious houſe being of black canons, might be in this pariſh, and ſo might be deſcribed in thoſe old catalogues by the name of the pariſh, inſtead of the local name; Leye, then in being, not being mentioned at all in them.—Abſtract of the taxation or ordination of Burdeleſcomb vicarage, with the conſent of the vicar, and the abbeſs and convent of Canonſleigh. Dated 1324, 20th November. "The vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhall have the manſion and curtelage which the parochial Capellans had and inhabited before the admiſſion of vicars; and alſo one acre and perch of land, appropriated to the ſaid manſion and curtelage, near adjoining to the church of the ſaid abbeſs and convent; out of which the vicar ſhall pay yearly ten pence ſterling for the purpoſe of maintaining a certain burning cenſer in the aforeſaid church. The vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhall receive under the title of aforeſaid vicarage, as well great as ſmall of the curtelages now exiſting within the limits of the pariſh of the church aforeſaid, in whatever manner ariſing, as alſo all other ſmall tythes and oblations whatever, and all and every in the ſaid pariſh which were uſed to be comprehended under the appellation of altar-offerings, excepted only the oblations of the family within the abbacy of Cannonsleigh, and the devotions preſented to the ſame; excepted alſo the mortuaries of the whole pariſh aforeſaid, and the oblations accrueing to the chapel of St. Theobald, in ſaid pariſh of Burdeleſcomb, and tythes of cut wood through the whole pariſh aforeſaid; as alſo of two mills, viz. Knapphill and Pogham, and all and ſingular the ſmall tythes of the whole abbey aforeſaid, and

of

Riſdon, there are ſtill a few remains; tho' not a diſtinct tradition in the neighbourhood.—John de Stanford obtained leave of Edward the third to found a religious houſe in STOKEINTEIGNHEAD, in the deanry of Kenn, to the honor of the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew, for a warden and ſeveral chaplains, to whom he gave licence of mortmain to hold the manor of Stoke and the advowſon of the church.—The alien priory of IPLEPEN, in the deanry of Iplepen, and archdeaconry of Totnes, was given by king Henry the ſixth, partly to the college of St. Mary Ottery, and partly to King's College, in Cambridge.†—The alien priory of TOTNES (in the deanry of Totnes) was not diſſolved in the time of Henry the fifth, but continued 'till the general ſuppreſſion; when the yearly value of this priory (which conſiſted of about ſix religious) was rated at 24l. 9s. 2d. ob. Dugdale. 124l. 10s. 2d. ob. Speed. The ſite of it was granted, 33d Henry the eighth, to Katharine Champernowne and others.‡ The priory of ſeven Auſtin nuns, at *Cornworthy*, in the *deanry* of *Totnes*, ſaid to be founded by the anceſtors of the Edgcumbes, was valued, 26th of Henry the eighth, at 63l. 2s. 10d. per annum.—Dugdale. 63l. 3s. 10d.—Speed; and granted, 2d Elizabeth, to Edward Harris and John Williams.§—The alien priory or cell of French monks, at TUNSTAL, in the deanry of Totnes, (where the parſonage-houſe now is) afterwards belonged to Torr abbey.‖—The little cell of monks, the chapel of St. Petroc, within the caſtle at DARTMOUTH, ſaid to be annexed to ſome great abbey, was, probably, the ſame with Tunſtall priory.†*—Upon the diſſolution of the alien priories, Henry the ſixth gave the alien priory at MODBURY, in the deanry of Plymton, to his college at Eton. King Edward the fourth gave it to Taviſtock abbey; but afterwards it reverted to Eton.‡‖—The houſe of grey friars at PLYMOUTH, founded 7th Richard the ſecond, was granted 38th Henry the eighth, to Giles Iſelham.§¶—At FRITHELSTOKE, that ſtands over againſt Torrington, Robert de Bello Campo, or Beauchamp, founded a *priory of canons*, and dedicated it to God, the Virgin Mary, and St. Gregory. The patrons reſerved to themſelves a power to guard the gate for the preſervation of the priory, during the abſence of the prior, and no longer. The ſcite and land about the houſe contained 1000 acres.*—The *Cluniac priory* of BARNSTAPLE, in the *deanry of Barnſtaple*, at firſt a cell to the abbey of St. Martin de Campis, at Paris, but afterwards made Daniſon, was valued, at the general ſuppreſſion, at 123l. 6s. 7d. according to Dugdale. 129l. 15s. 3d.—Speed. It was granted, 29th of Henry the eighth, to William lord Haward, and Margaret his wife.†—PILTON

of the manors of ſaid abbey, and of the feeding of every ſort of cattle of the ſaid abbeſs and convent, altho' fed on his own lordſhip, which offerings, mortuaries, tythes, together with the great tythes of the whole pariſh of Burdeleſcomb aforeſaid, (the great tythes excepted which we have above aſſigned to the vicar) we will have to remain by the authority of our preſent ordination, to the aforeſaid abbeſs and convent. So that if the curtelages of which it may be permitted, and out of which the vicar, for the time being, ought to receive the greater and leſſer tythes, ſhould, peradventure, be in future times converted into tillage, without the curtelages, the vicar, for the time being, ſhall then receive out of the portion above aſſigned, by and to the ſaid abbeſs and convent, as much as the vicar may perceive to have been brought into culture of this curtelage, agreeable to the arbitration of ſome honeſt man; and any land which is now arable, and without the curtelage, ſhould hereafter be brought into curtelages, the ſaid abbeſs and convent ſhall of this receive all the tythes in the ſame manner as they had been accuſtomed to receive them."—26th Henry the eighth.—County of Devon.—Of the deanry of Tiverton.—The true yearly value of all rectories, vicarages, and chantreys, within the ſaid deanry of Tiverton, in the ſaid county of Devon.—The vicarage of Burleſcombe, whereof Edward Hawell is perpetual vicar, is of the value, one year with another, viz.—In wool, 30s.—In calves, 30s.; and in lambs, 16s. 8d.—And in all tythes and other profits contained in the Eaſter-book, by the year, 8l. 6s. 10d.—Total ſum is 12l. 3s. 6d.—Thereout is paid to the lord biſhop of Exeter, and his ſucceſſors, for procurations, one year with another, 13d. And to the archdeacon of Exeter, and his ſucceſſors, for procurations, 3s. 4d. For ſynodals, and for cathedraties, by the year, 6s. 7d. Total ſum is 7s. 8d. and there remains clear 11l. 15s. 1d.—Thereout for tenths, 23s. 7d.—N. B. There is a miſtake in caſting up the outgoings, but it cannot be made other than it is.—Cathedraties were antiently payments for the ſupport of the place of worſhip, but whether it means the cathedral or the chancel of the pariſh, the perſon who extracted it knew not."—*From a correſpondent.*

† *Tanner.*

‡ *Prior S. Mariæ de Tottenes, monachi Cluniacen.*—" Rogerus ¶Nuuatte fundator primus.—Deinde D. Zouche, ejus heres.—Henricus 7, ratione attincturæ D. Zouche, dedit jus Patronatus Petro Edgecombe militi."—*Lel.* Col. v. 1, p. 80.

§ CORNWORTHY belonged to the priory there; as alſo *Alleleigh* and *Torriſon*; given to this houſe by the ancient lords of Totnes.—See *Tanner*, p. 96.

‖ The ſheaf and royalty of *Townſtall*, that formerly belonged to Torr-abbey, was, after the diſſolution, granted, 23d of Elizabeth, to Downing, Aſheton, and Peter, who ſold it to the feoffees of the corporation of *Dartmouth*.

†* See *Leland.*

‡‖ Leland tells us that there was a houſe of monks alien, of the French order, at *Modbury*, of which he thinks Ruan or Oxton was founder; and that in his time (1538) the ſcite of their manſion was yet ſeen on the north ſide of the church.

§¶ Leland ſpeaks of a houſe of *white friars*, in his time, in the caſt part of the town of Plymouth; and an *hoſpital* on the north ſide of the church.

* The ſmall houſe of Auſtin canons, from Hertland, founded at Frithelſtoke, in the deanry of Hertland, by Sir Robert Beauchamp, knight, before the 8th of Henry the third, conſiſted only of a prior, and four or five religions, about the time of the diſſolution: and its yearly revenues were now valued at 127l. 2s. 4d.—Dugd.—Speed. This monaſtery (dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Gregory, and St. Edmund,) was granted, 29th Henry the eighth, to Arthur Plantagenet, viſcount Liſle. 'Till the ſurrender, Bradwood-wiger belonged to this priory.—*Tanner.*

† A houſe of Friars Auſtins at Barnſtaple, founded by one Robert Bacon, is mentioned in ſome collections of Mr. Stove, out of Pat. 27th Edward the third.

¶ *Riſdon* ſays *Newman.*

—PILTON priory conſiſted of a prior and three monks, about the time of the diſſolution; when its yearly revenues were valued at 56l. 12s. 8d. ob.‡—There was a priory at CHURCHILL, in the pariſh of Eaſt-Downe, and deanry of Shirwell.§

In theſe times our *hoſpitals*, and other charitable foundations, were numerous.‖

IV. With reſpect to the regulations of the church, there is little worthy obſervation in this county.

V. In this period religion appears in various forms, or ſhews herſelf in various lights;—now all ſuperſtition--now enthuſiaſm—now diffuſing herſelf in charities; yet ſupported by pomp and oſtentation, marked by an arbitrary ſpirit, and ſeizing, for ſecular purpoſes, on the common credulity; then, weakened by its own inteſtine broils, full of bitterneſs and wrath, and armed with vengeance.

‡ *Dugdale.—Speed.*—The manor of Pilton, with the wood there called Yearnwood, was granted, 29th of Henry the eighth, to William lord Howard, as part of the poſſeſſions of Barnſtaple: but though Barnſtaple had poſſeſſions in this pariſh, we do not find that it had any power over Pilton priory.

§ By ſtatute 26th Henry the eighth, the firſt fruits and tenths of all biſhoprics, monaſteries, colleges, hoſpitals, &c. were granted to the crown; and by the ſame act, the chancellor was empowered to direct into any dioceſe commiſſions under the great ſeal to the archbiſhop or biſhop, and ſuch other perſons as the king ſhould appoint, commanding them to examine and enquire into the true yearly values, &c. and to certify under their ſeals the whole and entire value, as well as the deductions allowed by the ſaid act. Such commiſſions were iſſued the ſame year; and the returns were duly made to them; and the whole ſeems very early to have been digeſted into one volume, fairly written, as tradition ſays, by a monk of Weſtminſter. From this original record I have brought into one view, all the religious houſes in this county, arranged according to the ſeveral orders to which the religious belonged, and marked by their reſpective valuations.—*Benedictine monks,*—Exeter, 147l. 12s.; Pilton, 56l. 12s. 8½d.; Taviſtock, 902l. 5s. 7¾d.; Totnes, 124l. 9s. 2½d.—*Benedictine nuns,*—Polleſhoo, 164l. 8s. 11¼d.—*Cluniac monks,*—Barnſtaple, 123l. 6s. 7d.—*Ciſtercian monks,*—Buckland, 241l. 17s. 9¾d.; Buckfaſtre, 468l. 11s. 2¾d.; Dunkeſwell, 294l. 18s. 6d.; Ford, 373l. 10s. 6½d.; Newenham, 227l. 7s. 8d.—*Auſtin canons,*—Frethelſtoke, 127l. 2s. 4¼d.; Hertland, 306l. 3s. 2¼d.; Plymton, 912l. 12s. 8¾d.—*Auſtin nuns,*—Cornworthy, 63l. 2s. 10d.; Leigh, 197l. 3s. 1d.—*Premonſtratenſian canons,*—Torr, 396l. 11d.—*No. of houſes,*—Four of Benedictine monks, one of Benedictine nuns, one of Cluniac monks, five of Ciſtercian monks, three of Auſtin canons, two of Auſtin nuns, one of Premonſ. canons.—Total ſeventeen.—The biſhopric of Exeter, 1566l. 14s. 6d.—*Colleges,*—Exeter, dean and chapter, 1179l. 12s. 11d.; Ditto, vicars choral, 205l.; Chulmleigh, 4l. 8s. 4d.; Crediton, 140l. 13s. 5d.; Ottery, 303l. 2s. 9d.; Slapton, 63l. 6s. 2d.; *Hoſpitals,*—Exeter, St. John's, 102l. 12s. 9d.

‖ A great many hoſpitals and alms-houſes were founded in Exeter. The hoſpital of St. John was founded juſt within Eaſt-gate, by two brothers, *Gilbert* and *John Lang*, and afterwards repaired by biſhop Branſcombe, who ſettled on it two eſtates, at Clyſt and Rocheſdon. It was deſigned for the maintenance and education of a certain number of poor boys, who, at the proper age, were bound out apprentices to tradeſmen. Thoſe boys were diſtinguiſhed by blue gowns and bonnets, in which they attended the mayor's proceſſions.—See *Tanner* and *Izacke*.—An alms-houſe in Preſton-ſtreet, commonly called the *Ten Cells*, for ten poor women, was founded by Simon Grendon, eſq. about the year 1406.—See *Hooker*'s Exeter.—In Combe-row, now Rock's-lane, a hoſpital, with gardens behind it, was founded and endowed by *William lord Bonvill*, or Sir W. Bonvill, his grandfather, who by his will dated 1407, directed that his executors ſhould give 300 marks for leave to amortize lands of 50 marks a year value, for the endowment of this hoſpital (or alms-houſes) in Combe-ſtreet, for twelve poor men and women, there to be maintained for ever. But upon the attainder of the marquiſs of Dorſet, (heir to lord Bonvill) the lands for the maintenance of this charity, fell with others to the crown.—See *Izacke*, pp 209, 210.—In 1430 *William Wynard*, eſq. recorder of the city, founded without South-gate an hoſpital for twelve poor perſons, called *God's-Houſe*.—See *Izacke*, pp. 210, 211.—*John Palmer*, of Exeter, baker, by his laſt will, dated 26th October, 1479, founded an alms-houſe for four poor women, without the South-gate —In 1514, *John Moore*, eſq. mayor of Exeter and *Barthol. Forteſcue* founded an alms-houſe at the eaſt end of Exe-bridge.—*Sir Thomas Dennis* founded an alms-houſe at Livery-Dole, near Exeter, (in the time of Henry the eighth) for twelve aged men; allotting to each of them a low room, and a chamber over the ſame, and a little plot of ground for a garden, all encloſed with a wall. The houſe ſtands a mile to the eaſt of the city of Exeter.—" *John Hurſt*, late of this city, merchant, by his laſt will and teſtament, dated 16 Novembris, 6 Edward 6, anno Domini 1552, gave ſix ſeveral tenements lying within the pariſh of Alhallows on the Walls, for the habitation of ſix poor people; and ſix other tenements, a ſhop, and a ſtable lying in St. Mary Arches-lane, towards their maintenance; alſo he gave two hundred marks in money, to be paid them by two ſhillings weekly. *William Hurſt*, eſq. (who had been five times mayor of this city) founded an alms-houſe without the Eaſt-gate for the better relief of twelve poor people, alloting to each of them twenty ſhillings per annum; the government of which ſaid houſe he wholly left to the chamber of this city, as by his deed indented, bearing date 19 Octobris, 10 Elizabeth, anno Domini 1568, may appear. *John Lant*, eſq. (ſometime mayor of this city) by his laſt will and teſtament, bearing date 9 Julii, 12 Jacobi, anno Domini 1614, bequeathed to the ſaid chamber the ſum of 100l. in money, for the better ſupport and maintenance of the ſaid alms-houſe. *John Davy*, eſq. (thrice mayor of this city) by his deed indented, bearing date 10 Februarii, 42 Elizabeth, anno Domini 1600, founded an alms-houſe within the pariſh of St. Mary-Arches, for the relief of two poor men and their wives, and two ſingle perſons, men or women, and ſettled the ſum of ſixteen pounds per annum for their maintenance, that is to ſay, to the married men and their wives fourteen pence a-piece, and to the ſingle men or women, eighteen pence to each of them.—See *Izacke*, for theſe and other charitable foundations, pp. 209—213.—A hoſpital for old and diſabled prieſts, was erected at Clift Gabriel, or Biſhop's Clift, by *Walter*, biſhop of Exeter, in the reign of Edward the ſecond, to the honor of St. Gabriel.—*John Hone* (whoſe daughter married an anceſtor of Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library) built alms-houſes at Ottery St. Mary.—Near a quarter of a mile out of the town of *Honiton*, Chard, the laſt abbot of Ford founded an *hoſpital*, commonly known by the name of St. Margaret's hoſpital, for four lepers, and a governor, to maintain whom the abbot appointed and aſſigned divers cloſes or parcels of lands, lying in Honiton and Auliſcombe.—(See *Prince*, p. 174.)—To the heir male of the family of Chard was reſerved the power of appointing the governor, as often as his place ſhould become void, and with the conſent of ſuch governor for the time being, of admitting all leprous perſons into the hoſpital.—The benefactions which Sir *John Kirkham* made to the town of *Honiton*, in the time of Henry the eighth, will juſtly tranſmit his name to poſterity. By a deed bearing date 20th of July, 1523, he granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed, (in conjunction with Elizæus Harding, clerk,) to certain perſons named in the ſaid deed, about 19 tenements in houſes and lands, lying in the pariſh of Honiton; the rents of which amount to 6l. 10s. a year. And the end and condition of this ſettlement is declared to be, that the ſaid feoffees ſhould employ and beſtow, from time to time, all the rents and profits ariſing and iſſuing out of the ſaid eſtates, for the reparation and maintaining of the chapel of Allhallows, ſituate in the borough and town of Honiton.—*John Greenway* founded an alms-houſe in his native town of Tiverton, in 1517, for ſix poor men, and endowed it with a revenue of 5s. each per week.—Of this, and other ſuch inſtitutions, my readers will find ample and ſatisfactory memorials in DUNSFORD's Tiverton. His hiſtory is ſo admirably well arranged, that to refer to pages would be hardly neceſſary.—The free chapel or *hoſpital* at *Cleybanger*, in the deanry of Tiverton, ſeems to have belonged to the knights templars.—An *hoſpital* of the Holy Trinity was founded at Barnſtaple, in the time of *Henry the fourth*.—By biſhop Lacy's regiſter, it appears that a hoſpital was founded at Taviſtock, for *lepers*, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.—A hoſpital at Plymouth for leprous perſons, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary Magdalen, is mentioned in biſhop Brentingham's regiſter.—Sir *John Hele*, one of the principal benefactors to his native county, in the time of James the firſt, ſettled two manors on the town of Plymouth; where he founded a noble hoſpital for about 20 boys, and richly endowed it for their maintenance and education.—There is a *lazar-*houſe

Of religion, as debaſed by ſuperſtition, I ſhall produce inſtances in the characters both of laymen and churchmen. Whether biſhop Grandiſon may juſtly be charged with ſuperſtition in regard to the re-interment of Sir William Prous, is, perhaps, doubtful.* But I have no ſcruple in affirming, that Quivel's ideas of tranſubſtantiation ;† the notion of the cathedral deſecrated by blood ;‡ and Coverdale's contempt of the epiſcopal dreſs,§ muſt be placed to no other account than a debilitated habit of religious thinking.

Nor is it eaſy to imagine a greater degree of enthuſiaſm than Courtenay ‖ diſplayed in his pilgrimage; or Lacy ¶ in his devotion to the archangel Raphael.

Of charities, ſuggeſted by the ſpirit of religion, I have already ſpoken.

Happy were it, if that ſpirit had never evaporated amidſt oſtentatious ſolemnities! The epiſcopal grandeur in the earlier part of this period, muſt excite unpleaſant feelings in the boſom of every humble Chriſtian. The pomp and extravagance of Walter Stapledon, by no means tended to add dignity to a biſhop.†*

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houſe in the ſouth part of Totnes, endowed with ſome lands.—*Leland.*—"There is a hoſpital by the church-yard."—*Leland.*—*John Gilberd* eſq. founded an alms-houſe near the town of Newton Buſhel, in the county of Devon, for three poor people, towards whoſe relief he gave two cloſes of land, and two hundred marks in money to the ſaid chamber, that four pounds per annum be quarterly paid them, as by his deed dated 4 Octobris, 31 Henry 8.

* "One of the family of Prous, ordained, by his will, to be buried amongſt his anceſtors at Luſtelegh, but his executors interred him at Holberton. The lady Alice Mules his daughter, (who married Sir Roger Mules, baron of North Cadbery,) after ſome time came to the knowledge thereof, that her father's will, touching his funeral, was not performed, and petitioned the then lord biſhop of Exon, that the corpſe might be taken up, and, according to his will, buried at Luſtelegh, which was granted, and thereupon a mandatum was ſent forth to that purpoſe; which, in regard of a matter ſo ſtrange and unuſual, ſome happily may deſire to read it, whereof behold the tranſcript.—*Regiſtrum venerabilis in Chriſto patris Domini Johannis de Grandiſon dudum Exon epiſcopi incepti in manor. ejuſdem patris apud Cbudlegh die Mercurii in feſto Sancti Luc. Evang. viz.* xxiii *die menſis Octob. an.* 1329. *conſecrationis ſuæ ter inſipierit.—Mandat. ad exbauriend. corpus Domini Willielmi Pruz. Milit.—Quarto die calend. Novemb. apud Cbudlegh invenerunt mandatum Domini Henr. Berry Decanus de Holbogiton nunc Holberton, ſub hac forma. Ex parte nobilis mulieris Domine Alicie Mules nobis eſt intimatum quod cum nobilis vir Dominus Wilhelmus le Prouz miles pater ejus ægrotus erat, in ultima voluntate ſua in eccleſia de Luſtelegh ſepeliri voluit, quidam tamen corpus ejus in eccleſia de Holberton ſepeliri, minus voluntat. performat. fecerunt. Volentes igitur ut omnes pie & honeſte voluntates exſequi defunctorum, vobis committimus & mandamus quatenus corpus per legitimam inquiſitionem vocat. & vocand. Ita eſſe inveneritis oſſa præfati militis. cum reverentia qua decet, faciatis exbumari, ac apud eccleſiam parochialem de Luſtelegh quam primum poteritis tranſportare. Dat. &c.*—*Riſdon,* pp. 47, 48, 49.

† In 1287, Peter Quivel held a dioceſan ſynod, which enjoined, that care ſhould be taken to inſtruct the people concerning the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation. They were to be told, that the adoration of the hoſt was highly expedient; ſince they received under the ſpecies of bread, the ſame body that hung upon the croſs for their ſalvation, and under the ſpecies of wine, the blood which was ſhed from the ſide of their Saviour. Hence Rapin infers, that in the church of Exeter, the laity at that time received the ſacrament in both kinds.

‡ "In 1459 there happened an affray in the body of St. Peter's, the cathedral church, between ſome young gentlemen, divers of them being grievouſly wounded, and becauſe the ſaid church (in common opinion) was thereby thought to be unhallowed, and polluted by blood ſhedding, the dean and chapter therefore commanded the church-doors to be ſhut up, and the ſervices therein to ceaſe, until the ſaid church ſhould be new hallowed or conſecrated, which (in the dioceſan's abſence) they procured one Thomas (then ſuffragan to the biſhop of Bath) to reſtore the ſaid church to it's former ſtate."—*Izacke,* p. 85.

§ *Coverdale* may be ranked with thoſe who ſoon after him were called Puritans. Having been of the Engliſh congregation at Geneva, he might there, probably, have imbibed a tincture of Puritaniſm. At archbiſhop Parker's conſecration, he uſed "toga lanea talari."—And if he rejected the epiſcopal habit on ſuch an occaſion, he probably held it in great contempt.—See *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Reformation.

‖ Sir Edward Courtenay, 14th Henry the fourth, 1412, went on a pilgrimage to St. James of Compoſtella, in Galicia, with 40 men in his company, in the ſhip called the Mary of Kingſwear.—*Cleaveland.*

¶ *Edmund Lacy.*—This biſhop had a particular devotion for the archangel Raphael, in whoſe honour he compoſed an entire office, with nine leſſons, with Antiphonas, which, by a bull of pope Eugenius, he had confirmed, and by a particular deed, dated April 25th, 1448, and directed to the chantor and canons of the collegiate church of the holy croſs, at Crediton, he orders to be uſed in his own cathedral, and in that and all other churches of his dioceſe. This feſtival is kept the 5th of October; at the ſame time he gives to this collegiate church a prieſtly chaſuble, two diaconal, and one ſubdiaconal tunic, and two copes of the ſame cut, to the ſaid collegiate church, for the ſervice of that day. The biſhop grants, likewiſe, 40 days indulgence to every perſon who ſhall devoutly ſay the ſervice on that day. Biſhop Fleetwood, in his MS. notes on Godwin, ſays, that he wrote the hiſtory of St. Raphael the archangel.

†* "The uſual ceremonies being performed at his entry into Exeter, a great feaſt was prepared at his palace, for the entertainment of the nobility and principal gentry. It is incredible how many oxen, tuns of ale, and wine, are ſaid to have been uſually ſpent at this kind of ſolemnity. The whole yearly revenue of the biſhopric was not ſufficient to defray the expences."—*Godwin.* "1308. This biſhop (ſays Izacke) approaching towards the eaſt-gate of this city, deſcended from his horſe, and went on foot to St. Peter's church, the whole ſtreet whereon he walked being covered with black cloth, which (as ſoon as he was paſſed over) was taken up again, and given to the poor. He was inſtalled here with great pomp and ſolemnity, but about his feaſt, and ſervice thereof, there fell ſome diſcord between him and Hugh Courteney, eſquire, ſon and heir of Sir Hugh Courteney, knight, who claimed to be ſteward of the ſaid feaſt, for that he held the mannor of Slapton of the biſhop by that ſervice; at length the difference was thus made up, viz. Firſt, that the ſaid Hugh Courtney and his heirs being of lawful age, and holding the ſaid mannor of Slapton, ſhall be ſtewards at the feaſt of the inſtalling of every biſhop of this ſee. 2. Alſo, that they ſhall, at the firſt coming of the biſhop to Exeter, meet him at the eaſt-gate of the ſaid city when he deſcendeth from his horſe, and then going a little before him on the right hand ſhall keep off the preſs of the people from him, and attend him into the choir of the cathedral church, there to be inſtalled. 3. Alſo, the ſaid Hugh Courteney and his heirs ſhall, at the ſaid inſtalling feaſt, ſerve in the firſt meſs at the biſhop's own table. 4. Alſo, in conſideration of which ſervice the ſaid Hugh Courteney and his heirs ſhall have for their fee four ſilver diſhes of thoſe which he ſhall ſo place in at the firſt meſs, two ſalt-ſellers, one cup, wherein the biſhop ſhall drink at that meal, one wine-pot, one ſpoon, and two baſons wherein the biſhop ſhall then waſh; all which ſaid veſſels are to be of ſilver. Always provided, that the ſaid Hugh Courteney or his heirs (being of full age) do attend the ſaid ſervice in perſon, if not hindred by ſickneſs, or the king's writ procured by the ſaid biſhop or his ſucceſſors, then to appoint ſome worſhipful knight, to ſupply the place by a deputation, and ſhall ſwear that his lord is ſo ſick, that he cannot perſonally attend the ſervice: then ſhall the knight be admitted to perform the ſame, and ſhall have (to the uſe of his ſaid lord) the fees aforeſaid; and if the ſaid knight alledgeth that his lord is by the procurement of the biſhop ſerved with the king's writ, and thereby hindred from attendance, and will ſwear this to be true in his conſcience, he then ſhall be admitted to do the ſame ſervice, unleſs the biſhop will poſitively ſwear the contrary. In which caſe the knight ſhall depart without doing the ſaid ſervice,

or

I ſpoke, alſo, of "an arbitrary ſpirit." And nothing, I think, can more ſtrongly illuſtrate the cruel deſpotiſm of churchmen, in thoſe ſlaviſh days, than the conſequences attending the incident I ſhall now relate. Walter Lechlade, chantor of the cathedral church, coming from matins, which were uſually ſaid about two o'clock in the morning, was aſſaulted by ruffians and murdered. It was in the year 1284. Great conſternation ſeized the people, and ſearch was every where made after the murderers. All, however, was to no purpoſe: and, poſſibly for the protection of the church, and to facilitate their further enquiries, and determine the mode of proceeding, the king, and his queen Eleanora, came to the city, at the biſhop's invitation, and ſpent their Chriſtmas with him at the Palace. At length it was judged expedient to ſeize the perſons of Alfred Duport, who was mayor at the time the murder was committed, and of the porter of South-gate, and to put them on their trial. They were accordingly tried: and it appearing on examination that the ſouth-gate had been left open on the night of the murder, by which means the aſſaſſins were ſuppoſed to have eſcaped, both the mayor and the porter were found guilty and executed.—The ſame prelatical imperiouſneſs and tyranny were often betrayed in the diſputes of the biſhops with the mayors of Exeter.*

By indulgencies, and various other means, the prieſts of thoſe times bore ſway over the multitude; directing the popular mind to any point, and thus carrying into execution deſigns that would be now impracticable.†

Of

or receiving any thing for the ſame for that turn only. 5. Alſo, the ſaid Hugh Courteney and his heirs ſhall do all other ſervices to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors for the ſaid mannor of Slapton, which appertain to the ſame for evermore; and furthermore if the heirs of the ſaid Hugh Courteney be of lawful age or not, at the time of the feaſt of this inſtalment, and perform not the ſervice as aforeſaid, that then they ſhall not have any of the ſaid ſilver veſſels, nor any other thing due for the ſaid ſervice for that time by reaſon of their ſaid office, nor any other perſon in their name or behalf. 6. Alſo, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid Hugh Courteney, his heirs or aſſigns, at the feaſt of the inſtalment of any biſhop of Exeter for the time being, to put in or put out any perſon, or to do any other thing by himſelf or others belonging to the ſaid feaſt by reaſon of his office, or that he ſhall demand or require any more or other thing than what is before declared. 7. And furthermore, the ſaid Hugh Courteney and his heirs, and the knight aforeſaid, who ſhall do the ſaid ſervice for them, ſhall have hay and provender for their horſes, and for their ſervants horſes attending on them; and his livery of wine and candles as is meet and convenient. 8. In conſideration of which premiſes to be hereafter had, without any denial or contradiction for evermore; the ſaid Hugh Courteney for himſelf and his heirs hath quietly remiſed and releaſed to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors all other exactions, demands or quarrels for and concerning the ſaid office fees, or any other thing belonging to the ſaid ſervice of ſtewardſhip for evermore; given at Newton Plymton, under the ſeals of the ſaid biſhop, dean and chapter, the morrow after the feaſt of St. Thomas th' apoſtle, anno Domini 1308, and the ſecond year of king Edward the ſecond. Witneſſes, *William Martin, Philip Courteney, Thomas Chicheſter, Stephen Haccomb, Roger Novant, Thomas Archdeacon, John Bickton, John Troyagn, knights, Robert Stockbay, John Buttleſgate, Robert Upex, Henry Buckrell, cum multis aliis.—Izacke.* pp. 35, 36.

* In 1299, in 1301, in 1447, there were various diſputes between the biſhops and the mayors.—*Izacke* has noticed theſe and others.

† "21ſt Sept. 1449, Ds. conceſſit 40 days indulg. omnibus parochianis ſuis, who ſhould give or bequeath any thing towards the building, repairing, and amending the new work in the new harbour in Seton, for the defence of ſhips and boats.—5th Dec. 1396, the biſhop granted indulg. of 40 days unto thoſe who would contribute to the building and repair of the long bridge at Bideford."—1532, 24th Henry the eighth, a ſchedula quadam rara et antiqua impreſſa penes me. F. Peck, 1730. 2 grants or indulgencies. In one is the following ſingular paſſage.—"Conſequentur omnem indulgentiam ac ſi viſitaſſent eccleſiam B. Mariæ in Portiuncula ac etiam ac ſi viſitaſſent omnes ſtationes Romanas.—In the margin is written,—De ſtationibus Romanis videſis Onuphrii Panvini Libellum in calce Platinæ.—Colon. Agrip. 1626."—*From a correſpondent.*—I copied the whole grant in the Britiſh Muſeum: it is as follows:—"Conceſſio, ab Honorio Papa, omnibus capellam B. Marie, de Plymbrydg, in com. Devon, inviſentibus, vel aliquam partem bonorum ſuorum ad eam tranſmittentibus, eligere ſibi ipſis confeſſores,—qui confeſſores habebant poteſtatem abſolvendi eos: conceſſio etiam a Bonifacio ix. omnibus fratribus et ſororibus hujus indulgentie, tres orationes dominicas & toties ſalutationem angelicam in propriis ſuis eccleſiis ſive capellis parochialibus, diebus quibuſdam infra ſcriptis, dicentibus, ut conſequentur omnem indulgentiam ac ſi viſitaſſent eccleſiam B. Marie in portiuncula, vel etiam ac ſi viſitaſſent omnes ſtationes Romanas; ac etiam, ut prior conſtituat penitentiarios in quibuſcunque locis ad quos ipſe vel procuratores ſui devenerint; denique etiam ut eis egrotantibus bene liceat habere altare portabile: conceſſio inſuper, a viginti cardinalibus, omnibus fratribns et ſororibus antedictis, dicentibus unam orationem dominicam et ſalutationem unam angelicam, c. dies indulgentiarum; et quod participes ſint omnium bonorum in ea capella factorum; et quod die Dominica ſemper ſpecialis memoria aut mentio pro illis fiat in eccleſia B. Marie; et quod ſingulis diebus fient participes triginta miſſorum, et, quatuor anni vicibus, miſſe et requiei pro benefactoribus et defunctis ibidem celebrandarum; Johannes Howe, prior monaſterii de Plymton, et cuſtos capelle de Plymbrydg, ante dictorum, per procuratores ſuos, conceſſiones eas omnes, emptores alliciendum, omnibus notum fecit.—Forma prout ſequitur:—Plymbridg capella, Plympton convent. in com. Devon. B. Marie, Johannes How, prior monaſterii de Plymton B. Marie ordinis S. Auguſtini, ac cuſtos capelle B. Marie de Plymbrydg, Exon. dioc. et ejuſdem loci conventus, dilecto nobis in Chriſto A. B. ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. 2. Notum facimus, quod quamplurime Romani pontifices, omnes et ſingulos confratres et ſorores noſtri predicti ordinis, multis privelegiis dotaverunt, preſertim in eo, quod 3. Sanctiſſimus in Chriſto noſter Papa Honorius primo indulſit, per bullam ſuam ſub plumbo, univerſis et ſingulis Chriſti fidelibus qui dignabuntur hanc ſacro ſanctam capellam inviſere, vel aliquantam partem bonorum ſuorum ad eam pro ſua cujuſque fortuna tranſmittere; quapropter liceat omnibus hujuſmodi Eleemoſynariis eligere ſibi confeſſorem idoneam, quatuor diebus anni, (viz.) exaltatione S. Crucis, et duobus diebus proxime ſequentibus, qui quidem confeſſor plenam habebit poteſtatem abſolvendi eos vere confeſſos et corde contritos a pena ac culpa. 4. Preterea conceſſum eſt per ſanctiſſimam Papam noſtrum Bonifacium ejuſda mnominis nonum, per bullam ſuam ſub plumbo, omnibus fratribus et ſororibus hujus magne ſalubriſque indulgentie, qui tres orationes Dominicas, atque toties ſalutationem angelicam, in ſuiis propriis perrochialibus eccleſiis ſive capellis. 5. Ante imagines ſanctiſſime virginis Marie et duorum Petri et Pauli apoſtolorum, etiam diebus nativitatis Chriſti, ſacroſancte circumciſionis Domini, Epiphanie Domini, in die Veneris ante paſcha, in die reſurectionis Domini, in die aſcenſionis Domini, in feſto Penthecoſtes, in feſto nativitatis B. Marie, annunciationis B. Marie, aſſumptionis B. Marie, dicent. 6. Ut conſequentur omnem indulgentiam illam peccatorumque ſuorum plenam remiſſionem, quam obtinere poſſent viſitando eccleſiam Chriſti fere Virgini Marie in Portiuntula; etiamque tot indulgentiarum diebus ſe participes fore non dubitent, quot conſequerentur ſi viſitaſſent omnes ſtationes Romanas que liberent animas a penis purgatorii. 7. Idem predictus Papa ſanctiſſimus in Chriſto conceſſit predicto priori, ac legitimis procuratoribus ſuis, ut conſtituent penitentiarios in quibuſcunque locis ad que ipſe prior aut procuratores ſui devenerint. 8. Predictus quoque Papa ſanctiſſimus conceſſit omnibus fratribus et ſororibus hujus magne indulgentie adverſa valetudine laborantibus, ut liceat eis habere altare portabile in ſua domo, aut quocunque loco idoneo; ut et miſſa, aliaque

divina

Of the variance between the profeſſors of religion, and their bitter animoſities, I could cite numerous inſtances.§ The great ſource of ſpiritual wickedneſs in high places, was the oppoſition of intereſts and the competition for power. In this county, the abbey of Taviſtock was the moſt conſpicuous object: and a diſpute between an abbot of this houſe and biſhop Oldham, was carried to a barbarous extremity. The pope ſided with the abbot, and excommunicated the biſhop a little before his death, for contumacy or contempt: ſo that our ſpiritual lord of Exeter was denied Chriſtian burial, till his executors obtained from Rome a relaxation of the ſentence.†

But the war between popery and proteſtantiſm was the moſt portentous.*

It were well for religion, if the advocates for particular perſuaſions had confined themſelves to the war of words. In the 23d of Henry the eighth, during the ſherifalty of Sir Thomas Dennis, it happened that *Thomas Bennet*, (a maſter of arts in the univerſity of Cambridge,) was found guilty of hereſy, at Exeter, where, not enduring the ſuperſtitions of the church of Rome, he had ſet up certain bills on the church doors of the cathedral, intimating that the pope was Anti-Chriſt, and that we ought to worſhip God only, and no ſaints. In conſequence of which he was called before Dr. Voyſey, biſhop of Exeter, and in the open conſiſtory, condemned to be burnt. A writ de heretico comburendo being brought

divina officia ibidem celebrentur. 9. Inſuper, viginti cardinales, ex ſpeciale eorum gratia unuſquiſque ſua propria auctoritate dedit ac indulſit propter majorem devotionem fratrum atque ſororum, et dies indulgentiarum, dicentibus unam orationem dominicam ac ſalutationem angelicam in ſubſidium omnium benefactorum, ac pro animabus pie memorie Johannis Barkley, et Iſabelle, uxoris ejus. Etiamque, quod et in fraternitate antedicta hujus capelle erint participes omnium bonorum operum que in ea fiunt; ſemperque in die Dominica ſpecialis memoria aut mentio pro illis fiet in eccleſia Divæ Mariæ virginis de Plymton; et, ſingulis diebus, fient participes x, x, x, miſſarum; ac cum quatuor vicibus in anno, miſſa pro benefactoribus atque defunctis et requies celebrantur. Exceptis ceteris devotis orationibus ac precibus que cantantur et devote aguntur in ipſa eccleſia ſpecificata; que omnes et ſingule erunt in ſuo robore perpetuo. Anno Domini m. cccc. xxiii. [In calce additur.] Forma plenarie remiſſionis, ſemel in vita et in mortis articulo. Dominus noſter Jeſus Chriſtus, qui eſt ſummus pontifex, te abſolvet. Et Ego, auctoritate Apoſtolica ac indulgentiarum tuarum mihi conceſſa, abſolvo te ab omnibus peccatis tuis, tam a pena quam a culpa; in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. *Amen.*"

§ "Great contention aroſe between the dean and chapter of this church, and the warden and fryars preachers (commonly called the black fryars) touching the burial of Sir Henry Rawley, knight, whoſe corpſe the dean and chapter required to be preſented, at St. Peter's church, before it ſhould be interred, which the ſaid fryars refuſing to do, yet the dean and chapter cauſed it there to be brought, where the ſame being preſented, 'twas ſent back again to the fryars' houſe, which they would not receive therein, but made faſt their gate, by means whereof the ſaid corpſe lay ſo long unburied 'till it ſtank, and at laſt the canons were enforced to bury it in St. Peter's church. An agreement made between the dean and chapter, and the pryor and fryars preachers: that no perſon within the ſaid city and ſuburbs ſhould be buried within the church or cemitery of the ſaid fryars, but that he ſhould be firſt preſented at St. Peter's church. *Rot.* 16."—There is among the records of the church of Exeter, the proceſs of a diſpute or accuſation moved againſt *Walter Stapledon*, in the Univerſity of Oxford, in the year 1306, when he was then precentor of that cathedral church, by *the Dominicans of Exeter*, concerning ſome innovation or new opinions that he had ſtarted; of which he cleared himſelf, as it appears by the certificate of the ſaid univerſity, to John, biſhop of Lincoln, and to Thomas, then cardinal of Sta. Sorbina.—*Milles.*—Archbiſhop Mepham, after he had paſſed triumphantly thro' ſome parts of his province, and thought of entering upon the viſitation of Exeter, in 1332, he was prevented by biſhop Grandiſon, who, upon the borders of the dioceſe, oppoſed his entrance by force of arms. The archbiſhop thereupon gathered what forces he could get together, determining to defend the cauſe of the church with the hazard of his life: but the king commanding him to retire, he was ſo afflicted at being deprived of an opportunity of dying a martyr for his ſee, that he pined away out of mere vexation. Archbiſhop Courtney, no ways diſcouraged by the diſaſter of his predeceſſor, reſumed, in 1383, the deſign of viſiting this dioceſe, wherein his family was of great power and conſideration; but in the firſt ſtep he received a ſmall rebuff; too ſmall, one would think, to be made a matter of record. It ſeems the perſon commiſſioned by archbiſhop Courtney, to ſummon the biſhop of Exeter to his viſitation, delighted with an office of ſo great importance, had, in a fit of vanity, let out the ſecret, before he had an opportunity to do his errand: and this coming to the knowledge of the biſhop's ſervants, they, out of zeal for the honour of their maſter, and for the maintenance of the rights of the church, ſeized upon the mandatory, and made him tear the wax and parchment of the citation to pieces with his teeth, and ſwallow it down bit by bit. But Edward Courtney, earl of Devonſhire, and nephew of the archbiſhop, ſupporting his uncle, overpowered the biſhop of Exeter, and his aſſociates, and made them undergo ſome very mortifying acts of penance and ſubmiſſion.—Hiſtorical Eſſay upon the government of the church of England, by *Geo. Reynolds*, l. l. d. archdeacon of Lincoln, pp. 54, 55. 8vo. London, 1743.—A commiſſion, in 1383, was directed (ſays *Cleaveland)* to Edward, earl of Devon, and others, for making proclamation in the county of Devon, againſt thoſe who bore arms in a diſorderly manner, and for puniſhing ſuch riotous perſons:—"Becauſe (ſays the king) we underſtand that certain malefactors and troublers of our peace, and men armed in a warlike manner, in routs, and other unlawful meetings, came lately to *Topſham*, and there, by force of arms, took Peter Hill, a certain meſſenger of the venerable father William, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and with no ſmall cruelty and threatenings of death, compelled him to eat the wax of a certain ſeal of the ſaid archbiſhop."—See *Cleaveland*, p. 203.

† See *Prince*'s Worthies, p. 484.

* "About the year 1590, the miniſter of the Italian church, in the city of London, could not reſt ſatisfied with the enjoying the ſame priviledges which the French and Dutch churches had before procured; but publiſhed a book in maintenance and commendation of the holy diſcipline: which gave a juſt occaſion to dr. Matthew Suttliff, then dean of Exon, to ſet out a judicious work ¶ in Latin, touching the nature of the truly Catholic and Chriſtian church; wherein he grated ſomewhat hard on the point of preſbytery, and was the firſt Engliſhman that did ſo in the Latin tongue. And though he named Beza only, and no more than named him; yet Beza thought his name ſo ſacred, or himſelf ſo high, that he conceived himſelf to be much diſhonoured; reproaches him by the name of a petulant railer, and complains of the affront in an epiſtle to the archbiſhop of Canterbury. But he got nothing by the bargain; for he was as handſomely ſhaked up for it by Saravia in his replication, ſo the archbiſhop in an anſwer to the ſaid epiſtle, dated in January, 1593, ſeverely reprehends him for his intermeddling with the church of England, and plainly lays before him all thoſe diſturbances which by his means had been occaſioned in the ſame: ſo that being learnedly refuted by Saravia on the one ſide, and gravely reprehended on the other by that reverend prelate, he grows wiſe at laſt, leaving the Engliſh puritans to their own defences. And more then ſo, in his reply to his laſt letter, he gives him his due titles, of the 'moſt reverend father in Chriſt,' and 'his honoured lord;' aſſuring him, 'that in all his writings touching church government, he impugned only the Romiſh hierarchy, but never intended to touch the eccleſiaſtical polity of this church of England, nor to exact of us to frame ourſelves or our church to the pattern of their preſbyterian diſcipline.' And thereunto he added this ſafe concluſion, 'that as long as the ſubſtance of doctrine was uniform in the church of Chriſt, they may lawfully vary in other matters, as the circumſtance of time, place, and perſons requires, and as preſcription of antiquity may warrant.' And, 'to that end he wiſhed and hoped, that the ſacred and holy colleges of biſhops (for ſo he calls them) would for ever continue and maintain ſuch their right and title in the churches' government, with all equity and Chriſtian moderation."—*Hylyn*'s hiſtory of the Preſbyterians, p. 313.

¶ "De vera Catholica et Chriſtiana Eccleſia."

brought to Sir Thomas Dennis, the ſheriff, Sir Thomas ordered a ſtake to be erected at Southernhay, for the execution of the heretic. But the chamber of Exeter not ſuffering it, he was carried to a place called Livery-Dole, and there burnt to death. In 1549, a battle was fought at Cranmore-caſtle, belonging to the barton of Colyprieſt, near Tiverton, occaſioned by the baptizing of a child at Sampford Peverell. The old men were advocates for the Roman catholic mode of baptiſm; the young men for the proteſtant. At length the conflict became very alarming. Many of the rebels, taken priſoners by the king's army, were hanged and quartered.† In 1557, *Agnes Prieſt* was burnt in Southernhay:‡ and Cardmaker, chancellor of the church of Wells, who ſuffered martyrdom under the bigoted Mary, was a native of Exeter.

But it is time to draw a veil over ſcenes where we ſhould vainly endeavour to recognize the characteriſtic features of Chriſtianity.

SECTION IV.

ARCHITECTURE.

LITTLE worthy of obſervation occurs in this place.—That the inferior houſes in Devon and Cornwall were built with *mud*, which (from the Greek Κοπτος) was called *cob*—that our ſuperior fabrics were conſtructed chiefly of ſchiſt and freeſtone in the eaſt, and granite and marble in other parts of Devon—that our churches, conſiſting of the ſame materials, were erected from the year 1300 to 1550, is the firſt general remark.

In EXETER, Gervais's *bridge* was finiſhed, according to ſome accounts, in 1250; according to others, in 1295.—In the reign of Henry the fourth, John Holland, duke of Exeter, had a fine manſion within the *Caſtle*.—The *Guildhall* is ſaid to have been much improved in the years 1576 and 1593: but we have no ſatisfactory deſcription of the building. For the *cathedral*, we are told, that biſhop Quivel began the preſent nave about the year 1284, but dying, left the work imperfect; which biſhop Grandiſon completed between the years 1340 and 1369, by adding two arches to the weſt end, and building the weſt front. Biſhop Brentingham continued the work. In 1439, biſhop Lacy began to build the Chapter-houſe; which, in 1465, biſhop Neville finiſhed. And biſhop Courtenay finiſhed the north tower.§

SECTION V.

AGRICULTURE.—PLANTATIONS.—GARDENS.

ON theſe topics I have ſcarcely one document.‖

SECTION VI.

MINING.

THAT the tin-mines on Dartmoor were in work in 1538, is evident from Leland and others: and it appears that immenſe ſums had been raiſed, in the 15th century, from the ſilver mines of Combmartin.¶ Theſe mines produced, alſo, great quantities of ſilver in the reign of Elizabeth.

† See *Dunsford*'s Tiverton, p. 176.

‡ For the perſecutions of Mary's reign, ſee *Fuller*, b. 8.

§ For various other particulars relating to the cathedral and buildings in the Cloſe, ſee *Hooker*'s Exeter; *Cleaveland*, pp. 154, 155, 200; and *Chapple*'s Palkian MSS. no. 5, 114, 115, 116, 122, 123.—Of CREDITON, TIVERTON, HONITON, OTTERY ST. MARY, TOTNES, PLYMTON, PLYMOUTH, TAVISTOCK, HERTLAND, BIDEFORD, and BARNSTAPLE, I could introduce architectural deſcriptions: but they would be a repetition only of what I have ſaid already, or what will occur in the topography.

‖ Yet I have before me more than ſeven ſheets of conjectural obſervation, which I will not venture to obtrude upon my readers, recollecting the faſtidiouſneſs of too many in reſpect to hypotheſis.

¶ See *Royal Treaſury*, &c. pp. 97, 98.

SECTION VII.

MANUFACTURES.

IN the reign of Edward the fourth, the Exonians and others learned the art of making kerſies:* and the neighbourhood of Barnſtaple was, in Leland's time, ſupported by the cloth manufacture.

SECTION VIII.

COMMERCE.

IN this period the hiſtory of commerce wears ſo general an aſpect, that its appropriation to this county would ſcarcely appear; except in the lives of ſuch men as Sir John Hawkins, Sir H. Gilbert, or Sir Francis Drake.†

SECTION IX.

LITERATURE.—LITERARY CHARACTERS.

IT may be eaſily conceived, that here, alſo, my materials are ſcanty.

For the diffuſion of knowlege, we are chiefly indebted to the art of printing. In Devon, a printing-preſs was firſt ſet up in the abbey of Taviſtock.‡—And grammar-ſchools were now inſtituted in different parts of the county, at Exeter, Ottery, Tiverton,§ and other towns.

Of

* For the Tiverton manufactures I refer to *Dunsford*, pp. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47.

† Sir John Hawkins was born at Plymouth about the year 1520. His father, William Hawkins, was a captain in the navy. His mother was a daughter of William Trelawney, eſq. a gentleman of Cornwall. Sir John Hawkins was the firſt Engliſhman that engaged in the ſlave trade. He made ſeveral voyages to the coaſt of Guinea, and having diſplayed great ſkill and judgment in conducting this traffick, and raiſed his reputation as a ſeaman, there was granted him, by patent, for his creſt, *a demi-moor, in his proper colour, bound with a cord*.—In 1573, he was appointed treaſurer or comptroller of the navy.—In 1588, he had the command of rear-admiral in the fleet fitted out againſt the Spaniſh armada, and for his eminent ſervices on that memorable occaſion, he received the honour of knighthood. Not long after this, he was engaged, with Sir Francis Drake, in an unſucceſsful expedition againſt the Spaniards in the Weſt-Indies; and the diſappointment is ſaid to have occaſioned his death. He died at ſea, in 1595, having been a diſtinguiſhed officer forty-eight years. Sir John Hawkins is ſaid to have been the author of more uſeful inventions, and to have introduced into the navy better regulations than any commander before his time. He was twice elected member for Plymouth. Few particulars are preſerved relating to his family; but it appears that he was twice married, and that, by his firſt lady, he had a ſon, Richard, who was introduced early into the ſea ſervice, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a brave and ſkilful officer. The ſhip which he commanded, at the defeat of the Spaniſh armada, ſuffered the moſt of any; and for his ſervices on that glorious occaſion, he received the honour of knighthood.—In an expedition againſt the Spaniards, Sir Richard Hawkins was attacked on the coaſt of Peru, in his ſingle ſhip, by a Spaniſh admiral, with a ſquadron of eight ſail, and two thouſand men on board, from which unequal conflict he with difficulty diſengaged himſelf, but not 'till he had done the enemy incredible damage. Protracting his ſtay too long in thoſe ſeas, he was attacked a ſecond time by the ſame admiral, who was now reinforced. He defended himſelf gallantly for three days and three nights; and then, moſt of his men being killed, his ſhip on the point of ſinking, and he himſelf ſeverely and dangerouſly wounded, he was prevailed upon to ſurrender on honourable terms. He continued a long time priſoner in America, and ſeveral years alſo in Spain. After his return to England, he ſpent the latter part of his life in peace. He publiſhed a copious account of his voyage, in folio, under the title of "*The obſervations of Sir Richard Hawkins, knight, in his voyage to the South Seas*." He intended to have added a ſecond part, but was prevented by a ſudden death.—Some of his deſcendants are ſaid to be ſtill remaining in the county, but in an obſcure condition.—See *Prince*, p. 389.—Sir Humphrey Gilbert is ſuppoſed to have been born in 1539. He was the ſecond ſon of Otho Gilbert, of Greenaway, eſq. His mother was a daughter of Sir Philip Champernon, of Modbury.—Sir Humphrey received his education at Eton and Oxford. His genius leading him to the ſtudy of coſmography, navigation, and the art of war, he engaged early in the naval ſervice, and was ſoon promoted. In 1576, he publiſhed "*A diſcourſe to prove that there is a northern paſſage to the Eaſt Indies*;" and, two years after this, he obtained a patent with full powers for exploring the weſtern parts of America, and forming ſettlements there. His firſt voyage was unſucceſsful. In his ſecond, he took poſſeſſion, in the queen's name, of the harbour of St. John's, in Newfoundland; and putting to ſea again, to proſecute his diſcoveries, he was unfortunately loſt. The ſhip, in which he ſailed, being too ſmall to refiſt the ſwell of thoſe tempeſtuous ſeas, was ſwallowed up, at midnight, on the 9th September, 1583, and never ſeen more.—Sir Humphrey married a daughter of Sir Anthony Ager, of the county of Kent, an heireſs of conſiderable fortune, by whom he had ſeveral children. His eldeſt ſon died in the flower of his age, but not before he had acquired the character of a gallant ſoldier, and a great officer. His youngeſt ſon obtained a conſiderable reputation at ſea, and executed, with good ſucceſs, ſome of his father's well-concerted plans for diſcovering and ſettling countries unknown.—*Riſdon*, p. 139; and *Prince*, p. 329.—Sir Francis Drake was born near Taviſtock, in 1545. He was the eldeſt of twelve ſons of Edmund Drake, a ſailor, and was brought up at the expence, and under the care of Sir John Hawkins, who was his kinſman. He was the firſt Engliſhman that circumnavigated the globe; and his voyage is an inconteſtable proof of his fortitude and capacity. Soon after his return, queen Elizabeth dined on board his ſhip, at Deptford, and there conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Her majeſty at the ſame time gave orders for preſerving the veſſel, that it might remain a monument of his own and his country's glory. It was accordingly preſerved at Deptford many years; but at length decaying, it was broken up: and a chair made out of the planks, was preſented to the univerſity of Oxford.—Sir Francis Drake being advanced to the rank of an admiral, ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral important ſervices, but more particularly in the defeat of the Spaniſh armada. He died at ſea, on an expedition againſt the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, being carried off by the dyſentery, in the 51ſt year of his age.—Sir Francis was member for Plymouth; and he rendered a moſt eſſential ſervice to that town, by bringing to it, from diſtant ſprings, a ſtream of water, the courſe of which is upwards of twenty miles.

‡ A tranſlation of *Boetius* de conſolatione, &c. was printed at Taviſtock, in 1525.

§ See *Prince*'s Worthies, p. 90.

Of our literary characters, the moſt eminent in *divinity* were JOHN DE BAMTON, JOHN CUTCLIFFE, or DE RUPESCISSA, WALTER BRITT,* biſhop JEWELL,† Sir THOMAS BODLEY,‡ RICHARD HOOKER;§—in the *law*, Sir W. HERLE, lord chief juſtice of the common pleas,‖ Sir JOHN FORTESCUE,¶ Sir THOMAS LITTLETON,*† and Sir JOHN DODDERIDGE;—in *phyſick*, Sir SIMON BASKERVILLE;

* See *Prince's* Worthies, pp. 63, 64, 141, 69, 70.

† The famous biſhop Jewel was born at *Buden*, or Bowden, (in the pariſh of Berrynarber ſays dean Milles,) in 1522. He received his grammatical education at the ſeveral ſchools of Branton, Southmolton, and Barnſtaple; and before he was fourteen years of age, was entered at Merton College, in Oxford: where, his tutor being a zealous proteſtant, he was inſtructed in the reformed opinions. In 1539, he was elected a ſcholar of Corpus; and ſoon after he had taken his bachelor's degree, he commenced tutor, and privately inſtructed his pupils in proteſtant principles.—On the acceſſion of Edward the ſixth, Mr. Jewel made an open profeſſion of the proteſtant religion, and was a zealous promoter of the reformation; in conſequence of which, on the acceſſion of Mary, before any law was enacted for the re-eſtabliſhment of popery, he was expelled from his college by the private authority of the fellows. He then withdrew to Broad-gate Hall, (now Pembroke College) where many of his former pupils, and other ſtudents, privately attended his lectures. But a ſevere perſecution taking place againſt the proteſtants, he was required to ſubſcribe to the popiſh opinions, on pain of death; whereupon his fortitude forſook him, and he ſubſcribed. Notwithſtanding this compliance, however, the papiſts would not let him live in peace; for the dean of Chriſt Church, alledging that his ſubſcription was inſincere, concerted a ſcheme for delivering him into the hands of biſhop Bonner. From this imminent danger he eſcaped with much difficulty to London, whence he was conveyed to Frankfort, where he made a public confeſſion of his ſorrow for his late ſubſcription to popery, pathetically lamenting the weakneſs he had diſcovered in that tranſaction. After a ſhort ſtay at Frankfort, he went to Straſburgh, at the invitation of Peter Martyr, who kept a kind of college of learned men in his houſe, of which he made Mr. Jewel vice-maſter. Upon the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, moſt of the proteſtant exiles returned to England, and Mr. Jewel amongſt the reſt; and, not long after, he was conſecrated biſhop of Saliſbury. In 1562, he publiſhed his celebrated "Apology of the Church of England," written in elegant Latin; which, in conjunction with his other writings, has rendered his name famous throughout Europe. Soon after its appearance, it was tranſlated into Engliſh, German, Italian, French, Spaniſh, and Dutch; and at laſt it was publiſhed at Oxford in Greek. Several catholick writers attacking this performance, the biſhop publiſhed "A Defence of the Apology," which was ſo much eſteemed, that it was ordered by queen Elizabeth, king James, and Charles the firſt, to be read and chained up in all the pariſh churches throughout England and Wales.—Biſhop Jewel was remarkably attentive to the duties of his epiſcopal function. He was alſo a frequent and zealous preacher; travelling often through his dioceſe, and preaching wherever he came. Indeed, the very laborious manner in which he diſcharged his office, together with his intenſe application to his ſtudies, is ſuppoſed to have ſhortened his days.—His reply to thoſe who ineffectually remonſtrated with him on this ſubject, was, that "a biſhop ſhould die preaching; which he may almoſt be ſaid to have done; for being in an ill ſtate of health at the time, it was with much difficulty that he got through his laſt ſermon; and he ſurvived but a few days. He died at Monkton Farley, in Wiltſhire, (Sept. 23, 1571) and was buried in Saliſbury cathedral.—He is ſaid to have poſſeſt, "ſo extraordinary a memory, that he could repeat forty words, in any language, backwards or forwards, after once or twice reading." This, I think, by no means an extraordinary memory.—See *Wood's* Athenæ, no. 174; and *Riſdon*, p. 285.

‡ See *Prince*, pp. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.

§ He received his grammatical education at Exeter, whence he was removed, under the patronage of biſhop Jewel, to Corpus College, in Oxford, where he became an eminent tutor.—Mr. Hooker's firſt preferment was a ſmall rectory in Buckinghamſhire. Here, in conſequence of an unfortunate marriage, into which he had been artfully drawn, he led a very uncomfortable life, for about a year. His diſtreſſed ſituation then becoming known to one of his former pupils, a ſon of archbiſhop Sandys, he was, through the good offices of his grace, made maſter of the Temple, in 1585. This preferment, however, conſiderable as it was, he did not accept without reluctance, his natural diſpoſition ſtrongly leading him to a rural retirement; and he had not been long in poſſeſſion of it, before he ſolicited the archbiſhop to remove him to a more quiet ſituation, where he might purſue his ſtudies in peace and privacy, and finiſh his "Eccleſiaſtical Polity," which he had then begun. Upon this application he was preſented, by queen Elizabeth, to the rectory of Boſcomb, in Wiltſhire, and to a prebend in the church of Sarum, of which he was alſo made ſub-dean.—In 1595, her majeſty preſented him to the rectory of Biſhop's Bourne, in Kent, where he ſpent the remainder of his innocent, ſtudious, and pious life.—He died in 1600, in the 47th year of his age.—See *Prince*, p. 398.

‖ *Prince*, p. 358.

¶ Sir John Forteſcue, lord high chancellor of England, was deſcended from the ancient famiiy of Forteſcues, in this county; but there is no certain account of the time or place of his birth. He was conſtituted chief juſtice of the king's bench, in 1442; and he held that office throughout the whole reign of Henry the ſixth, whom he ſerved with great fidelity in all his troubles. On this account, in the firſt parliament of Edward the fourth, he was attainted of high treaſon.—Henry flying into Scotland, with the queen and prince Edward, Sir John accompanied the royal fugitives; and it is generally believed, that he was, at this time, conſtituted chancellor of England. He afterwards went with the queen, the prince, and a numerous train of their noble adherents, into Flanders, where he remained many years. During his exile, Sir John compoſed, for the uſe of prince Edward, his celebrated treatiſe "*De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*," which is a very curious and conciſe vindication, as well as juſt eulogium of our laws; and of which ſome particular chapters are ſo excellent, that the great lord Coke ſays they deſerve to be written in letters of gold. Several editions of it have been publiſhed in Latin and Engliſh; to one of which Mr. Selden wrote notes.‡§ In 1471, the queen, and the adherents of the Lancaſter family, were encouraged by the ſucceſſes of the earl of Warwick, to return to England; but a deciſive battle ſoon terminated all their hopes. Hereupon, Sir John ſeeing the affairs of the Houſe of Lancaſter entirely ruined, found it neceſſary to reconcile himſelf, as well as he could, to the victorious Edward, from whom he had received his life and liberty. In order to facilitate this, he wrote a kind of apology for his conduct; and it is ſuppoſed that the king reſtored him to his eſtate.—We have no further account of Sir John Forteſcue's life; nor are the circumſtances of his death recorded. We only find that he was nearly ninety years of age when he died. He was buried in the pariſh church of Ebrington, in Glouceſterſhire, where he had purchaſed an eſtate.‖¶

*† Sir Thomas Littleton, (or *Lyttelton)* judge of the court of common pleas, was the eldeſt ſon of Thomas Weſtcote, eſq. of this county, by Elizabeth, ſole heireſs of Thomas Littleton, of Frankley, in Worceſterſhire, eſq. a lady of honourable deſcent, and great fortune. He took his mother's ſur-name, Littleton, in conſequence of an agreement which his father made, previouſly to his marriage. Being bred to the law, he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his profeſſion, and was made, by Henry the ſixth, ſteward or judge of the court of the palace, or marſhal of the king's houſehold, king's ſerjeant, and judge of the aſſize for the northern circuit.—When Edward the fourth was raiſed to the throne, Sir Thomas Littleton received a pardon from that prince, and was continued in his poſt of king's ſerjeant and judge. In 1466, he was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas; and in 1475, he was created a knight of the bath.—Sir Thomas married the widow of Sir Philip Chetwyn, by whom he had three ſons. His ſecond ſon was bred to his own profeſſion; and for his uſe it was that he wrote his famous treatiſe of the tenures or titles, by which all eſtates were anciently held in England; of which performance lord Coke, in his preface to the firſt part of his inſtitutes, which is only a comment on this work of Sir Thomas Littleton, ſays, that it is "the ornament of the common law, and the moſt perfect and abſolute work that ever was written in any human ſcience."—Sir Thomas died in 1481, in a good

‡§ Sir John Forteſcue wrote many other pieces, beſide that which we have mentioned. Of theſe one was publiſhed by John Forteſcue Alaud, eſq. afterwards lord Forteſcue, in 8vo. 1714, under the title of "The Difference between an abſolute and a limited Monarchy, as it more particularly regards the Engliſh Conſtitution, &c."—An account of his other Engliſh and Latin MSS. may be ſeen in "*Biographia Britannica.*"

‖¶ His ſon and heir married a daughter of Richard Denſell, of Filleigh, eſq. and in her right was ſeated at Filleigh, in this county. In the chancel of Ebrighton, on a tomb of free-ſtone, lies the effigies of Sir John Forteſcue, at full length, in his robes. On the ends and ſides are the Forteſcue arms; and over this tomb a tablet of marble, with a Latin inſcription, was ſet up in 1677, at the expence of colonel Robert Forteſcue, of Weare and Filleigh, his direct heir.

KERVILLE;*—in *general hiſtory*, Sir WALTER RALEIGH;†—in *provincial hiſtory*, JOHN HOOKER, or VOWELL,‡ Sir WILLIAM POLE, WESTCOTE, and RISDON;—and in *poetry*, Sir WALTER RALEIGH, and WILLIAM BROWNE.§

SECTIONS X, XI.

POPULATION.—MANNERS.

ON the firſt of theſe topics || nothing authentic occurs: on the ſecond, I have ſaid ſo much in the former periods, that to attempt any new diſcrimination of character would be judged fanciful.¶

good old age, and was buried in the cathedral church of Worceſter, where a marble tomb, with his ſtatue thereon, was erected to his memory. Pictures of him were alſo placed in the churches of Frankley and Hales-owen.—His eldeſt ſon, Sir William Lyttleton, lived many years in great ſplendour at Frankley; his mother, who ſurvived the judge, leaving him large poſſeſſions. From him the ingenious and illuſtrious lord Lyttelton, of Hagley, derived his deſcent in a direct line.

* See *Prince*, pp. 93, 94.

† *Prince*, pp. 541, 542.

‡ For learned men, from the Roman to his own times, ſee *Hooker*'s (MS.) Devonſhire, pp. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

§ See *Prince*, p. 96.

|| Sir William Pole, the antiquary, "had (ſays *Riſdon*) an extraordinary bleſſing of the Lord; for he ſaw his children's children's children."

¶ Yet (here, too) I have written a long diſſertation on the days of chivalry, illuſtrated with Devonian anecdotes. But my ſober readers would (as in many other inſtances) deem the colouring too romantic for provincial hiſtory.

THE

THE HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE.

CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

The PERIOD of the REBELLION and REVOLUTION:

From CHARLES THE FIRST to the preſent Time.

CHAPTER V.—SECTION I.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TRANSACTIONS.

IN proportion as we approach our own days, the civil and military tranſactions of the county engage attention: but no events, whether near or diſtant, can be more intereſting than thoſe of the rebellion and revolution.—In reſpect to the former, Devonſhire began to diſcover a military aſpect in 1642: it was an aſpect unfavourable to majeſty. The committees of the parliament had gained an aſcendancy over Devon, even before the battle of Edgehill.* And, whilſt the earl of Stamford was poſſeſt of Exeter, and colonel Ware of † Tiverton, a few loyaliſts only, under the command of Sir John Berkley, were poſted at Columb-John, the ſeat of Sir John Acland, three miles from Exeter. With a ſmall force, alſo, colonel John Digby was diſpatched to the north of Devon. Such were the king's adherents, whoſe ſpirit and activity were ſurpriſing. Plymouth was bold in its meaſures for the parliament; and the north of Devon notoriouſly diſaffected. Yet Sir John Berkeley and colonel Digby, the one keeping Exeter in check, and the other controuling the north, prevented the rebels from communicating with Plymouth; or from harraſſing "faithful Cornwall," as the hiſtorian emphatically calls that loyal county.‡ By the diligence and adroitneſs of Sir John Berkeley, Exeter was much diſtreſſed. To his little army of one regiment of horſe, and another of new-levied and half-armed foot, he had made ſuch a conſiderable addition, through his own activity, and the concurrence of the gentlemen of Devon, that he was able to fix ſtrong quarters within a mile of the city, and to keep his guards even at the gates. The earl of Stamford, within the city, was in force, at leaſt equal to Sir John. This was the poſture of affairs when prince Maurice arrived with an army before Exeter. In the mean time, the parliament commended the relief of Exeter to their admiral the earl of Warwick. From the vigilance, however, of Sir John Berkeley, the earl was not only unſucceſsful in every attempt to land his men upon the coaſt, or on the banks of the Exe, but ſo unfortunate as to loſe three of his ſhips; one of which was burnt, and the other two taken from the land, in view of his whole fleet.§ The garriſon at Plymouth was now greatly ſtrengthened by recruits from the earl of Warwick: and Barnſtaple and Bideford having an uninterrupted line of communication with Plymouth, reſolved to compel the royaliſts to draw off from the walls of Exeter. But Sir John Berkeley loſt no time in preventing the junction of the rebels in the north of Devon; having committed this ſervice to colonel Digby; who ſoon after defeated the parliament forces at Torrington, with much carnage;—the effect of their own cowardice and confuſion. In conſequence of this ſucceſs, the fort at Appledore, which commanded the river to Barnſtaple and Bideford, ſurrendered to his majeſty; theſe two towns ſoon afterwards ſubmitted, and colonel Digby having increaſed his little party to no leſs than 3,000 foot, and 800 horſe, received orders from prince Maurice to march to Plymouth.‖ The loſs of the northern garriſons induced the earl of Stanford to treat with prince Maurice: and on the fourth of September, 1643, the city was delivered into the king's protection.¶ After the taking of

* *Clarendon*, vol. 2, p. 128. [Edit. Oxford, 1707.]

† For the tranſactions of Tiverton, from Charles the firſt to the revolution, ſee *Dunsford's* Tiverton, pp. 48, 49, 50, 51, 52;—183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189.

‡ *Clarendon*, vol. 2, pp. 273, 281, 310.

§ Vol. 2, p. 336.

‖ Vol. 2, p. 339.

¶ Vol. 2, p. 339.

Exeter, the power of the parliament in Devonſhire was confined within very narrow limits. Even the rebels of Plymouth ſeem to have been greatly diſpirited by the ſucceſsful perſeverance of colonel Digby before that town. But prince Maurice daily loſt ground by procraſtination. Had he marched his victorious army immediately to Plymouth; that place would probably have capitulated at his approach. It was a town full of diſtraction and jealouſy; as well as unprovided for the reception of an enemy. It was a rich and populous corporation,—in time of peace, the greateſt port for trade in the weſt. It had a caſtle, very ſtrong toward the ſea, with good platforms and ordnances: and little more than muſquet-ſhot from the town, was an iſland, with a fort, much ſtronger than the caſtle,—both which were, before the war, under the command of a captain, with a garriſon of about 50 men; and were chiefly deſigned for the ſecurity of the town, againſt a foreign invaſion. The command was in the hands of Sir *Jacob Aſtley*. But in the abſence of Sir Jacob, whoſe perſonal appearance the king required, the diſaffected mayor and corporation of Plymouth poſſeſſed themſelves of both the caſtle and iſland. The government of the town and caſtle was then aſſigned to the mayor; and that of the fort and iſland to Sir Alexander Carew. Sir Alexander, however, was not long in this ſituation before he was detected in a treaty with the loyaliſts, to ſurrender the fort into their hands; and ſeized by the mayor, and ſent a priſoner to London. Inſtead of marching to this place, prince Maurice bent his courſe to Dartmouth; and having taken that town, and left a garriſon there, under colonel Seymour, directed his views to Plymouth: but Plymouth had been reinforced by five hundred men.* Whilſt prince Maurice was beſieging Plymouth,† queen Henrietta, in the ſpring of the year 1644, came to Exeter; where ſhe was delivered of a princeſs; and "being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, (ſays Clarendon) recovered her ſpirits to ‡ a reaſonable convaleſcence." The march of the earl of Eſſex, at the inſtance of lord Robarts, (of Lanhydroc) into the weſt, to Exeter, and into Cornwall, and the king's purſuit of the earl of Eſſex, were the chief incidents of the preſent year.§ The purſuit was ſucceſsful. The earl of Eſſex, and the lord Robarts, quickly abandoned the rebel army in the neighbourhood of Leſtwithiel, whither the king had followed them, and made their eſcape to Plymouth.‖ Leaving Sir Richard Grenville to block up Plymouth, of which lord Robarts now aſſumed the government, the king himſelf proceeded to Exeter, and appointed his army to be quartered at Tiverton, and the other adjacent towns.¶ At Exeter his majeſty remained a few days; and before his departure eaſtward, ſent a detachment from Sir John Berkeley's troops at Exeter, to the blockade of Lyme. Thus the year 1644, was not unpromiſing in the weſt: and the four weſtern counties, Dorſet, Somerſet, Devon, and Cornwall, entering into an aſſociation, reſolved, *one and all*, to petition parliament for peace: and the prince of Wales was made general of the king's forces, and of the weſtern aſſociation.*† At the commencement of the year 1645, we ſee Devonſhire intent on the "blocking up of *Plymouth* at one end, and open to incurſions from *Lyme*, and prejudiced by *Taunton*, at the other," whilſt the king's garriſons were ſtronger in fortifications (unfiniſhed as they were) than in men, or in any proviſions to endure an enemy.‡§ Lord Goring, ſtationed to the weſt of Taunton, and making predatory excurſions into Devonſhire, even to the walls of Exeter, and ill prepared to meet Sir William Waller, in full march towards the weſt; and the unexpected retreat of Sir William Waller to the eaſt, after a ſkirmiſh with Goring, were the chief military operations in Devonſhire, and its vicinities; when the prince ſummoned the commiſſioners of the four aſſociated weſtern counties, to meet him at Bridgewater, on the 23d of April. There appeared for Devonſhire, Sir *Peter Balle*, Sir *Geo. Parry*, Mr. *Saint Hill*, and Mr. *Muddyford*. But the meaſures of the council were weak and inefficient. It can never be ſufficiently lamented, that many of the royaliſts were more attentive, to individual intereſt, or rather momentary gratification, than the public good, and diſtracted by jealouſies, heartburnings, and fears. The tyranny, rapacity, and extravagance of Sir Richard Greenville, were as notorious as the licentiouſneſs of Goring. And the commiſſioners

* Vol. 2, p. 397. † Vol. 2, p. 467. ‡ Vol. 2, pp. 478, 479.

§ Vol. 2, pp. 112, 113.—"The king in perſon coming to this city (being in purſuit of the earl of Eſſex, general of the parliament's forces, and his accomplices, who were marched into Cornwall with an army) lodged here in Bedford-houſe two days, and having defeated his enemies, returned hither again, and was pleaſed to beſtow the dignity of knighthood on the mayor; prince Charles attended his father in all this march, and lodged here in the dean's houſe. The queen likewiſe reſorted hither for ſafety; Bedford-houſe was prepared in readineſs for her reception, where, during her abode, her majeſty was delivered of a young princeſs, who was baptized in the cathedral church here, by dr. Burnell, chancellour and a canon reſidentiary of the ſaid church. In the body of the church a font was erected on purpoſe, under a rich canopy of ſtate, and Sir John Berkley, then governour of the ſaid city, the lady Poulett, and the lady Dalkeith (the ſaid princeſs's governeſs) were her witneſſes, and named her Henrietta Maria (being the fourth and youngeſt daughter of king Charles, by Mary, the daughter of Henry the fourth, king of France) and was from hence carried up to St. James's, near Weſtminſter, and afterwards conveyed into France, and married to the duke of Orleans (the French king's brother:) ſhe was eſteemed for beauty to be one of the faireſt princeſſes in Chriſtendom. This city preſented the king's majeſty with 500l. the queen with 200l. and prince Charles with 100l. more."—*Izacke*, p. 158.

‖ Vol. 2, p. 525. ¶ Vol. 2, pp. 534, 539, 540. *† Vol. 2, pp. 603, 604. ‡§ Vol. 2, pp. 632, 633, 638.

miſſioners of Devonſhire complained frequently to the prince againſt Sir Richard. But the prince wanted the ability, or rather the reſolution, to redreſs the grievance. And there was another great obſtacle to the ſucceſs of the loyaliſts. The contributions raiſed in Devonſhire, two thouſand pounds a week, were by no means adequate to the expence of the blockade of Plymouth, and ſupport of the garriſons of Exeter, Dartmouth, Barnſtaple, and Tiverton.* The plague at Briſtol occaſioned the removal of the prince of Wales from that city to Barnſtaple; where Sir Richard Greenville was again the ſubject of fruitleſs, though merited cenſure.‡ The defeat of lord Goring, in an action with Fairfax, near Lamport, and the flight of the former to Barnſtaple, now ſpread conſternation thro' Devonſhire and Cornwall: and with reaſon. Fairfax was advancing into the weſt by regular movements; whilſt the loyaliſts, undiſciplined and ill-affected towards each other, were incapable of concerting meaſures for the common ſafety. Whether Goring's army was diſtributed thro' Torrington and other places, in the north of Devon;§ or whether at Exeter, his men were occupied in plundering the country, and himſelf in inſulting the plundered; the royaliſts were ſtill loſing ground. And the bitter diſſentions between Sir John Berkeley and Sir R. Greenville, now at St. Mary Ottery; whilſt the prince, unknowing where to wander, was ſhifting his ſituation from Barnſtaple to Launceſton, from Launceſton to Exeter, and from Exeter to Launceſton again, not a little tended to increaſe the general diſtraction.‖ Sir Thomas Fairfax was now in Devonſhire: and we ſee Columbton and Tiverton falling into the enemy's hands; and lord Goring, (after a courſe of ſhameleſs diſſipation, at Newton-Buſhel, Exeter, Totnes, and Dartmouth,) flying into France.¶ Before the fate of Devonſhire was decided, this was, for a moment, the relative ſituation of the royaliſts and the rebels;—on one ſide, lord Wentworth was ſtationed at Aſhburton, his horſe ſpreading over the country; the prince, and Sir Richard Greenville, at Taviſtock; general Moleſworth at Okehamton; and general Digby was maintaining the blockade at Plymouth;—whilſt, on the other ſide, Fairfax was quartered at a houſe two miles eaſt of Exeter;† and Sir Hardreſs Waller, with a brigade of his army at *Crediton*; and the reſt of the rebel force had poſſeſſed *Powderham-caſtle*, and the church at Powderham, and *Fulford-houſe*, and other ſtrong holds in the neighbourhood. Scarcely, however, are we preſented with this view, before we ſee lord Wentworth's horſe beaten at *† Aſhburton, and the blockade of Plymouth raiſed. In vain was lord Hopton appointed general of the remnant of the weſtern army; and lord Wentworth ordered to command the horſe, and Greenville the foot: too late had the prince recourſe to ſtrong meaſures; committing Greenville to priſon, on his rejecting his appointment.‡§ The capital was now loſt: Dartmouth was taken: and at Torrington ‖¶ lord Hopton was awaiting the approach of Fairfax, with 6,000 foot, 3,500 horſe, and 500 dragoons. The fortune of the day was quickly determined: and lord Hopton, with the remains of his routed army, fled before Fairfax into Cornwall. The prince had eſcaped to Sylleh; and Sir John Berkeley, after his ſurrender of Exeter, to France.‖§‖ Of the fatal event that followed, I need ſay nothing.

I have been ever ſuch an enemy to uſurpation, that I can review, with no pleaſure, even the ſervices of Blake to his country, under the influence of the military deſpot. In 1655, ſeveral perſons of conſequence were apprehended for proclaiming, at Southmolton, Charles the ſecond, king of England; and were ſent to the gaol at Exeter. And I cannot but mention, as a proof of the loyal ſentiment of the place, that from the people and its neighbourhood, they had every aſſiſtance and comfort of which their ſituation would admit. On their trial, they were, moſt of them, found guilty of high treaſon.

Notwithſtanding

* Vol. 2, pp. 644, 645, 648.

‡ Vol. 2, pp. 667, 668.—Whilſt Sir R. Greenville was inveſting Plymouth, he lay in wait for an attorney of the neighbourhood, (a Mr. Brabant) with whom he had been at variance, ſeized, ſurprized him upon the road, and hanged him for a ſpy, without even the form of a trial.—The cupidity of Sir R. Greenville was not ſatisfied, tho' the king granted him the ſequeſtration of all the eſtate of the earl of Bedford, in Devonſhire, all the eſtate of Sir Francis Drake, by which he had Buckland Monachorum, (his quarter whilſt he blocked up Plymouth) and Werington, by Launceſton, and lord Robarts's eſtate in Cornwall.—p. 673.

§ Vol. 2, p. 670.—One day, when the fiſhermen complained to him, that as they came to the market, they were robbed by his troopers, who took all their fiſh from them, he ſaid, "that they might by this ſee what great injury was done to his men by thoſe who accuſed them of ſwearing; for if they did ſwear, you know, (ſaid he) they could catch no fiſh."—p. 687. ‖ Vol. 2, p. 675. ¶ Vol. 2, p. 699.

† *Fuller*, in his Worthies of England, obſerves, that "when the people of Exeter, beſieged by the parliament forces, began to want proviſions, great flocks of larks came in to their relief; and were daily taken in that part of the city which fronts the ſea."—About the time that Exeter was beſieged, Cromwell came to Ottery St. Mary, to raiſe men and money from the town and neighbourhood. For this purpoſe he held a convention there, in a parlour now ſtanding weſtward of the church, within the college. The people of Ottery refuſed to comply with his requeſt, or rather requiſition. There is a remonſtrance againſt his unjuſt demands now exiſting, in the cheſt belonging to the corporation of Ottery St. Mary: it is ſigned by the principal inhabitants of the pariſh. Cromwell was ſo much irritated at their refuſal, that he ordered his men to deſtroy all the ornaments of the church. The organ in the body of the church, and the organ in the chapel, (now the library) were both daſhed to pieces; and ſeveral fine monumental figures decapitated.—See *Echard*'s Hiſtory of England.

*† At the end of Bovey town, near the coal-pits, there are the remains of a breaſt-work, where a battle was fought between a detachment from Sir Thomas Fairfax, and lord Wentworth.—See *Ludlow*'s Memoirs. ‡§ Vol. 2, p. 725.

‖¶ The ſhock of the exploſion that blew up the church had ſuch an effect on the ſteeple, that the whole ſtructure inclines towards the weſt.—*Clarendon*, vol. 2, p. 730. ‖§‖ *Clarendon*, vol. 3, p. 53.

Notwithſtanding theſe ſevere meaſures, the greater part of the people, of all ſtations, in the weſtern counties, were by no means reſerved in expreſſing their loyalty to their exiled prince, and their wiſh for an occaſion to riſque their lives and fortunes in reſtoring him to the throne. And, in 1659, many of the commons of Exeter put themſelves in arms, declaring for a free parliament. This happened at the general quarter-ſeſſions for the county of Devon; when ſome of the principal gentlemen, particularly Sir Copleſtone Bampfield, reſolved upon drawing up a remonſtrance to the parliament.* This mode of proceeding became a precedent to many other towns and cities, that began, alſo, to ſend remonſtrances to the ſenate. In conſequence of which, the army in London and its neighbourhood, conſiſting of 14,000 foot, all veterans, were diſperſed over the kingdom to prevent inſurrections. This circumſtance greatly facilitated general Monk's march into London with 7,000 ſoldiers, and of courſe paved the way for the happy reſtoration of church and ſtate. On general Monk's arrival, the county of Devon joined the city of Exeter, in a petition of right to his excellency: and Sir Copleſtone Bampfylde was requeſted to preſent it,—the event of which is thus related in David Lloyd's modern policy.—"Sir Copleſtone Bampfylde, preſenting to general Monk an humble petition for right, in the name of the city and county of Exeter and Devon; without any reſpect to the counties whence he came, the meſſage he carried, or the honourable perſon by whom imployed, with another honourable gentleman that came on a like account, was confined to the tower by the rump."¶ He could not, however, have been long confined, as in the ſummer of 1660, Charles the ſecond was reſtored to his dominions. Sir Copleſtone was now ſtrenuous in breaking the force of the diſaffected; in diſperſing them, if riotouſly aſſembled; in ſecuring ſome, and diſarming others. With this view, himſelf and Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham-caſtle, raiſed a conſiderable troop, for the moſt part gentlemen of property, and riding thro' the county at the head of them, ſoon reduced it into ſubjection to government.

I know few occurrences in which Devon was more peculiarly intereſted; 'till that memorable year of 1688; when, on the 5th of November, William, prince of Orange, was landed at Brixham, in Torbay, by admiral Herbert; and, having ſent thither a detachment before him, on the eighth day arrived at Exeter. After ſome ſtay in that city, (during which time he was lodged at the Deanery-houſe) he proceeded towards London; where, on James's abdication of the government, he was placed (together with his conſort) on the vacant throne. Soon after, William created Herbert, earl of Torrington, as a grateful acknowlegement of the admiral's faithful ſervices, at ſo critical a conjuncture. During the whole of William's war with France, Torbay was the general ſtation of our fleets.†

To the reign of queen Anne, Devonſhire looks with peculiar pride on recollecting her Churchill.‡ But, in the heroic wars of Anne, I know no local incidents, except the burning of a part of §Teignmouth, and the frequent capture of prizes by the French, at the iſle of Lundy.

On the acceſſion of George the firſt, the whigs and tories of queen Anne ſeem to have been changed into Hanoverians and jacobites. And the jacobitiſm of ſeveral families in Devonſhire had excited alarm.‖

The

* Such was the following paper; which was preſented to the houſe by Thomas Bampfield, recorder of the city.—"To the right honourable William Lenthall, eſq. ſpeaker of the parliament,—We, the gentry of the county of Devon, finding ourſelves without a regular government, (after your laſt interruption) deſigned a public meeting to conſult remedies; which we could not ſo conveniently effect, 'till this week of our general quarter ſeſſions at Exon, where we found divers of the inhabitants groaning under high oppreſſions, and a general defect of trade, to the utter ruin of many, and fear of the like to others, which is as viſible to the whole county that occaſioned ſuch diſorders, as were no ſmall trouble and diſturbance to us; which, by God's bleſſing upon our endeavours, were ſoon ſuppreſſed and quiet without blood. And though we find, ſince our firſt purpoſes, an alteration in the ſtate of affairs, by your re-eſtabliſhment at the helm of government; yet, conceive that we are but in part redreſt of our grievances, and that the chief ingredient will be, the recalling of all thoſe members that were ſecluded in 1648, and ſate before the firſt force upon the parliament; and alſo by filling up vacant places, and all to be admitted without any oath or engagement previous to their entrance. For which things, if you pleaſe to take a ſpeedy courſe, we ſhall defend you againſt all oppoſers, and future interruption, with our lives and fortunes; for the accompliſhment whereof, we ſhall uſe all lawful means, which, we humbly conceive, may beſt conduce to the peace and ſafety of this nation."

¶ Monk's deſigns were very dubious.—I have compoſed a diſſertation, in which Monk's ſcheme of uſurpation is attempted to be developed. But it is an hypotheſis!!

† See *Dalrymple*'s Memoirs, vol. 1, pp. 16, 17, 18, 26, 37, 65, 69, 89, 93, 185, 186, 187, 188, 194, 214.—See, alſo, *Dunsford*'s Tiverton, pp. 53, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202.

‡ At Aſh was born John Churchill, the great duke of Marlborough; and his brother Charles the general who took the duke of Berwick priſoner, at the battle of Landen, whoſe father, Sir Winſton Churchill, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake, of this place.—The duke was born 24th June, 1650.—For a full account of his life, ſee *Biog. Britan.*

§ The greater part of the houſes were at that time thatched, ſo that the fire was eaſily communicated from one houſe to the other. The French publiſhed a very pompous account of the burning of "the *city* of Teignmouth." Our government remonſtrated with the French, on their unfairneſs in thus ſetting fire to a little coaſting town; and threatened repriſals; on which, it is ſaid, the captain of the privateer was arreſted and ſent to the Baſtile.—By the aſſiſtance of a brief, new houſes were built at Teignmouth, much more commodious than thoſe which were deſtroyed.

‖ "There were at Copſton Bampfylde's houſe, this day, 16 troopers, to take him into cuſtody, Nov. 7th, 1716."—MSS. communicated by a gentleman of Ottery.

The peace of 1763, is an occurrence of the preſent reign, in which Devonſhire expreſſed no common concern. It was by many deemed ignominious:‡ and never, perhaps, was a prime miniſter more unpopular than the duke of Bedford. But in Devonſhire, the cyder-act was the chief cauſe of diſcontent and tumult. At Exeter the duke of Bedford was in great danger from an incenſed multitude. Preſſed upon by the mob, he was thrown down, and with difficulty eſcaped thro' the cathedral to the biſhop's palace. —The threatened invaſion of the French in 1779, when the combined fleets of the enemy lay off Plymouth;—the grand illuminations at Exeter, on the defeat of the Spaniſh fleet by Rodney, in 1780;—his majeſty's alarming indiſpoſition;—and the viſit of the king and his family to Exeter and Haldon, and other parts of Devonſhire, in 1789, are events which we muſt not paſs in ſilence.—Nor, with Haldon-Houſe in proſpect, can we recollect the Britiſh tranſactions in India, but with an intereſted pleaſure. The talents and eſtimable character of Sir Robert Palk, as diſplayed in that country;—his ſtrict adherence to juſtice, attempered by benevolence;—his ſtrong deciſive meaſures, yet undeviating attention to the claims of humanity; and, in ſhort, his whole conduct muſt place him high among the worthies of Devon, and will always be remembered with gratitude. In Devonſhire, the character which he bore with him, from his Indian government, hath been amiably illuſtrated by the hoſpitality and urbanity of the country gentleman;—the liberal taſte and munificence of the patron, the cordiality of the friend, the kind domeſtic charities, and above all, by his humility towards his God. With an impreſſiveneſs which argued ſincerity, I heard him once exclaim:—"What doth the Lord require of thee, O man! but to do juſtice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"*—Thus ſpeaking of characters which do honour to Devonſhire, we are carried from India to America; from Haldon-Houſe to Bicton. Dennis Rolle, eſq. the father of the preſent lord Rolle, was long reſident in Eaſt Florida, where he cultivated an extenſive tract of land, and eſtabliſhed very flouriſhing plantations. But his large ſubſcriptions on every emergency, in the ſervice of his country, afford the moſt ſplendid proof of his generoſity; whilſt his ſingular attention to the poor, in building for them cottages, or allotting to them little farms, and furniſhing them with every accommodation that could increaſe their ſtore of comfort, or excite in them the ſpirit of induſtry, muſt juſtly entitle him (if his actions flowed from a pure ſource) to the praiſe of the genuine Chriſtian. We cannot penetrate the heart: but from his converſation and his writings, we ſhould judge him truly charitable. The gentlemen, of whom I have drawn theſe feeble portraits, are no more: but there are others left amongſt us to emulate their worth. Though with the riſque of offending living merit, I cannot but uſe the words of prince Waulaujah, in giving to the preſent poſſeſſor of Haldon, "all the virtues of his father." And in the repreſentative of the Rolles, we recognize the features of old integrity. Happy, indeed, is it, that in theſe evil days, marked as they are by every ſpecies of anarchy,† we may ſtill look for protection, not only to a Rolle and a Palk, but to a Forteſcue, a Clifford, a Buller, and a Boringdon; and that, whilſt we repoſe in the counſels of the peaceful, the warlike virtues can never ſtrike the mind without exciting the idea of a Graves or a Simcoe.

‡ It would now, perhaps, be deemed otherwiſe: we judge by compariſon, Nov. 1801.—What a PEACE is this!!! An awful pauſe—a ſtillneſs preceding the thunder!

* The following is a copy of a letter from the nabob Waulaujah, to Sir Robert Palk, enclofing a Perſian inſcription to the memory of general Lawrence.—(See *Haldon-Houſe*, vol. 2.)—"From his highneſs the nabob Waulaujah, bahander of Arcot and the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.—To Sir Robert Palk, bart.—My old friend,—I had the pleaſure to receive your letter of the 19th April, 1790, and am happy to learn that you are in good health. The Perſian inſcription which you deſired for the monument of our late and much-lamented friend, general Lawrence, with an Engliſh tranſlation of it, comes incloſed in this letter, which you will receive through Mr. de Fries, and I hope the inſcription will be to your ſatisfaction. I am much obliged to you for your good wiſhes for my welfare, and the proſperity of my affairs, for I know they come from your heart. But alas! my friend, my ſituation is at this moment worſe than it ever was, and my mind is torn to atoms with continual affliction and uneaſineſs, particularly when I contraſt the preſent with thoſe happy days when you had the adminiſtration of the company's affairs on this coaſt. I will not trouble you with a detail of the preſent ſituation of my affairs, as you will have an opportunity of learning particulars from my miniſter, Mr. James Macpherſon, as well as from other quarters. I ſhall only, therefore, requeſt, that you will remember your old friend, and make uſe of all your influence, and that of your friends in England, to get him reſtored to eaſe and happineſs. I beg you will make a tender of my beſt compliments to your ſon Lawrence, whoſe name will always remind me of the good old general, and who, I make no doubt, poſſeſſes all the virtues of his father.—May the Almighty long continue to bleſs you with the enjoyment of perfect health and felicity. What can I ſay more?—*Chipauk-Houſe, 29th Jan.* 1791.—P. S. There is a wide difference, my friend, between the preſent government and your adminiſtration. They have ſeized my country, under pretence of my owing a large balance to the company, tho', in fact, I do not owe them a pagoda.—I have, therefore, no hope of protection but on the king and parliament."—It was general Lawrence who firſt taught the Britiſh troops to conquer in India: he laid the foundation of our greatneſs there. His integrity—his modeſt manner of writing—his ſingular diffidence in ſpeaking of himſelf, are faithfully recorded in the breaſts of all who are acquainted with the public tranſactions of this country.

† The meetings at the Globe Inn, with a view to the abolition of tythes, excited, in 1792, the attention of the neighbouring counties. The experience of the gentlemen of Devonſhire, that rich and extenſive county, appeared, at firſt ſight, deſerving the regard, and their example worthy the imitation of the whole kingdom. But on enquiry, it was diſcovered, that meetings of the *gentlemen* of Devonſhire, with a view to the abolition of tythes, exiſted only in the public prints.—The loyal *aſſociations* of the year 1793, were of infinite ſervice in checking

SECTION II.

CIVIL AND MILITARY CONSTITUTION.

IT may not be improper to premiſe, that this county contains as much land (according to Templeman) as forms the dominion of the republic of Genoa, on the continent—not inferior to all the Balearic iſlands, and twice the ſize of the monarchy of Algarve.

With reſpect to families of diſtinction, William, lord Cavendiſh, was created earl of Devon in 1618. His ſon and grandſon enjoyed that dignity; and his great grandſon, of the ſame name, ſucceeded, who was, by letters patent dated May 12, 1694, advanced, by king William the third, to the farther honor of marquis of Hartington, and duke of Devon. He departed this life in 1707, and was buried among his anceſtors, Sept. 5, in the church of Allhallows, Derby, being ſucceeded in all his titles by William, his ſon and heir. The fifth duke, and eighth earl of Devon, was born December 14th, 1748.*

Perhaps Exeter has given titles more various, and to a greater number of families, than any other city in England. James the firſt (we have ſeen) conferred the title of earl of Exeter on Thomas Cecil. And it ſtill exiſts in the Cecil family. Browne Willis remarks, that this title had remained in the family above one hundred years, and was enjoyed in his time by the right honourable John Cecil, a gentleman of extraordinary endowments, the ſixth earl of this houſe. Torrington gave title of earl to George Monk, duke of Albemarle, who was alſo baron of Potheridge, as a reward for his ſervices in the reſtoration of Charles the ſecond. This title being extinct with his ſon, William conferred it on admiral Herbert, who had brought over the king, when prince of Orange, from Holland.† In the year 1789, the lords Edgcumbe and Forteſcue were created earls of the kingdom of Great Britain.‡

In 1689, Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham-caſtle, baronet, was created a viſcount; the grandfather of the preſent viſcount Courtenay.§ This name it is impoſſible to mention without a comment. It is impoſſible not to turn our eyes back to the long lineage of the Courtenays, illuſtrated by all that can dignify or adorn human nature; where the mitre and the coronet have ſhone, and ſtill ſhine, with a moſt diſtinguiſhed luſtre; and where mental and corporeal perfection have been exhibited in the warrior and the ſtateſman, in the charms of female beauty. This truly noble family have been ſeated at Powderham-caſtle above 400 years, from the reign of Edward the third to the preſent hour. Their eſtates, we have ſeen, have been increaſed by the grant and improvement of lands in Ireland: and they have been recently reſtored

checking the movements of the diſaffected. In Devonſhire, not only the principal towns, but "even village communities were prompt in avowing their allegiance to their ſovereign, and their reverence for the conſtitution."—On the 2d of April, 1794, a very numerous and reſpectable meeting was held at the caſtle of Exeter, to take into conſideration certain plans tranſmitted by the lord lieutenant to the high ſheriff, for the defence of the county. And it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that the meaſure of raiſing a number of men in towns and villages, bordering on the coaſt, to man batteries, to be inſtructed in the exerciſing of artillery, and to provide for the defence of the coaſt; and alſo of raiſing ſome troops of volunteer cavalry, to be trained and exerciſed, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to co-operate with the before-mentioned corps, in caſe of emergency, was peculiarly adapted to the local ſecurity of this great maritime county. Towards carrying this meaſure into effect, a very large ſum of money was immediately ſubſcribed: 300l. by ſome; by others 200l.—I ſhall only add, that no plan was ever more completely executed than the preſent: the active loyalty of every deſcription of perſons in Devonſhire, is beyond all former example.—Signal houſes were erected on the ſouth coaſt of Devon, in the autumn of 1794, and lieutenants of the navy appointed to them the 18th December following. They have to aſſiſt them one midſhipman and two men. They received admiralty orders, dated 25th September, 1800, to keep watch by night, and to make ſignals, if wanted, with blue lights. They are ſituate as follows:—Collegrew, or Start Point; Hurter's Top, near the Praule; Weſtore, at the Bolt-head; Gurnoſe, Bigbury-bay; Berry-head, ſouth point of Torbay; Coleton, near Dartmouth; Beer-head, near Colyton; Weſt-Down Beacon, eaſt of Exmouth; Dawliſh-head, near Chudleigh.—On the 8th of April, 1801, a meeting of the magiſtrates of Devonſhire was held at the caſtle of Exeter, for the purpoſe of putting a ſtop to the tumults which had diſgraced ſome parts of the county, as well as for relieving the ſufferings of the poorer claſſes of the people, ariſing from the ſcarcity of proviſions.

* See *Collins*'s Peerage.

† Admiral Herbert dying without iſſue, Torrington gave title of baron to Thomas Newport, eſq. one of the lords of the treaſury, in the reign of George the ſecond. The baron dying iſſueleſs, it then gave title of viſcount to admiral Sir George Byng.

‡ Auguſt 18, 1789, the king was pleaſed to grant the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain to the right honourable George viſcount Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtile, and title of Mount Edgcumbe.—Auguſt 18, 1789, the king was pleaſed to grant the dignities of viſcount, and earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain, to the right honourable Hugh lord Forteſcue, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtile, and title of viſcount Ebrington, of Ebrington, in the county of Glouceſter, and earl Forteſcue.

§ Though the Courtenays in France diſputed the right to the crown with the Bourbons unſucceſsfully, yet they were thought much injured by the deciſion obtained by the intrigues of the Bourbons.—The laſt heir of the Courtenays in France, was a female, who, in the reign of Louis the fourteenth, was married to the Prince de Beaufremont, and branch of the houſe of Bourbon, from whom is deſcended the preſent Prince de Beaufremont, who had only one child, a daughter, in 1791.—It appears, however, from a very modeſt letter written by Sir William Courtenay to his ſteward, Mr. Chapple, that he himſelf thought his anceſtors miſtaken in aſſerting their alliance to the kings of France.—See *Palkian MSS.* Powderham.

reſtored to the honors of the peerage. Yet the Courtenays ſtill retain the plaintive motto, which aſſerts the innocence and deplores the fall of their ancient houſe. The houſe of Courtenay, it is true, is fallen. But whilſt aſſerted innocence hath its claims allowed, a Courtenay need not ſigh for the palaces of France: Nor would the caſtle of Powderham be rendered more conſpicuous by an affectation of the ſplendour of princes.

From viſcounts we deſcend to barons. In 1672, Thomas Clifford was created baron Clifford, of Chudleigh. And his title is deſcended to the preſent lord Clifford, of Ugbrook.*

Of ancient families, at preſent, or in former times, poſſeſſed of conſiderable property in Devonſhire, various notices are ſcattered through the topographical part of the work.

For the government of this county, a very few remarks will ſuffice.—With reſpect to the lord lieutenants, I ſhall only ſay, that there never preſided over the county a gentleman more worthy his high ſtation, than the preſent earl Forteſcue, of Caſtle-hill.

The nomination and appointment of the ſheriff, was, in former ages, capricious. At preſent, all the judges, and certain other great officers, meet on the morrow of St. Martin, and nominate three perſons to the king, who appoints one of them to be ſheriff. By many old ſtatutes, the office of ſheriff is made annual; but the form of the writ is during pleaſure: therefore, the office of the preſent ſheriff is not determined, 'till a new ſheriff is nominated. This was the caſe, during the late indiſpoſition of his preſent majeſty.†

That

* Thomas Clifford, lord high treaſurer, in the reign of Charles the ſecond, was born, in 1630, at Ugbrook, in the pariſh of Chudleigh. His father, Hugh Clifford, eſq. lineally deſcended from the noble family of the Cliffords, earls of Cumberland, was colonel of a regiment of foot, in the ſervice of Charles the firſt. His mother was a daughter of Sir George Chudlegh, of Aſhton. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. Upon his return from his travels, he was elected member for Totnes; and in the firſt parliament after the reſtoration, being again choſen for the ſame borough, he became a celebrated ſpeaker in the houſe, in favour of the royal prerogative; on which account he was taken notice of at court; and received the honour of knighthood. In the Dutch war he ſerved on board the fleet, with great reputation. He was alſo ſent envoy to Sweden and Denmark. In conſideration of theſe ſervices, he was made comptroller of his majeſty's houſhold, and ſworn of the privy council. In 1668, he was appointed treaſurer of the king's houſhold, and one of the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury. In 1670, he became one of the king's cabinet council, ſo well known by the name of the *Cabal*, a ſet of men, who, in all their meaſures, acted as the tools of France. In 1672, he was created baron Clifford of Chudleigh; and the ſame year, his majeſty, who had before conferred upon him a lucrative grant in Buckinghamſhire, gave him the manors of Cannington and Rodway Fitz Payn, in Somerſetſhire; ſoon after which, having adviſed the king to ſhut up the exchequer, he was, for this advice, rewarded with the profitable office of lord high treaſurer. But his enthuſiaſtic zeal for introducing popery, (to which he himſelf had become a convert, when abroad) leading him into ſome very improper and indecent conduct in the houſe of lords, it was not long before he was diſgraced. He reſigned the white ſtaff in June 1673, and retired to his ſeat at Ugbrook, where, in September following, he died of the ſtone, in the 44th year of his age. He was buried in a vault of the chapel which he himſelf had built at Ugbrook, and dedicated to St. Cyprian. Lord Clifford was certainly a man of talents, as well as of an undaunted courage and reſolution; but his political principles and conduct have only handed down his name with eminent diſhonour to poſterity, his powers having been uniformly exerted for the ruin of the civil and religious liberties of his country. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir to William Martin, of Lindridge, eſq. by whom he had fifteen children; and was ſucceeded in his title and eſtate, by his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, George, who dying in 1690, the title devolved on his brother, Hugh, from whom the preſent lord Clifford is deſcended.—For further accounts of our nobility, as well as for liſts of our baronets and knights, I muſt ſend my readers to the peerages and baronetages. In the former periods, I have given ſuch memoirs as are not to be found in books of common occurrence.

† Names of the ſheriffs:—" *Temp. Car. I.*—Thomas Wiſe; Sir Nicholas Martyn, kt.; Nicholas Putt; Richard Culme; Sir Edmund Forteſcue, and Sir Henry Cary; Sir John Ackland; Sir Richard Grenvile; Sir Francis Drake, bart.—*Sheriffs from the time of k. Charles's martyrdom*, 1648, *to the happy reſtauration of k. Charles II*, 1660.—Edmund Parker, 1648; John Clobery, 1649; Robert Rolle, 1650; William Putt, 1651; William Morice, 1652: George Southcott, 1653; William Beavis, 1654; Sir John Copleſton, 1655; . . . . . 1656; . . . . . 1657; Robert Duke, 1658; Sir John Blackmore, 1659.—*Sheriffs in the year* 1660, *and ſince*.—Matthew Hele; Sir Copleſton Bampfield, 1661; Sir Peter Prideaux, 1662; Sir John Drake, 1663; John Willoughby, 1664; Sir William Courtney, 1665; John Kelland, 1666; Henry Northleigh, 1667; John Tuckfield, 1668; Richard Cabell, 1669; James Rodd, 1670; Sir John Davye, 1671; Henry Walter, 1672; Sir John Putt, 1673; Sir Peter Lear, 1674; John Arſcot, 1675; Edmund Parker aforeſaid.—*Theſe following are added by the Rev. Mr. Prince*.—Sir William Baſtard, 1676; Thomas Reynel, 1677; Richard Duke, 1678; Sir Edward Seymoure, 1679; Henry Northleigh, 1680; Sir Courtney Pole, 1681; Sir John Rolle, 1682; John Kellond, 1683; Richard Coffin, 1684.—*Sheriffs in the time of k. James II.*—William Bragg, 1685; Sir William Walrond, 1686; John Rowe, 1687; Thomas Drewe, 1688; *ſuſpended in April* 1689, *there being no aſſizes held in Lent.—Sheriffs in the time of k. William III.*—Sir John Davie, bart. 1689; Francis Fulford, 1689; Sir Hugh Ackland, bart. 1690; Sampſon Hele, 1691; George Beſtwood, 1692; Chriſtopher Savery, 1693? Joſias Calmady, 1694; John Doble, 1695; Jaſper Ratcliff, 1696; Sir William Davie, bart. 1697; Sir John Elwell, kt. 1699; John Davies, 1700; Wiſe Tremain, 1700, 1701.—*Sheriffs in the time of queen Anne*.—Edmund Parker, 1702, 1703; William Harris, eſq. 1703; David Long, eſq. 1704; Richard Ackland, 1705; Roger Woollacombe, eſq. 1706; Peter Weſt, eſq. 1707, 1708; Nicholas Triſt, eſq. 1709; Sir John Lear, bart. 1710; Arthur Baſſet, eſq. 1711; John Woollacombe, 1712; John Shapleigh, eſq. 1713; John Smith, eſq. 1714.—Roger Melhuiſh, 1731; Sir Thomas Carew, bart. 1732; Waldo Calmady, 1733; Richard Duke, 1734; Nicholas Hooper, 1735; Samuel Rolle, 1736; Richard Stevens, 1737; Francis Drewe, 1738; Arthur Tremayn, 1739; John Luſcomb, 1740; Richard Beavis, 1741; Charles Hayne, 1742; John Pollexfen, 1743; Francis Fulford, 1744; John Davie, 1745; Thomas Benſon, 1746; John Baſſet, 1747; Denys Stuckely, 1748; John Seale, 1749; Denys Rolle, 1750; John Woolcombe, 1751; George Furſdon, 1752; Sir John Chicheſter, bart. 1753; Peter Madox Docton, 1754; Sir John Rogers, bart. 1755; John Oliver Williams, 1756; John Quicke, 1757; Peter Comyns, 1758; James Modiford Heywood, 1759; Arſcott Bickford, 1760; Sir John Davie, bart. 1761; Benjamin Incledon, 1762; Benedict Marwood Tucker, 1763; William Spicer, 1764; Paul Orchard, 1765; John Jones, 1766; James Hamlyn, 1767; William Ilbert, 1768; Thomas Northmore, 1769; Henry Stevens, 1770; Richard Doidge, 1771; Charles Hayne, 1772; Thomas Hull, 1773; John Lyne, 1774; Henry Arthur Fellowes, 1775; John Baring, 1776; George Croſs, 1777; Humphrey Hall, 1778; Robert Lydſtone Newcombe, 1779; Thomas Winſloe, 1780; John Burridge Cholwich, 1781; Sir John William Pole, bart. 1782; Francis Roſe Drewe, 1783; Thomas Lane, 1784; John Henry Southcote, 1785; Sir Alexander Hamilton, knt. 1786; John Quicke, 1787; Sir John Chicheſter, bart. 1788; Montagu Edmund Parker, 1789; Peter Pering, 1790; Walter Palk, 1791; Edward Cotsford, 1792; William Barbor, 1793; John Spurrell Pode, 1794.

That the aſſizes were not fixed to any certain place, we have already had an opportunity of obſerving. In 1646, the aſſizes were held at Tiverton.* But, for many years, both the ſpring and the ſummer aſſizes, as well as the quarter ſeſſions, have been held regularly at the caſtle of Exeter.†

In ſpeaking of parliamentary repreſentatives, and the government of the different towns in Devonſhire, I obſerve, in general, that according to the common reports, this county contains 37 market-towns,‡ 1733 villages, 57,000 houſes, and about 18,000 freeholders; and ſends 26 members to parliament." With reſpect to the repreſentatives of the county, they have in general been elected without a conteſt.§

In the civil conſtitution and repreſentation of Exeter, little or no alteration hath happened ſince our laſt review: the ſame obſervation may be applied to moſt of our other towns. In Plymouth we obſerve the moſt material change.‖

SECTION III.

RELIGION.

IN the cathedral of Exeter, the different orders of perſons were now complete: and we obſerve, in regular gradation, a biſhop, a dean, and twenty-four prebendaries, (of whom nine are at this moment reſidentiaries;--the dean, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, and five others,) four archdeacons, four prieſt vicars, eight lay vicars, (of whom one is organiſt) five ſecondaries, ten choriſters, beſides virgers, ſextons, and other officers.—Of the biſhops, JOSEPH HALL is the firſt offered to obſervation.¶ His ſucceſſors *† were RALPH BROWNRIGG; JOHN GAUDEN;‡§ SETH WARD; ANTHONY SPARROW; THOMAS LAMPLEIGH; Sir JONATHAN TRELAWNEY;‖¶ OFSPRING BLACKALL;‖§‖ LAUNCELOT BLACKBURNE;

* *Palkian* MSS. no. 28.

† The caſtle of Exeter being a member of the precinct and honor of Bradninch, though ſurrounded by the city of Exeter, and the county of Exon, is expreſsly excepted out of the county of Exon, and belongs to the county of Devon: the aſſizes and ſeſſions for Devonſhire could not, otherwiſe, be legally held there. The ſoldiers quartered in the city uſually keep guard at the caſtellan's dwelling-houſe, by the permiſſion of the out-ſhire juſtices.

‡ In ſome accounts we have 40 market towns.

§ The county election of 1790, was the firſt conteſted one that has happened for a great number of years. It originated in the voices of a few diſcontented farmers, in the corn-market, at Exeter. But lord Courtenay was, I believe, the only gentleman of diſtinction who avowed himſelf the friend of Sir Charles Bampfylde. The poll was very feebly ſupported: it dropped on the ſecond day.—For members for the county of Devon, ſee APPENDIX.

‖ The election of the mayor of Plymouth, (as ſtated in the laſt period) was by a jury of 36 perſons. And altho' this method ſeems to have been attended with difficulties, from the poſſibility that the number of electors might at times be equally divided, it was continued with little inconvenience 'till Michaelmas 1802. At this juncture, 18 having voted for Dr. Remmett, and the ſame number for Mr. Langmead, application was made to the court of king's bench, who iſſued a writ of mandamus to compel the return of a mayor, for the year then enſuing. But the whole 36 electors ſtill continuing obſtinate in their former determination, the friends of Mr. Langmead demanded a poll of the commonalty at large, inſiſting that the true right of electing a mayor was veſted in the whole body of freemen, and not according to the uſage which had been purſued for ſome centuries paſt. This demand being reſiſted by the corporation, the queſtion came on to be tried at the caſtle of Exeter, at the Lent aſſizes, 1803, before the honourable baron Thompſon, and a ſpecial jury; when, after many learned arguments on both ſides, it was finally determined that the right of electing a mayor, did belong to the ſaid commonalty, or freemen at large, and not to a jury of 36 perſons.—Thus a cuſtom, which had been acted upon for a long ſeries of years, was, by this deciſion, completely annihilated.

¶ This biſhop was tranſlated to Norwich, in 1641; and died in 1656. He left deſcendants, whoſe progeny ſtill reſide in ſome parts of this county, under the names of Hull and Hobbs.

*† See liſt of biſhops, with various particulars, in the ſecond volume of this work.

‡§ John Gauden was born at Mayland, in Eſſex; made dean of Bocking, and maſter of the Temple, in the beginning of the reign of Charles the firſt; biſhop of Exeter in 1660; and tranſlated to Worceſter two years after; which ſee he enjoyed but four months, dying at his palace there, September 20, 1662, aged 57.—See *Naſh*'s Worceſter. According to ſome accounts, he died 21ſt September, 1665.

‖¶ Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, bart. was the firſt biſhop appointed to this ſee, after the revolution, and was one of the ſeven committed to the tower by king James. He was the younger ſon of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, of Trelawney, in Cornwall, bart. and born in that county; and had his education in Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he was entered at Chriſt Church, in Oxford, and afterwards made a ſtudent there. The death of his elder brother, ſome time before he took orders, did not alter his intention of becoming a clergyman. In the year 1685, (as ſome ſtate) he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol, and not long after tranſlated to this ſee, on the tranſlation of his immediate predeceſſor, Dr. Lamplugh, to York. Upon his father's death, he became a baronet, and enjoyed the paternal eſtate of the family. He was next advanced to the ſee of Wincheſter, which he held to his death, in 1721. Sir Jonathan had a numerous family: two of his ſons were drowned on board Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, in the Aſſociation man of war. Both his name and title are extant in the preſent rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, bart. a prebendary of the cathedral church of Exeter.

‖§‖ *Ofspring Blackall*, d. d. was born in London, in the year 1654, and deſcended from a good family in Oxfordſhire, the elder branch of which is ſtill flouriſhing there. It is uncertain at what public ſchool he had his education, previous to his admiſſion into Catharine Hall, in the univerſity of Cambridge, of which ſociety he was elected a fellow, by the intereſt of Mr. (afterwards archbiſhop) Wake, who was often heard to ſay, he would not quit the ſociety 'till Mr. Blackall was choſen a fellow of it;—and he was as good as his word. Mr. Blackall ſoon became a popular preacher, and was early appointed a preacher at Whitehall, and afterward chaplain to king William and queen Mary, and continued in the ſame office to queen Anne, on her acceſſion to the crown. Beſides his being frequently engaged by authority to preach occaſional

BLACKBURNE;* STEPHEN WESTON;† NICHOLAS CLAGGET; GEORGE LAVINGTON;‡ FRE-

occaſional ſermons, (many of which were afterwards printed) he was appointed by Mr. Boyle's truſtees, to preach the lecture founded by that gentleman, in St. Paul's cathedral, which he performed in eight diſcourſes, the firſt commencing in January 1701. If Mr. Blackall had wanted fame as a preacher, theſe diſcourſes would have effectually ſecured it to him, as being univerſally allowed to contain a fund of clear reaſoning and ſound argument, and which have afforded no ſmall help to others that have followed him on the ſame ſubject. Having had, by virtue of his ſtation as chaplain, and thoſe occaſional appointments, various opportunities of being heard by the queen, whoſe good opinion he had long enjoyed, her majeſty reſolved to advance him to a higher ſtation in the church. Accordingly the ſee of Exeter ſoon becoming vacant by the tranſlation of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, to the ſee of Wincheſter, dr. Blackall was, by her ſpecial command, promoted to it; which act of the queen, it being done without the knowlege of any of her miniſters, occaſioned it to be wittily ſaid, in alluſion to the game of cheſs, that dr. Blackall was the *queen's biſhop*. This preferment, tho' high in ſtation, was far from adding to his fortune, conſidering the biſhop's numerous family, and the neceſſity of ſupporting his dignity by acts of liberality, and becoming hoſpitality, in both which he was never deficient. And this may be the more readily credited, as it appears in a paper in the biſhop's own hand-writing, now in the poſſeſſion of one of his deſcendants, that the whole of his revenues, ariſing from the biſhopric, with all its commendams, including the deanry of Berian, in Cornwall, did not amount to a clear thouſand pounds a year! If the queen had lived 'till the ſee of Ely had become vacant, biſhop Blackall would have been tranſlated to it; her majeſty having, ſometime before her death, given him her royal promiſe of it. During the eight years which this biſhop held the ſee of Exeter, he conſtantly reſided in his dioceſe, excepting his ſhort attendances on parliament, which, tho' he ſeldom neglected, yet he was often heard to ſay, he thought it a chief duty in biſhops to reſide as much as poſſible in their dioceſes, where they could do much good, and not be ſo fond of attending parliament, where they could do little or none. To biſhop Blackall the city of Exeter is indebted for the inſtitution of the charity-ſchools, which he recommended in a ſermon, preached on the occaſion, in his cathedral church, and in a circular letter, addreſſed to his clergy, requeſting them to raiſe benefactions in their reſpective pariſhes, which had ſuch good effect, that four ſchools were ſoon eſtabliſhed, each of them containing fifty children, two for boys, and two for girls, who are found clothes and education, and placed under the inſpection of governors, by whoſe excellent management, this charity has been greatly benefited.—An unlucky accident haſtened the death of this excellent prelate, which, on the ſcore of age, might otherwiſe have been deferred to a greater diſtance.—In the ſpring of the year, ſoon after the biſhop had quitted the ſtreets of the city, to proceed on his viſitation, his horſe took fright, and threw him, by which accident he was ſo much hurt, as to be put immediately into his coach, and brought back to the palace, giving up all thoughts of his journey. His health very ſoon after began to decline, and he continued to ſink gradually 'till the end of October, 1716, when he expired. At his own requeſt, expreſſed in a written paper, under his own hand, which is now in poſſeſſion of one of his deſcendants, his funeral was to have been more private than uſual for perſons of his ſtation, and not within the walls of the church; but as that could not be conſiſtently complied with, his remains were, as privately as could be, interred in one of the eaſt chapels, in his cathedral church, but without any inſcription on the grave-ſtone. Beſides ſeveral occaſional ſermons, as well as thoſe preached at Mr. Boyle's lecture, and printed in his life time; his lordſhip left, prepared for the preſs, a ſet of diſcourſes on the *beatitudes*, which were ſince publiſhed. All his works are to be had compleat, in 2 vols. folio.—The biſhop married, early in life, Mrs. Anne Dillingham, of London, who ſurvived him near fifty years, by whom he had a large family, both ſons and daughters, three of whom left deſcendants, at preſent reſident in this dioceſe, and known by the names of *Blackall, Woollcombe*, and *Holwell*.

* 'On the death of biſhop Blackall, dr. *Launcelot Blackburne*, who was then dean of Exeter, was appointed his ſucceſſor; and, conſidering the ſtate of parties which then prevailed in the kingdom, the government could not have choſen a fitter perſon; for during the time of his being dean, he was diligent to recommend himſelf to the miniſtry, by keeping a ſtrict eye over ſuch of the inhabitants and neighbouring gentlemen as were any way thought to be diſaffected towards government, and in doing this he had the ſagacity of finding out proper engines to aſſiſt him, by ſending informations, and ſtarting game which the dean well knew how to run down. One of theſe, named Vinicombe, whom, while dean, he had appointed his vicar, went greater lengths than any of the others, it having been ſaid of him, that he frequently raiſed tumults in order to have the merit of ſuppreſſing them, in doing which he would give himſelf ſome ſlight wounds, and tear his gown and caſſock, to give the matter a more ſerious complexion, and take more merit to himſelf. One time, it is ſaid, he fired a loaded piſtol through the dean's gate, and not without his privity, an aſſault which the dean well knew how to turn to his own account. By what means dr. Blackburne became acquainted with Sir Robert Walpole, and others in power, who afterwards became his patrons, we are not informed, but it is confidently aſſerted he was, in his younger days, engaged as a chaplain on board one of the ſhips, belonging to a ſet of adventurers, commonly called *buccaneers*, ſent to cruize againſt the Spaniards, in the latter end of the laſt century; and, probably, in this ſtation he acquired that roughneſs which accompanied him through life. Notwithſtanding this prelate was a man of ſtrong paſſions, yet it muſt be acknowleged, he was a ſteady friend to thoſe whom he meant to ſerve. It was the wiſh of this biſhop to have continued in the ſee of Exeter, and hold the deanry of St. Paul in commendam; but this not ſuiting the miniſter's views, he, with ſome reluctance, accepted the archbiſhoprick of York, to which he was promoted in the year 1724. Before his departure from Exeter, he took a formal leave of his clergy, in the chapter-houſe, when, among other affectionate expreſſions, he told them, "He was now about to take leave of them, but it was worſe than death to part; and as often as he approached the throne of Almighty Grace, he would carry them thither on his breaſt."—As ſoon as the biſhop ended his ſpeech, ſome wags, who had heard the concluding part of it, ſaid, ſmiling, they feared the journey would prove a long one.'—Letter from the late Mr. Holwell, of Exmouth.

† *Stephen Weſton* was born in Berkſhire, in the year 1666, and had his education at Eton ſchool, whence, at the uſual time, he was elected a ſcholar of King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards a fellow. He was early choſen under maſter of Eton ſchool, in which capacity he continued many years, having, in the courſe of that time, been elected fellow of Eton college. During this time he had contracted a friendſhip with Sir Robert Walpole, who becoming afterwards the firſt miniſter of ſtate, took an early notice of him, and often conſulted him in affairs of conſequence. On the tranſlation of dr. Blackburne to York, dr. Weſton was promoted to this biſhoprick, by Sir Robert; a ſtation which he filled with credit to himſelf, and ſatisfaction to the dioceſe, for the ſpace of twenty years, dying in the year 1744, aged 70.

‡ *George Lavington*, doctor of laws, an eminent ſcholar and divine, deſcended from a family long ſettled in Wilts, ſucceeded biſhop Clagget in this ſee. He was born at the parſonage-houſe of Mildenhal, in that county, and baptized on the 18th of January, 1683; his grandfather, Conſtable, being then rector of that pariſh. Joſeph, father to biſhop Lavington, is ſuppoſed to have exchanged his original benefice of Broad Hinton, in Wilts, for Newton Longville, in Bucks, a living and a manor belonging to New College, in Oxford. Tranſplanted thither, and introduced to the acquaintance of ſeveral members of that ſociety, he was encouraged to educate the eldeſt of his numerous children, George, at Wykeham's foundation, near Wincheſter, from whence he ſucceeded to a fellowſhip of New College, early in the reign of queen Anne. George, while yet a ſchool boy, had produced a Greek tranſlation of Virgil's eclogues, in the ſtyle and dialect of Theocritus, which is ſtill preſerved at Wincheſter, in manuſcript. At the univerſity he was diſtinguiſhed by his wit and learning, and equally ſo by a marked attachment to the proteſtant ſucceſſion, at a period when a zeal of that complexion could promiſe him neither preferment nor popularity.—But if ſome of his contemporaries thought his ardour in a good cauſe exceſſive, ſtill their affection and eſteem for him remained undiminiſhed by any difference of political ſentiment. In that reſpectable body, without a ſingle enemy, he contracted many valuable friendſhips, which were terminated only by the death of the parties, and was, in due time, anno 1717, preſented by his college to their rectory of Hayford Warren, in the dioceſe of Oxford. Before this his talents and principles had recommended him to the notice of many eminent perſons in church and ſtate. Among others Talbot, then biſhop of Oxford, intended for him the benefice of Hook Norton, to which his ſucceſſor, biſhop Potter, collated him. Earl Coningſby not only appointed him his own domeſtic chaplain, but introduced him in the ſame capacity to the court of king George the firſt. In his reign he was preferred to a ſtall in the cathedral church of Worceſter, which he always eſteemed as one of the happieſt events of his life, ſince it laid the foundation of that cloſe intimacy which ever after ſubſiſted between him and the learned dr. Francis Hare, the dean. No ſooner was the dean removed to St. Paul's, than he exerted all his influence

DERIC KEPPEL;* JOHN ROSS;† WILLIAM BULLER;‡ HENRY REGINALD COURTENAY.

Of religious houſes and charitable foundations, I have but few memorials: the former were diſſolved; and among the latter, the Devon and Exeter hoſpital ſtands the moſt conſpicuous.†*

The government of the church, its ſynods, and its courts, (which I propoſed as the concluding topic) are ſubjects at this inſtant too delicate for obſervation.‡§ Yet, on the religious character of the times, I may venture a ſhort comment; diſpoſed as I am to think, that neither churchmen nor diſſenters, properly ſo called, have that implacable animoſity againſt each other which ſo much diſgraced them in a former age. It would be much nearer the truth to ſay, that they are at preſent characterized by the moſt extenſive benevolence; however the angry ſectariſt may have betrayed itſelf in a few illiberal minds.

A

ence to draw his friend to the capital after him: and his endeavours were early ſucceſsful by the appointment of dr. Lavington, in 1732, to be a canon reſidentiary of that church. In conſequence of this ſtation, he obtained ſucceſſively the rectories of St. Mary, Aldermary, St. Michael-Baſſiſhaw, and, in both pariſhes merited the eſteem of the citizens, as a miniſter attentive to his duty, and as an inſtructive and awakening preacher. He would probably never have thought of any other advancement, if the death of dr. Stillingfleet, dean of Worceſter, in 1746, had not recalled to his memory the pleaſing ideas of many years ſpent in that city, in the prime of life. His friends, however, had higher views for him: and, therefore, on the death of biſhop Clagget, lord chancellor Hardwick, and the duke of Newcaſtle, recommended him to the king, to fill the vacancy without his ſolicitation or knowlege. From this time he reſided at Exeter among his clergy, a faithful and vigilant paſtor, and died univerſally lamented, Sept. 13, 1762; crowning a life that had been devoted to God's honour and ſervice, by a pious act of reſignation to his will: for the laſt words pronounced by his faultering tongue, were Δοξα τω θεω. He married Frances Maria, daughter of Lave, of Corf Mullion, Dorſet, who had taken ſhelter in this kingdom from the popiſh perſecution in France. She ſurvived the biſhop little more than one year, after an union of 40 years. Only one daughter remained to lament her moſt tender and beloved parents, who is the wife of the Rev. N. Nutcombe, of Nutcombe, in this county, and chancellor of the cathedral, at Exeter.

* The Hon. *Frederic Keppel* was born in the year 1728, being the fourth ſon of the earl of Albemarle, by lady Ann Lenox, daughter of Charles, duke of Richmond. He was bred at Weſtminſter ſchool, whence he was elected a ſtudent of Chriſt Church, in the univerſity of Oxford. It was not long after his taking prieſt's orders, that he was promoted to a canonry in the collegiate church of Windſor, and ſome time after refuſed the deanry of Exeter, on the promotion of dr. Charles Lyttelton, late dean, to the ſee of Carliſle. Upon the death of biſhop Lavington, in the year 1762, Keppel was appointed his ſucceſſor in the ſee of Exeter, obtaining, at the ſame time, a promiſe to ſucceed to that of Saliſbury, on the next vacancy; but the deanry of Windſor becoming vacant in the interim, the biſhop, on reliquiſhing this promiſe, ſucceeded to it, with the office of regiſtrar of the order of the garter. Theſe two pieces of preferment filled up the biſhop's whole time, which he divided between Exeter and Windſor, diſcharging the duties annexed to them, to the ſatisfaction of all: He therefore gave up his town reſidence, making only ſhort viſits to London during the ſeſſions of parliament. In the exerciſe of his epiſcopal function, no perſon underſtood better how to unite dignity with the eaſe and politeneſs of the gentleman. In his ſocial intercourſe, his converſation was always lively and cheerful, yet ſtrictly decorous. Where he profeſſed being a friend, he was firm and ſincere; he made few promiſes, but always kept his word; and when he conferred a favour, it was done in the handſomeſt manner. After having lived happily, and greatly beloved, in his dioceſe, upwards of fourteen years, his health began to fail, and became ſo alarming as to prevent him from ſeeing his dioceſe during the laſt year of his life. By the advice of his phyſicians, he paſſed that time moſtly at Briſtol, but without any ſenſible relief. He died at Windſor, in the latter end of the year 1777, in the forty ninth year of his age. His lordſhip married Laura, eldeſt daughter of the late right honourable Sir Edward Walpole, k. b. by whom he left a ſon and three daughters.

† Dr. *John Roſs* was elected biſhop of Exeter on the 12th of January, 1778; and came to Exeter on the 8th of June following. Nichols tells us, that Bowyer§ was, probably, the author of "a diſſertation in which the objections of a late pamphlet to the writings of the ancients, after the manner of Mr. Markland, are clearly anſwered; and thoſe paſſages in Tully corrected, on which ſome of the objections are founded; with amendments of a few pieces of criticiſm, in Mr. Mackland's Epiſtola Critica. 1746,—8vo."—The late pamphlet was written by Dr. Roſs, then only juſt A. M. who thus early declared that eſteem which he ever afterwards profeſſed for Dr. Middleton's elegant taſte in literary accompliſhment, by hazarding this elegant *bijou* againſt one of the doctor's moſt formidable antagoniſts. To Dr. Roſs alſo the public is indebted for a valuable edition of Cicero's Epiſtolæ ad Familiares, 1749,—8vo—and for one or two ſermons preached on public occaſions.

‡ Highly obliged as I feel myſelf to this good prelate, for his friendly attentions and encouraging patronage, (which, had his lordſhip's life been protracted a very ſhort time, would have been rendered more ſubſtantial) I may be ſuſpected of exaggeration, if I ſuffer myſelf to delineate his apoſtolic character. I am ſpared, however, the taſk. The following extract from a charge of his ſucceſſor, (at the primary viſitation in 1799,) will convey no faint idea of the talents and virtues of both. "Called by his majeſty's gracious favor (ſays biſhop Courtenay) to a ſtation of eminence in the profeſſion to which I belong, I muſt naturally feel a peculiar ſatisfaction in being ſent into a dioceſe where my name and connections have ſo long been known; and where ſo many honeſt prejudices concur to rivet my attachment. But this ſatisfaction is conſiderably checked, by a recollection of the loſs you have ſuſtained in the prelate whom it is my lot to follow. Independent of thoſe perſonal qualifications which might entitle him to your eſteem and affection, he poſſeſſed alſo the ſame local advantages to which I have alluded in regard to myſelf. He had quitted a ſtation in many reſpects more advantageous and lucrative, to return to a country which was the ſeat of his anceſtors, and where his firſt and earlieſt connections had been formed: and he brought with him talents eminently fitted for the high ſtation he came to, and a knowlege of buſineſs which the habits of a great part of his life had particularly enabled him to acquire: he brought alſo a diſpoſition to exert thoſe talents and that knowlege for the welfare of his dioceſe; and he had the ſatisfaction of knowing, from perſonal experience, that he was coming more immediately among thoſe, from whoſe diligence and information he would be enabled to reap every aſſiſtance towards the important charge he had undertaken. Scarcely, however, had he begun to enter upon that charge, when it pleaſed God to interrupt his proſpects, by ſome of the ſevereſt trials to which humanity is liable. He ſaw the promiſing hopes of his family repeatedly cut off; and was only relieved from the weight of one ſudden and afflicting ſtroke, to be plunged into the lingering expectation of another. Even after this ſecond loſs, his domeſtic anxieties and apprehenſions were not at an end; nor could they even be wholly counterbalanced by the ſatisfaction which he juſtly derived from other parts of his family, without interruption, and without allay. Thoſe who ſaw him amidſt theſe heavy afflictions will bear witneſs that he was not wanting to his duty on the awful occaſion. He knew that 'he had nothing which he had not received;'‖ and that if 'he received good at the hand of God, it became him to receive evil alſo.'¶ But while the Chriſtian ſupported himſelf, as he ought, in humble reſignation to the Almighty, the man ſunk under the trial; and after a ſhort ſtruggle, he followed his beloved children to the grave."

†* In 1741, Dr. Alured Clarke, dean of Exeter, publiſhed propoſals for founding an hoſpital for the ſick and diſabled poor of Exeter and its county, and alſo of the county of Devon. Theſe propoſals were highly approved, and encouraged by the moſt liberal ſubſcriptions. And it deſerves to be mentioned, that Mr. Tuckfield, of Little Fulford, not only accommodated the governors with a plot of ground, at the lower end of Southernhay, at a very low price, but generouſly contributed 100l. towards the intended building. The building of the hoſpital was completed within a reaſonable ſpace of time: and it hath uniformly anſwered every purpoſe of its foundation, as far as wiſdom, ſkill, and charity could enſure ſucceſs.

‡§ For a full account of the perſecuted clergy, ſee *Walker*'s Sufferings.

§ See *Nichols*'s admirable book, entitled "Anecdotes of Bowyer."

‖ 1 Cor. c. iv. v. 7.

¶ Job. c. ii. v. 10.

A good ſpirit, in ſhort, ſeems to be at work among all denominations of Chriſtians. There is a mutual forbearance and candour, which, in point of religion, never obtained ſo honourably as at the preſent hour. And I know not whither we may look with ſuch pleaſure and ſatisfaction for examples of the mild influence of the goſpel, as to the dignitaries of our cathedral church.*

SECTION IV.

ARCHITECTURE.

MY architectural view is here limited within a very ſmall ſpace. Though from Charles the firſt to this time, our towns have been improved in various inſtances; yet we are no where preſented, as in the former periods, with riſing caſtles or churches; but have rather to contemplate buildings falling into decay, whether military or religious.

In Exeter,† the new bridge, which was built within the years 1770 and 1781; the removal of Eaſt-gate; the Circus, on the ſcite of Bedford-Houſe; the buildings on Southernhay, on the Barnfield adjoining, and the courts of juſtice for the county of Devon, are the chief points of improvement.‡

SECTION V.

AGRICULTURE.

AT the commencement of the preſent period, the weſtern counties were very deficient in the art of huſbandry:‖ they ſeem to have withdrawn their care from the vegetable to the mineral productions of nature. But, within the laſt fifty years, the ſpirit of agricultural improvement hath ſtimulated the gentlemen of the weſt, to the moſt laudable exertions: and I have little doubt that the Bath Society will be imitated by Devon and Cornwall, not only in zeal and perſeverance, but in ſound judgment and inventive ſagacity.

SECTIONS VI, VII, VIII.

MINES, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE.

IT would be little more than a repetition of the mineralogical part of the natural hiſtory, to ſpeak of our mines.—Of our manufactures, the cloth is the moſt prominent, viz. ſhalloons, longells, narrow-cloths, ſerges, and kerſies. And *Crediton*,¶ as it is the centre of the county, ſeems to have been the centre

* A late incident affords a beautiful illuſtration of my remark.—Two gentlemen of the army (if I rightly recollect the circumſtances) had fought a duel within the precincts of the Cloſe, and fearful that they had ſubjected themſelves to puniſhment by this violation of ſacred ground, ſent an apology for their miſconduct to the dean and canons: they received the following anſwer:—"Gentlemen,—The members of the chapter in reſidence, to whom your polite apology hath been communicated, unanimouſly deſire me to give you the earlieſt aſſurances that they have not the leaſt wiſh to aggravate the diſtreſſes, or to keep alive the remembrance of an unhappy affair, by any unfriendly or diſagreeable meaſures on their part. They pleaſe themſelves with the hope of thinking, that the ſame ſpirit of condeſcenſion which would induce gentlemen to ſee and acknowledge an error, may have a more laſting and important influence, may tend to check or to heal animoſities hereafter, and prevent any future repetition of ſuch miſtakes as we now lament. At all events, it would ill become thoſe who are commanded, and who are anxious to inculcate the duties of peace and forbearance, it would ill become them to retain reſentment in their own breaſt. They deſire me to requeſt your acceptance of their united and ſincere good wiſhes for your recovery and welfare: I have pleaſure in expreſſing their ſentiments, and in ſubſcribing myſelf, gentlemen, your moſt humble ſervant, Thomas Skynner, Preſident. Exeter, 25th *February*, 1785."

† In 1744 was publiſhed, on two large folio ſheets, a plan of the city and ſuburbs of Exeter, entitled "plan de la ville et faubourgs d'Exeter, tres exactement levè et deſſeinnè par J. Roque:"§ dedicated to the then mayor, aldermen, and common council of Exeter, by, &c. John Rocque.§ The margins, &c. of the plan are adorned with the arms of the different corporate bodies. On the top is a view of Exe-bridge; the north proſpect of the cathedral church of St. Peter; and a view of the work-houſe.—On the left hand ſide, a view of the Guildhall; the weſt proſpect of the cathedral church of St. Peter; and the north view of the caſtle.—At the bottom, a view of the city hoſpital; the city and county hoſpital, (the north ſide, and part of the ſouth, unfiniſhed); and the proſpect of the cuſtom-houſe, from Trew's Ware.

‡ For the various ſtructures in towns and in the country, ſee vols. 2. and 3.

‖ On this ſubject I am anticipated by Mr. Frazer, to whoſe report I refer my readers; as well as to my ſketch of the natural hiſtory.

¶ At Fordton, near *Crediton*, a very extenſive trade in the woollen manufactory was lately carried on, from the wool to the finiſh, by Davy and co. And the following letters, which I received from Mr. Davy himſelf, in 1789, and 1790, include a full and ſatisfactory account of the cloth manufacture, and of the rock-moſs, which is formed into a dye for cloth.—"The ſubject of this epiſtle I conſider as very intereſting, viz. the particulars of a branch of trade that, in importance, ſurpaſſes any other in the weſt of England; and therefore, I truſt, will be acceptable

§ Thus differently ſpelt in the French title and Engliſh dedication.

centre of the woollen manufactory. With reſpect to commercial concerns, an attention to the preceding parts of the work, will ſhew that our commodities are no leſs important than various. But this is a ſubject of ſo general a nature, that to enter into details would be to write the hiſtory of the commerce of Great Britain.*

SECTION IX.

LITERATURE.

THE ſeminaries of learning in this county, as in every other in the kingdom, are much more numerous than they were in former ages. The tradeſmen of the towns, however low their occupation,

ceptable to you. The calculations are not founded on conjecture, but on facts eaſily demonſtrated, and I have endeavoured to be as correct as poſſible.—The Eaſt-India company has for a long ſeries of years bought conſiderable quantities of white ſerges from the manufacturers of Aſhburton, Modbury, and Taviſtock, and ſome from Crediton, of a peculiar deſcription. Before, and until the year 1783, their demand was generally for 30 to 35,000 pieces annually, (each piece containing 26 yards) but ſince that period, as the advantages for the ſale of goods imported by that company into this country, have been extended by government, ſo the demand for this particular article of export has (not, however, to the excluſion of others) kept pace with them, in ſo much that it has gone on increaſing to laſt year, when the purchaſe made by the company amounted to no leſs than 121,000 pieces, for which they pay 204,000l. This immenſe demand is not extended into a variety of the different ſorts of ſerges, but is all (except about 600 pieces of that particular ſort, called *broads*, before intimated to be made at Crediton) confined to that called *Jandfords*, and at this moment they are manufactured not only at the places above mentioned, but at Totneſs, Crediton, Northtawton, Tiverton, Newton Buſhell, and in fact, there is ſcarce a manufacturer of white ſerges that is not engaged in this buſineſs.—I ſtate the trade to be of that aſtoniſhing conſequence as to have conſumed (in one year, ſay 1789) no leſs than 7,500 packs of wool, or 1,800,000lbs. (in the ſtate it is purchaſed from the farmer) and the whole wove in this county, I wiſh I could add ſpun alſo; but to the diſcredit of the manufacturers, a very great part of the abb is ſpun, at a very heavy expence, in Cornwall.—To give a better idea of this trade, I ſubjoin a ſtate of its progreſs:—I eſtimate the 121,000 Pieces to be of the Value of 204,000l. which conſumes 7,500 packs of wool, the price of which, on an average, from the wool dealers, I rate at 10s. 6d. per pack, 78,583l. 10s.—Loſs by ſhrinkage in the various operations of cleaning and working the wool, 25 per cent. on the prime coſt, 19,645l. 17s. 6d.—Expence of oyl and greaſe uſed in ſpinning, 3 per cent on the value of the clean wool, 1,768l. 2s. 6d.—Soap uſed in dreſſing or fulling the pieces, 1,400l.—Carriage and freight to London, 1,100l.—Labour, 77,022l. 10s.—Profits to the various branches of the manufacture, before the goods leave the country, 12 per cent. 24,480l.—Total, 204,000l.—Of the above ſum for labour, ſomething more than 20,000l. is the proportion paid in Cornwall for ſpinning.—Theſe goods are in general manufactured in very large quantities on ſpeculation, and ſold by factors in London, on ſamples, exhibited on particular days, fixed on by the company, (generally twice in the year) and the payments are made by inſtallments at ſix, nine, and twelve months, from the day of ſale or delivery; but as theſe goods are made a long time before, the credit given (when the money is returned) is not unfrequently ſixteen months; this obliges many of the manufacturers to procure advances of money from the factors on the goods in depoſit, for which, with the common intereſts, advantages on outſtanding bills, commiſſion, &c. the factor is *very liberally* compenſated.—There is a very unhappy deprivation of labour and profit to this county, ariſing from theſe goods being all ſent to London, in the white, and there dyed, preſſed, and finiſhed, for which operations at leaſt 31,000l. is paid, and it would appear extraordinary, that while theſe proceſſes could be performed with equal perfection, on much lower terms, in the country, the Eaſt-India company ſhould perſiſt (and are likely to continue) in preferring London, were it not that this aſſiſts in ſecuring a very *important intereſt* for them.—This county, and particularly the city of Exeter, has experienced another evil from this trade; for the immenſe demand in this line has ſo raiſed the price of wool, that every other trade, whoſe goods were exported, *compleatly finiſhed*, from Exeter, has decreaſed very rapidly, and the high price of goods, at a moment when the heavy duties laid on by foreign powers, cauſed the merchants to wiſh to reduce them, has proved highly injurious; and it is an evil that there is great reaſon to fear will continue to increaſe and ſwallow up, *like Pharo's lean kine*, all the (once flouriſhing) connections with Holland, Germany, *Spain*, Italy, and Portugal, whoſe plan of trade enabled the exporters to pay the manufacturers in a period, ſeldom exceeding ſix months, and frequently not more than three or four."—John Cadlick Davy, clothier, of Crediton, was the perſon who firſt diſcovered the *rock*, or *petrified moſs*, in Devonſhire. He communicated his diſcovery to his brother, George Davy, of London, who procured a patent for the ſole manufacturing of it into Engliſh orchel. But let Mr. *W. Davy* ſpeak for himſelf:—" Since my laſt I have had an opportunity of diſcovering that my father firſt collected moſs at *Sticklepath*, *Okebamton*, and *South Bovey*, in the month of April, 1763, and that year he got as much as 32 tons 7 hogſheads; in 1764, 6 tons, 19 hogſheads, 7lbs.; in 1765, 33 tons, 3 hogſheads, 12lbs.: in 1766, 11 tons, 2 quarters, 5lbs.; in 1767, 3 tons, 14 hogſheads, 1 quarter, 9lbs.; 1768, 4 tons, 13 hogſheads, 1 quarter, 20lbs.;—total, 91 tons, 17 hogſheads, 1 quarter, 26lbs.—This was nearly all that could then be met with, and as it is calculated to require 50 years to produce another crop, very little has, ſince the above period, been collected. The price paid was one penny per pound, and frequently, in favourable weather, the dexterous would, with their ſkinning knives, gather from 50 to 60 pounds in a day. Large quantities were before, and about this time, obtained in Derbyſhire and from Wales, for the manufacturers in this country and in Holland: and two circumſtances tended to procure it a ready and advantageous ſale, viz. the exceſſive high price of Canary weed, and the important diſcovery of a method of manufacturing the Engliſh moſs into orchel, ſo as to heighten and preſerve its ſtrength and beauty of color, ſuperior to any before practiſed, and for which a patent was granted to my uncle, Mr. George Davy, in London, who had almoſt the whole trade. Foreign weed was about this time at 120l. per ton; its beauty and ſtrength is, however, always two to one ſuperior to the Engliſh in its higheſt ſtate of perfection; its growth and form is alſo wholly different,—the Canary grows on rocks, but from ſmall fibrous roots, between crevices, proceed to a very ſhort flat ſtalk, which produce a number of ſmall, flat (but very narrow) branches, from one and half to two inches long, perfectly white, (when of the beſt quality) very elaſtic, and rather fungous; the Engliſh moſs, on the contrary, grows parallel with the ſtone, adheres very cloſe to it, and is very ſolid, (the black, or green light moſs is of another quality, and injurious) and it requires great care to take it off without taking ſome parts of the ſtone with it; the ſand, however, that after all will adhere to ſome, is not intrinſically injurious to the manufacturer, only as he loſes by its weight. The quality of the moſs is certainly a ſtrong vegetable alcali, on which the ſpirits of urine ſo far operate, as to produce a conſiderable fermentation (but no heat) as in ſome other fermentations of vegetables; the fermentation increaſing, in about a month the moſs becomes of a purpliſh hue; if the fermentation increaſes too rapidly, a quantity of ſlacked lime (and here is the arcanum of the buſineſs) checks and regulates it, at the ſame time heightening and perfecting the beauty of its color; and in about three months it is fit for uſe, which is chiefly that of giving a beauty and luſtre to the colour of all blue cloths, in dying crimſons, and purples, with other ingredients, very little being uſed for coloring by itſelf.—The price of foreign weed is now as low as about 30l. per ton, ſo that it has ſecured almoſt the whole conſumption: this is, I apprehend, manufactured in exactly the ſame manner as the Engliſh, excepting, that as the fermentation is not ſo violent, and from its particular quality, it does not require the aſſiſtance of ſlacked lime, as does the other; but as I never manufactured any of the latter, I cannot exactly aſcertain whether it would not be advantageous. Of the Engliſh I have manufactured at Fordton large quantities, and for my own manufactory am at this time making ſome."

* See *Campbell's* Political Survey.

tion, and even our honeſt yeomen in the country, think it neceſſary to ſend their boys and girls to grammar and boarding-ſchools,—all aſpiring beyond their proper ſphere. Though ſuch a number of grammar-ſchools are inſtituted in all our petty towns, though almoſt half our village curates are announcing, in pompous advertiſements, their ſyſtems of private education; and though our public nurſeries for forwarding the growth of females, are every day increaſing around us; yet the principal ſeminaries of Devonſhire, (particularly the two rival ſchools of Exeter and Tiverton, that uſed to riſe or fall alternately) are at the preſent moment unuſually full,—a ſufficient proof of the above obſervation. The old-eſtabliſhed boarding-ſchools continue to flouriſh, notwithſtanding the various improvements on education, that ſeize the attention of ſuperficial people. This is not to be attributed ſo much to our increaſing population, as to the ill-judged ambition of parents, whoſe ſituation in life will not authorize their views. The mechanic, who is taught the elements of the Latin tongue, often acquires a taſte that ill accords with his future deſtination, and forms wiſhes that are ſubverſive of his happineſs; whilſt the yeoman's daughter, who might have been uſeful to her parents at home, or a valuable ſervant abroad, imbibes with her French the ſeeds of vanity, and treaſures up, with increaſing avidity, the leſſons of proſtitution.—Were I diſpoſed to enter into detail, I ſhould mention other grammar-ſchools than thoſe of Exeter, Tiverton, Ottery; and other ſeminaries for young ladies, than Miſs Louis's at Exeter, and the boarding-ſchool near Chudleigh.

From the diffuſion of literature, printing became general.* We have printers in almoſt every town. But though in their advertiſements of themſelves we ſee much profeſſion, from an acquaintance with the advertiſers, we diſcover little ſkill. Mr. Trewman's is the only printing-office in Devon; which not to notice, would be diſcreditable to a county hiſtorian.

For men of literature, *divinity* hath in her choſen train the natives of this county—NATHANIEL CARPENTER; JOHN PRIDEAUX, biſhop of Worceſter; THEOPHILUS GALE; EZEKIEL HOPKINS; THOMAS SPRAT; PETER †KING; MATTHEW ‡TINDAL; THOMAS §RUNDLE; JOSEPH ‖HALLET;

* "At Exeter, (ſays Dr. *Stukeley*) is a good face of learning,—many bookſellers' ſhops;—I ſaw a printed catalogue of an auction of books to be ſold there." "Exeter being the noted emporium of the weſt, (ſays *B. Willis*) here are ſettled ſeveral printers: and divers books have lately been printed, particularly *Prince*'s large folio of the worthies of Devon; and *Agate*'s excellent octavo againſt the diſſenters." Edward Farley was a printer at Exeter, at the Shakeſpeare's Head, near Eaſt-gate. In 1735, he printed *Cleaveland*'s hiſtory of the Courtenays.—I muſt not omit the name of *Andrew Brice*, the author of the Topographical Dictionary.

† *Peter King*, baron of Ockham, and lord high chancellor of Great-Britain, was born at Exeter, in the year 1669. His father, who was an eminent grocer and ſalter, intended to have brought him up to his own trade; and accordingly, having given him an education ſuitable to that intention, he took him into the ſhop, and kept him there for ſome years. But the young man's diſpoſition leading him to the purſuits of literature, he embraced every opportunity of gratifying his inclination; and the force of his genius ſurmounted the diſadvantages of his ſituation. He expended all the money he could poſſibly ſpare in the purchaſe of books, and devoting the whole of his leiſure to ſtudy, became an excellent ſcholar, before any one ſuſpected it. Having gone on in this way for a conſiderable time, he happened to fall into company with Mr. Locke, to whom he was related; and that great man being at once pleaſed, and ſurpriſed to find that he had made ſo remarkable a progreſs in literature, adviſed him to go to Leyden, for the purpoſe of proſecuting his ſtudies. With this advice he gladly complied; and, during his reſidence in that univerſity, he particularly applied himſelf to divinity and eccleſiaſtical antiquities. The fruits of this application ſoon appeared; for in 1691, he publiſhed, in 8vo. "an enquiry into the conſtitution, diſcipline, unity, and worſhip of the primitive church, that flouriſhed within the firſt three hundred years after Chriſt. Faithfully collected out of the extant writings of thoſe ages." Some time after he publiſhed a ſecond part of this enquiry. The two parts are now generally bound together in one volume; and the work is held in conſiderable eſtimation. Upon his return from Leyden, being induced, by the advice of Mr. Locke, to make choice of the law for his profeſſion, Mr. King entered himſelf in the Inner Temple, where, as he was not only a man of good parts, but of ſingular induſtry, he ſoon acquired a diſtinguiſhed reputation for his extenſive knowlege in all the branches of law, and in every thing relating to the hiſtory and conſtitution of his country. In 1699, he obtained a ſeat in the houſe of commons, being elected a member for Beer Alſton, in his native county, which borough he continued to repreſent not only in the enſuing parliament, which was the laſt during the reign of king William, but alſo in the five ſucceeding parliaments, during the reign of queen Anne. In 1702 he publiſhed, in 8vo. "the hiſtory of the apoſtle's creed, with critical obſervations on its ſeveral articles;" a work in which he diſplayed great learning and judgment. But from this time the extenſive buſineſs of his profeſſion obliged him to lay aſide his theological ſtudies. In 1708, he was choſen recorder of London, and in the ſame year was knighted by queen Anne. In the following year he was appointed one of the managers of the houſe of commons, at the trial of Sacheverell; and three years after this he appeared, without any gratuity, as counſel for Mr. Whiſton, on his trial before the court of delegates for hereſy. Upon the acceſſion of George the firſt, in 1714, Sir Peter King was appointed lord chief juſtice of the court of common pleas, and was ſoon after ſworn of the privy council. He was created a peer on the 25th of May, 1725, by the title of lord King, baron of Ockham, in Surry; and the great ſeal being taken from the earl of Macclesfield, was delivered to lord King in the following month. He was continued in the ſtation of lord chancellor on the acceſſion of George the ſecond. Not having been much practiſed in chancery buſineſs, he took extraordinary pains to acquire ſuch a knowlege of it as might enable him to execute his office with ability. His application, indeed, was ſo intenſe, that it gradually impaired his conſtitution, and at length brought upon him a paralytic diſorder, ſo that he is ſaid not to have made ſo great a figure upon the chancery bench as was expected from the character that raiſed him to it. His diſtemper increaſing, he reſigned the ſeals, on the 26th of November, 1733, and died, at his ſeat at Ockham, on the 22d of July following. He was interred in the pariſh church, where a fine marble monument is erected to his memory. Lord King married Anne, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton, in Glamorganſhire, eſq. who ſurvived him, and by whom he left iſſue four ſons and two daughters.

‡ *Dr. Matthew Tindal* was born about the year 1657, at Beer Ferris, of which his father had the benefice. From a grammar-ſchool in the country, he was ſent to Oxford, in 1672, and entered at Lincoln college, whence he removed to Exeter college. Having taken his bachelor's degree, he was elected into a law fellowſhip, at All Souls; and proceeding regularly in that line, was created doctor of laws in 1685. Not long after this, he became a proſelyte to the popiſh emiſſaries employed in the univerſity by James the ſecond, and publickly declared himſelf a Roman catholic. He continued, however, but a ſhort time in that communion; for being admitted an advocate in doctors' commons, the converſation of his new acquaintance led him into a diſlike of popery, whereupon he renounced that religion, in 1687, and

and returned to Oxford. From this time he became a warm oppoſer of certain powers and decrees of authority claimed by the church of England; and at the revolution he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a zealous writer in its defence. After this, he frequently ſat as judge in the court of delegates; and he enjoyed a penſion from the crown of 200l. a year. Dr. Tindal's productions had already engaged the attention of the public; but what firſt rendered him eminently conſpicuous as a writer, was a treatiſe which made its appearance in 1706, entitled "the rights of the Chriſtian church aſſerted againſt the Romiſh, and all other prieſts who claim an independent power over it: with a preface concerning the government of the church of England, as by law eſtabliſhed:" His performance was very ill ſuited to the taſte of the majority of the clergy in thoſe days. He is ſaid, indeed, to have told a gentleman who found him employed in compoſing it, that 'he was writing a book, which would make the clergy mad.' Accordingly, his treatiſe no ſooner ſaw the light, than a violent outcry was raiſed againſt it. The pulpits reſounded on every ſide; and it was not long before the doctor found himſelf engaged in a controverſy, which was opened on the part of the church, by a publication of the learned Dr. Wolton, and was carried on with great warmth 'till the year 1709, when the noiſe about "the rights" was drowned in the much greater uproar occaſioned by Sacheverell's ſermons. Dr. Tindal had publiſhed "a defence of the rights, &c." in anſwer to Dr. Wolton; and when he found that recourſe had been had, by ſome of his leſs enlightened adverſaries, to the ſecular power, and that the grand jury of Middleſex had thought fit to preſent the author, printer, and publiſher of this odious treatiſe, he was induced to publiſh "a ſecond defence," which being re-printed in 1709, the two defences, together with the book itſelf, were ordered, by a vote of the houſe of commons, to be burnt in the ſame flames with Sacheverell's diſcourſes. This, however, gave no check to the doctor's pen, for he continued to expoſe the principles and conduct of the high church clergy, with the utmoſt freedom, in ſeveral pamphlets. Whilſt this publication was creating ſuch diſturbance at home, the proteſtants abroad had judged very differently of its merits; and the celebrated Le Clerc had given ſuch an account of it in his *Bibliotheque Choiſie*, as could not fail to recommend it. Dr. Tindal, therefore, gladly embraced the firſt opportunity of annexing a tranſlation of this article to the ſecond edition of his "defence." Our author diſtinguiſhed himſelf, likewiſe, from time to time, as a political writer; and, in 1728, he engaged in a controverſy with biſhop Gibſon, on account of that prelate's "paſtoral letter to the people of his dioceſe, occaſioned by ſome late writings in favour of infidelity." Soon after this he publiſhed his famous book, entitled, "Chriſtianity as old as the Creation; or, the goſpel a republication of the religion of nature;" which being conſidered by many as a very formidable attack upon chriſtianity, it was not long before ſeveral eminent divines appeared in defence of the common faith. Dr. Tindal was far advanced in years when he publiſhed this celebrated work; but the faculties of his mind were ſo little impaired by the bodily infirmities which oppreſſed him, that he proceeded to compoſe a ſecond volume, by way of general reply to all his anſwerers. He did not, however, live to ſend it to the preſs; and the publication of it is ſaid to have been prevented by biſhop Gibſon. He died in London, in 1733, being then ſenior fellow of All Souls. As he had long been afflicted with the ſtone, his body was opened at his own requeſt; and being then wrapped in lead, was preſerved for a week, during which time two moulds were taken from his face, by Rieſbrack, the ſtatuary, for the purpoſe of making his buſt. His remains were interred, according to his deſire, in the pariſh church of St. James's, Clerkenwell, near thoſe of biſhop Burnet.

§ *Dr. Thomas Rundle* was born in the pariſh of Milton Abbot, near Taviſtock, about the year 1686; and educated at the free-ſchool, in Exeter, under the care of Mr. Reynolds, at Exeter college, where he entered as a commoner, in 1702, under a gentleman of the ſame name with his former preceptor, and probably his relation. About this juncture, Joſeph Taylor, eſq. of Devonſhire, his friend and fellow collegian, introduced him to Mr. Edward Talbot, of Oriel college, the ſecond ſon of Dr. William Talbot, then biſhop of Oxford. The vivacity of Mr. Rundle's diſpoſition, and his pleaſing manners, ſoon entitled him to the friendſhip of Mr. Talbot, by which was ſecured his eſtabliſhment in the Talbot family. Whilſt batchelor of civil laws, he became acquainted with the famous William Whiſton, who thus ſpeaks of Rundle in his memoirs:—"He had at firſt no deſign to take orders, but rather deſired to proceed in my downright upright way, and to hazard all he had for promoting primitive chriſtianity. But he did not keep himſelf in ſo temperate and abſtemious a way of living as one that ſeemed diſpoſed to be a confeſſor. At one time, inſtead of a cheeſe cake, to which he invited Mr. Talbot and myſelf, I found ſuch a collation of wine and ſweetmeats prepared, as little correſponded to the terms of the invitation. The ſecret was at length diſcloſed; and I was informed, that they were both determined to ſign the 39 articles, and take holy orders and preferment, which greatly ſurprized me, and occaſioned this ſhort, but ſharp anſwer, from me:—'I underſtand you well; you are going to leave the paths of uprightneſs, to walk in the ways of darkneſs, and I will have nothing more to do with you." Such was the fanaticiſm of Whiſton! Rundle was ordained by biſhop Talbot, in 1718; when he publiſhed a diſcourſe on the 34th and 35th verſes of the 10th of the Acts; and two years afterwards was promoted by that prelate, (who had removed to Saliſbury,) to the archdeaconry of Wilts, and on the death of Mr. Edward Talbot, in the ſame year, was conſtituted treaſurer of the church of Sarum. Theſe were the firſt bounties of his munificent patron, who retained him from this time as his domeſtic chaplain, and particularly delighted in his elegant manners, and brilliant converſation. On the biſhop's further tranſlation to Durham, Rundle was collated by his friend to the firſt ſtall in that cathedral, and ſoon afterwards removed to the 12th prebend, when he proceeded to his doctor of laws degree, as neceſſary to this and other dignities which he enjoyed. During this happy period of his life, he became more generally known as a man of taſte, by his ſupport of the amiable Thomſon, whom he recommended to the notice of the lord chancellor Talbot: and "the poet of the ſeaſons" was not neglected. On the biſhop's death, the lord chancellor ſhewed a more cordial attachment to Dr. Rundle, and ſolicited his friend's appointment to the vacant ſee of Glouceſter, in 1733; but in vain. The firſt effort made for his advancement, was introductory of conſequences, from which, as Dr. Johnſon obſerves, he became "unfortunately famous." Dr. Edmund Gibſon, biſhop of London, whoſe influence with the miniſtry, in eccleſiaſtical matters, was unbounded, had long ſuſpected Dr. Rundle's principles, and declared againſt his admiſſion to the ſacred bench. Theſe ſuſpicions probably aroſe from Rundle's former intimacy with Whiſton, and his forbearance of Chubb, the profeſſed enemies to epiſcopacy. The chancellor, after having ably aſſerted the injuſtice of the charge, withdrew his petition with diſdain. In a few weeks after Rundle's diſappointment, a pamphlet, by Dr. Sykes, was publiſhed in his defence, which was followed by another, on the ſame ſide of the queſtion: in the mean time, his enemies were ſtrenuous in aſperſing his character, with the moſt palpable falſhoods. Not that Dr. Rundle was always ſufficiently guarded in his conduct. He was a benevolent man: he was a ſincere Chriſtian: but, as a diſtinguiſhed member of the church, he ſhould often have aſſumed a more dignified reſerve. The free tenor of his converſation, on religious ſubjects, was frequently exceptionable, becauſe it was ill-timed:—hence the miſinterpretation of his expreſſions, and the triumph of his enemies. Yet his great patron, was ſtill awake to his merits; and, after a ſhort interval, he was nominated to the very lucrative biſhopric of Derry. The firſt notices of this promotion were received with diſguſt by ſome of the moſt eminent characters in Ireland, who thought, without examining the circumſtances of the caſe, that his rejection from an Engliſh mitre could be no qualification for an Iriſh one. A reſidence of a few years, however, gradually endeared him to the people of Ireland. "He is eſteemed here, (ſays Dr. Swift) as a perſon of learning, converſation, and humanity; but he is beloved by all people." And "I am glad (ſays Mr. Pope) you think of Dr. Rundle as I do: he will be an honor to the biſhops, and a diſgrace to one biſhop: he will be a friend to the human race wherever he goes." With a few extracts from three of his letters, which, at the ſame time that they exhibit an intereſting delineation of his life and manners, may be accepted as ſpecimens of his manner of writing, I ſhall conclude this account of our amiable countryman.—The firſt letter from Dublin, 1739, is addreſſed to his Devonſhire friend, Joſeph Taylor, eſq. After deſcribing his palace, particularly the library, which diſcovers a correct taſte in architecture, and painting the "fine landſcapes that he beheld," his chief pleaſure (he concludes) is in converſation with choſen friends, who bring learning into chit-chat, and are not aſhamed of being cheerful, while they are talking on the moſt ſublime ſubjects. "We endeavour (ſays he) to make the Muſes, and all their polite arts, to ſerve as handmaids to adorn real wiſdom; and introduce into our hearts every truth that can make us love the Creator, or make us worthy his love; that can make us enjoy life ourſelves, or contribute to make others do ſo, with thankfulneſs, as well as contentment and reſignation. Gentlemen and ladies,—old and young,—rich and poor,—ſoldiers and biſhops, meet together often in my library, and find ſomething in the converſation pleaſing, and not unuſeful to any of them. They all contribute their ſhare of the entertainment, and are moſt exquiſitely pleaſed when they pleaſe." From the ſecond letter to which I referred, dated Barrington, September 9th, 1740, I ſhall make larger extracts, as it is addreſſed to Dr. Clarke, dean of Exeter, and contains local deſcriptions that come home to our buſineſs and boſoms. "I believe I muſt defer my viſit to you (ſays he) 'till I can pay it in that city where I was educated, and which ſtill continues the delight of my imagination. Though I think Exeter the moſt agreeable place of reſidence in England, yet it never appeared in ſo fair a light to me as it

JOHN *BURTON; JOHN †LAVINGTON; BENJAMIN ‡KENNICOTT; GEORGE §MOORE.—In the *law*,—

it will when I ſhall ſee you preſiding in its cathedral. I have ſtill ſome few valuable acquaintance left in Devonſhire, who will think themſelves happy in your friendſhip, and rejoice to perform to you all the ſelf-rewarding duties of good neighbourhood; and I am confident they will think themſelves more obliged to me for making them known to you, than for all the other civilities it has ever been in my power to ſhow them. Your houſe there, as well as I remember, is large, but gloomily ſituated under the ſhadow of the church, and crowded with houſes in ſuch a manner as not to ſuffer you to have any gardens of value: but the variety of public walks round the town, and the beauty of the landſcapes, and the warmth of the air, will make you ample amends for any inconvenience at home, if any ſuch there be. But I am juſt informed, that you have not yet taken poſſeſſion of it. Whence this delay? I hope it is not from indifference. If you go down next ſpring, I will offer you my company, if that can make the journey more agreeable. You will find there every thing that your hoſpitable heart can deſire, in greater plenty, greater elegance, and at leſs expence than in any city in England, and I may almoſt ſay, Ireland,—if I am not deceived by my memory and my friends. Forgive my indulging myſelf in the praiſes of my firſt love to one who is to enjoy her beauties; whilſt I am baniſhed to Thulè, far from ſun-ſhine, and the converſation of thoſe friends whoſe company would make even Thulè pleaſant, and ſun-ſhine forgotten. If you have any taſte for gardening, and cultivating and amaſſing any kind of vegetable riches, the trees there ſhoot with a more luxuriant verdure; the flowers glow with warmer colors; and the fruits ripen to a richer flavor than in any part of this iſland; and the fig and the grape ſcarce deſire better ſkies." Though from theſe letters it is plain that Dr. Rundle enjoyed thoſe pleaſures which reſult from literary taſte and ſocial converſation, in their full perfection; yet his want of health too often impeded his enjoyments. His conſtitution was perceptibly yielding to the chronic diſorder under which he had laboured for many years. But the following letter, written a ſhort time before his death, (which happened at his palace, in Dublin, on the 14th of April, 1743,) evinces the firmneſs with which he awaited the hour of diſſolution: it is addreſſed to archdeacon S. March 22, 1743.—"Adieu! dear Sir, for ever.—Perhaps I may be alive when this comes to your hands,—more probably not; but in either condition your ſincere well-wiſher. Believe me, my friend, there is no comfort in this world but a life of virtue and piety; and no death ſupportable but one comforted by chriſtianity, and its real and rational hope: the firſt I doubt not but you experience daily,—may it be long before you experience the ſecond! I have lived to be *conviva fatur*—paſſed thro' good report and evil report; have not been injured, more than outwardly, by the laſt, and ſolidly benefited by the former. May all who love the truth in Chriſt Jeſus, and ſincerely obey the goſpel, be happy! For they deſerve to be ſo, who ſeek the truth in the ſpirit of love. Adieu! I have no more ſtrength. My affectionate laſt adieu to your lady." It does not appear that the biſhop of Derry left any manuſcript of value behind him, in the line of literature. His letters to Mrs. Barbara Sandys, (from the biographical preface to which I have extracted theſe memoirs) were lately preſented to the public by the ingenious Mr. Dallaway; not "as models of epiſtolary excellence, as abounding in novel ſentiments, or as unuſually happy in expreſſion;" but as reflecting on their author the moſt pleaſing luſtre, whilſt they proved that "Rundle had a heart."

‖ The learned and celebrated Mr. *Joſeph Hallet*, was born at Exeter in 1692, in which city he paſſed his whole life, in the diligent diſcharge of the miniſterial office amongſt the diſſenters. He made his appearance in the literary world at an early age; and his various publications, particularly his "notes and diſcourſes on ſeveral paſſages of the Old and New Teſtament," are a ſufficient proof of his extenſive learning, and critical ſagacity. He died in 1744.

* Dr. *John Burton* was born in 1696, at Wemworthy, of which place his father was rector. He was admitted a ſcholar of Corpus college, Oxford, in 1713, where he became an eminent tutor, and diſcharged that office, with exemplary diligence, almoſt fifteen years. He was remarkably zealous in every thing relating to academical diſcipline, and the good of the univerſity; and particularly active in reſtoring the credit, and perpetuating the advantages of the Clarendon preſs. In 1733, he was elected fellow of Eton college; and about the ſame time was preſented to the vicarage of Maple-Derham, in Oxfordſhire, where he married the widow of his predeceſſor, and reſided ſeveral years. But having the misfortune to loſe his wife, in 1748, he, from that time ſpent the principal part of the year at Eton, where he gave himſelf up entirely to literature, and the aſſiſtance of his learned friends. In 1752, he took the degree of doctor in divinity; and in 1766, he was inſtituted to the rectory of Worpleſdon, in Surry. He died in 1771, in the 76th year of his age, and was buried at the entrance of the inner chapel, at Eton. Dr. Burton's occaſional ſermons, and Latin theological diſſertations, were at firſt ſeparately publiſhed, and afterwards collected into two volumes 8vo, to which was afterwards added, a third volume, containing his Opuſcula Miſcellanea Metrico-Proſaica. He was alſo the author of ſeveral other occaſional and anonymous publications. His talents, as a claſſical editor, are diſplayed to great advantage in his *Pentalogia*.

† The publications which have appeared under the biſhop's name, are moſtly ſingle ſermons, all of them valuable, and ſome of them ſcarce, and much enquired for; particularly two diſcourſes on the "nature and uſe of a type," againſt Collins's attack on the prophecies, printed in 1724. "The enthuſiaſm of methodiſts and papiſts compared," 8vo, in three parts, 1747, and the two or three following years; and "the Moravians compared and detected," 1753, though without his name, are univerſally aſcribed to him, and, together with the former, ſhew him to have been a man of ſound and extenſive learning, a truly good chriſtian, and an able and zealous defender of the conſtitution in church and ſtate.

‡ *Benjamin Kennicott* ¶ was born on the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1718. From his early age he manifeſted a ſtrong inclination for books, which his father encouraged by every means within the compaſs of his ability; for he had from the ſcanty pittance of a pariſh clerk, and the profits of a ſmall ſchool, ſaved money to purchaſe a very good library. Dr. Kennicott was placed as a foundation boy under the care of Mr. Row, then maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Totnes, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf more by his induſtry and regularity of conduct, than by his genius. At this ſchool he continued about ſeven years, with a conſtant wiſh and expectation of one day being ſent to the univerſity. After he left Mr. Row, he became maſter of the charity-ſchool in Totnes, and occaſionally added to the ſmall emoluments of his ſchool by writing for the attornies. A ſhort poem which he wrote, entitled "Bidwell," recommended him to the attention of the neighbouring gentlemen: and before he was thirty, he publiſhed a poem on the recovery of Mrs. Courtenay, of Painsford. This ſtrongly entitled him to her favour; and ſubſcriptions were ſolicited for his ſupport, at Oxford, to the ſucceſs of which ſcheme he now bent all his efforts: but every exertion, on the firſt attempt, failed; and a mind leſs firm than his would, perhaps, have ſunk under the diſappointment. This failure gave riſe to the following epigram, written by a perſon well known in Totnes, by the name of poet *Harris*:—

"Since

¶ There is erected to the memory of Dr. Kennicott's father, a large tomb, on which is the following inſcription:—

"As virtue ſhou'd be of good report,
Sacred
Be this humble monument
To the memory of
BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, pariſh clerk of Totneſs,
And ELIZABETH, his wife.
The latter
An example of every Chriſtian duty;
The former
Animated with the warmeſt zeal,
Regulated by the beſt good ſenſe,
And both conſtantly exerted
For the ſalvation of himſelf and others.
Reader,
Soon ſhalt thou die, alſo,
And, as a candidate for immortality,
Strike thy breaſt, and ſay,
Let me live the life of the righteous,
That my laſt end may be like his.
Trifling are the dates of time,
Where the ſubject is eternity.
Erected
By their ſon, B. KENNICOTT, D. D.
Canon of Chriſt-Church, Oxford."

law,—the HEATHS, Sir PETER BALLE, Sir JOHN MAYNARD, lord chief juſtice FORTESCUE,* Sir PETER

" Since Ben the pulpit can't obtain,
The holy ſcriptures to explain;
E'en let him take his father's pew,
And ſay *Amen* to thoſe that do."

But theſe mortifications appeared rather to ſtimulate him to the attainment of that end for which Providence ſeems to have deſigned him: for ſoon after another ſubſcription was ſet on foot under the auſpices and patronage of the good Mr. Allen, of Bath; here he was more ſucceſsful, and being become a member of the univerſity, took orders in the regular courſe of time; and the public are in poſſeſſion of the fruits of his labour. From this time his life may be found in the biographical dictionary. I ſhall only add to the above, the following anecdotes from Mr. *Corniſh*. " Having dined with me (ſays he) about 25 years ſince, the converſation chiefly turned on the utility of the great work in which he was then engaged;¶ I obſerved to him, that it was likely that the Jews employed by Ptolemy to tranſlate the bible into Greek, underſtood Hebrew better than any man of this day poſſibly could, and that a collation of the manuſcripts of the Septuagint might, perhaps, be an equally deſirable and uſeful work. His anſwer will never be forgotten:—" if Providence ſpare my life to complete the work which I have begun, I hope ſome other man will be found to execute the other arduous and needful taſk." In his younger days Dr. Kennicott was much attached to the ſtudy and practice of muſic. I have at this time in my poſſeſſion an anthem, to which the tenor and counter-tenor were added by him. He alſo taught the choir at Totnes church, and much delighted to walk into the fields with a few of the beſt of the ſingers, and would there join with them in the praiſe of that God to whoſe honour he has erected ſo laſting a monument. I have been aſſured, that his voice and manner far exceeded mediocrity. He was alſo a ringer: and there is an inſcription on a braſs chandelier in the bellfry, where his name is mentioned as being one of its donors, to the ringers of Totnes church, for ever. I ſhall further add, that when the doctor firſt returned from Oxford, in orders, he was thought by his benefactors to affect a little too much the gentleman, and even to aſſume ſo far as to pay his addreſſes to the ſiſter of one of his ſubſcribers; this gave offence, and the doctor deſiſted; but this repulſe gave his mother an opportunity to ſay,—" truly, I think it a lucky thing, for if my ſon had married Miſs, he would have been a country curate all his life, but I now truſt I ſhall live to ſee him a biſhop."—As a ſpecimen of Dr. Kennicott's poetical ability, I ſhall extract part of his firſt efforts.†* We have ſeen Dr. Kennicott in the different characters of ſcholar, maſter, muſician, and ringer. Here follows a ſpecimen of his ability as a poet, (extracted from a poem already mentioned,) where he laments his incapacity to attain that which he ſeemed to be born for:—

" What tho' I ne'er beheld the Muſes' ſeat,
Nor in the *college* found a *wiſh'd* retreat;
Tho' the famed hill I never ſlept upon,
Nor drank the waters of the Helicon;
Yet nature urges, and I muſt obey,
Muſt eaſe my breaſt, howe'er untun'd my lay."

As the doctor's poetical talents have not been yet exhibited, ſome further extracts follow. As the cauſe of Mrs. Courtenay's illneſs is ſomewhat connected with botany, we will give it at full length:—

" At duſky eve, th' inſidious herb obeys,
Their fav'rite greens the happy pair ſurveys;
She eats,—nor doubts the fatal ſallad good,
'Till the dire venom rages in her blood.
The tainted current thrills in every vein,
And tortures all her vital powers ſuſtain:
Now o'er her ſight the miſty vapours riſe;—
She faints,—and darkneſs ſhades her ſwimming eyes:
Now all compoſed ſhe lies—ſerenely great,
Plum'd for the ſkies, and waits the voice of Fate."

Her huſband now prays ardently for her recovery, and ſays:—

" In her let theſe dear babes compaſſion find,
And be to me in her profuſely kind;
Ill cou'd we part, tho' ſilver'd o'er by time,
But thus to tear her from me in her prime,
How can I bear,—or how my life ſuſtain
Under this great hyperbole of pain.
Avert it, powers ſupreme! I now implore,
Grant me this boon,—on earth I aſk no more."

It would be invidious to criticize theſe lines; they are only quoted to ſhew that a man may be a good divine without being a good poet.

§ I ſhould be ſuſpected of flattery in declaring my opinion of our worthy archdeacon. But I muſt take leave to ſay, that his late charge on the ſubject of jacobiniſm, is a moſt admirable ſpecimen of ſound divinity, united with claſſical learning.

* Pope dedicates one of his epiſtles to his friend, Forteſcue, of Fallopit, maſter of the rolls.—The correſpondence between Pope and Forteſcue is well known: and the following communications from the Forteſcue family, will, I am confident, be extremely acceptable to the public.—The letters, it is true, have little merit; they are often trifling and puerile: but they are " Pope's letters."—" Dear Sir,—From an information given me by Mr. Gay, correſpondent with what I formerly heard from you, that eſtates were yet to be had in Devonſhire, at twenty and twenty-five years' purchaſe, I beg it of you, as a particular kindneſs, to intereſt yourſelf ſo much in my affairs, as to get (if poſſible) about the yearly value of two hundred pounds entirely, or in parcels, as it falls out, and as to your judgment ſhall ſeem meet.—If Mr.

¶ Dr. *Kennicott* was far from a good claſſical ſcholar, at the commencement of his Latin correſpondence, in which he was aſſiſted by Dr. Cyril Jackſon, the preſent dean of Chriſt Church, Dr. Stinton, and Mr. Marſhall, a brother of the maſter of Exeter ſchool.—To theſe gentlemen he uſed to communicate his ideas in bad Engliſh, which they tranſlated for him into good Latin.

†* As I have already taken notice that the doctor was a ringer, ſome regulations, in his own hand-writing, for the eſtabliſhment of a ſociety for the cultivation of that amuſement, are here copied. The diſpoſition of a man is more ſtrongly marked by trifles of this ſort, than by matters of more weighty import, as the mind is here biaſſed neither by intereſt nor ambition.——" Totnes, Nov. 8th, 1742.—Among the many recreations approved of by the ſons of pleaſure, ringing is a diverſion that may be emphatically ſaid to bear away the *bell*, and ſo much does it engage the natives of Great Britain, beyond all other nations, that it has even the diſtinguiſhing appellation of the " *ringing iſle*." The art, then, for which this kingdom is renowned, ſhews a judicious taſte in thoſe of its inhabitants who have, by their performances, contributed thereto: ſince this art wants no foreign encomiaſt, but the harmonious bells are the heralds of your own praiſe. The ingenuity required for, the diverſion adminiſtered in, and the health ſubſequent upon this exerciſe, give it a particular ſanction among mankind, and recommend it as an employment at vacant hours, worthy the regard of all denominations.—We, therefore, whoſe names are ſubſcribed, taking into conſideration the great pleaſure that reſults from this manly employment, the innocence with which it is performed, and the advantage enjoyed from ſo healthy an exerciſe of our bodies; and alſo, having the peculiar ſatisfaction of ringing with eaſe a ſet of eight bells, of eſtabliſhed fame and applauded excellence, do hereby agree to meet together, in the uſual place of ringing, every Monday evening, at ſix o'clock, for our improving this ſcience: and for the greater certainty of attendance, we do hereby ſeverally promiſe to forfeit the ſum of three-pence, if not attending at the hour aforeſaid, and ſix-pence if not preſent at ſeven o'clock, to be depoſited in the hands of the treaſurer, for the time being, and ſpent as the major part of the ſociety ſhall ſeem fit.—And for the better regulation of this our fraternity, we do alſo hereby agree, that we remain in the bellfry during pleaſure, and then, for the further pleaſure and benefit of converſation, adjourn to any houſe the company ſhall chooſe, and there tarry 'till the hour of ten, and no longer.—And whereas the ſtays ſupporting the bells are liable to damage from unſkilful hands, we agree, that whoever hurts, ſhall repair the ſame at his own proper charge.—We make no rules for converſation, nor penalties for any miſbehaviour in it, reſolving to render it innocently agreeable to each other; and whenever a breach of this rule is committed, that a reprimand be admitted from the ſociety.—In all caſes and diſputes not herein before decided, the majority of the company ſhall determine; that ſo this ſociety amicably begun, may be amicably carried on, and not meet the fate of others that have gone before it. (Signed) BENJ. KENNICOTT."

‖§ Some account of Kennicott and his works are given by himſelf, in his diſſertatio generalis.—See, alſo, *Ann. Regiſt.* vol. 2, p. 146.—*Monthly Rev.* for June, 1766. *Gent. Mag.* 1789, p. 289;—for March, 1791.

Mr. Gay and I, by this means, become effectual by your countrymen, we hope, (in conjunction with you) to come in time to repreſent Devonſhire itſelf. To which happy county, fertile in its productions, abounding in its wits, delicious in its cyders, be all honour, praiſe, glory, &c.—I am ever, ſincerely, dear Sir, yours, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq."——" *March* 8th, 1732—3. Dear Sir,—Your moſt kind letter was a ſenſible pleaſure to me; and ye friendſhip and concern ſhewn in it, to ſuggeſt what you thought might be agreeable to a perſon whom you know I would not diſoblige, I take particularly kindly. But the affair in queſtion of any alteration is now at an end, by that lady's having taken her own ſatisfaction in an avowed libel, ſo fulfilling ye veracity of my prophecy. There has been another thing, wherein Pigot is abuſed as my learned council, written by ſome Iriſh attorney; and Curll has printed a parody on my own words, which he is proud of as his own production, ſaying, he will pay no more of his authors, but can write better himſelf. The town, ſince you went, and commended, I think, more in oppoſition to me, than in their real judgement it deſerves. I congratulate with you for being got out of the noiſe and debate about the exciſes, getting money and health at once, and doing juſtice too. I think your's is much the better part. I muſt beg you to re-mind Mr. C——s, of Mr. Bethel's affair, not to let ſlip this Lady-day, in making the demand on the premiſes in Wales, it is certainly now high time he ſhould write to the attorney there. Having done with all law matters, the reſt of this paper ſhould be filled with all expreſſions of eſteem and friendſhip, if ſuch expreſſions could be of any uſe or grace after the experience and habit (the two ſtrongeſt of things) of many years. Believe me, you have the eſſentials; and the ceremonials, therefore, are laid aſide. Such a practice, continued where it is needleſs, is like keeping up the ſcaffolding after the building is finiſhed—what helped to raiſe it at firſt, will but diſgrace it at laſt. Adieu! and write at your leiſure.—Sit tibi cura mei; ſit tibi cura tui. Yours ever, A. Pope. To *William Forteſcue*, eſq. at his houſe, in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn, London."——" *Oct.* 5th, 1734. Dear Sir,—I ſhould have told you, that if you have any occaſion to direct to Mr. Bethel, it muſt be at Beſtwick, near Beverley, Yorkſhire; this I had told you laſt Saturday, when I intended to have paſt the evening with you, but one of my fits of illneſs ſent me to bed at eight o'clock, after a tireſome day. I came to Twitnam, where I am in my garden, amuſed and eaſy: this is a ſcene where one finds no diſappointment; the leaves of this year that are fallen, are ſure to come on again the next: 'tis far otherwiſe in the great world (I mean the little world) of a court, &c. Get to be a judge, the ſooner the better, and go to reſt. Adieu! Believe me truly your's. I think to ſee you at the end of the week. In the mean time, if you have any thing ſatisfactory from Eadnell or Roberts, tell me, for my friend's concerns are more than my own; or if you have not, at leaſt tell me you are well, and when I may be ſecureſt to find you at home. I am, moſt affectionately, your's, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bellyard, by Lincoln's Inn, London."——" *Aug.* 23d, 1735. Dear Sir,—I am ſummoned unexpectedly to Southampton, to take leave (I fear my laſt) of lord Peterborough, from whence I return in a week, he going for France at the month's end: but I firſt took care of your houſe,—the window is done, and the other bricked up; as to the back window I think it will do as it is; the painters have done, and next week the upholſterer ſets up the beds. I have not had one quiet day to poſſeſs my ſoul there in peace. I ſhall die of hoſpitality, which is a fate becoming none but a patriarch, or a parliament man in the country. Thoſe who think I live in a ſtudy, and make poetry my buſineſs, are more miſtaken than if they took me for a prince of Topinambou. I love my particular friends as much as if I knew no others, and I receive almoſt every body that comes near me as a friend: this is too much, it diſſipates me when I ſhould be collected; for tho' I may be of ſome (not much) value to a few, yet divided among ſo many, I muſt be good for nothing. Life becomes a mere paſtime. When ſhall you and I ſit by a fire-ſide without a brief or a poem in our hands, and yet not idle, not thoughtleſs, but as ſerious, and more ſo, than any buſineſs ought to make us, except the great buſineſs, that of enjoying a reaſonable being, and regarding its end;—the ſooner this is the caſe the better. God deliver you from law,—me from rhyme, and give us leiſure to attend to what is more important. Believe me, dear Sir, with all affection, but in great hurry, (for my foot is in the coach the moment my hand is off this paper.)—[May all happineſs wait on Buckland and Fallapit.] Entirely yours, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. at Fallowpit, near Totnes, Devon."——" Twitnam, *May* 16th. Dear Sir,—I ſhould, without compliment, come to town any day you deſired, on any account, as well as on ſo agreeable an one as you propoſe; but (which I wonder my communicative waterman never told your people) my mother has been, and is extremely ill, and dangerouſly ſo, of an intermittent fever, which requires my conſtant attendance. There is nobody with me but the dean of St. Patrick's, who would hardly be here if he were not the beſt natured and indulgent man I know; it is ſo melancholy a way of paſſing his time. I could be glad to ſee you, if you have a day of leiſure, and, indeed, there are few friends to whom I could make this requeſt. I wiſh you and yours well and happy in every circumſtance of life, and am, truly, dear Sir, yours, A. Pope."——" Dear Sir,—I have been twice or thrice at your door, but found it locked, and was told ſince you were gone into the country, which ('till I met your man this morning) I took to be Devonſhire. I rejoice at your being ſtill among us, as at a friend's being alive, whom one had thought departed. I very earneſtly deſire you to ſpend a day or two at Twitnam, I ſhall be there to night, for ſome days. Pray don't deny that favour to your faithful, obliged, affectionate ſervant, A. Pope. Saturday. Gay is, and will be at Chiſwick.—To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq."——" Friday morning. Dear Sir,—I was t'other day in town, but could not find you at any hour of it, except at night, when I could not be diſengaged. I have got Gay with me here, to paſs two or three days; we are quite alone and uninterrupted; if you can come to us on Saturday, and ſtay Sunday, it will be highly delightful to us both, and Gay will return with you. I am ſo much better in health here than in town, yet I think to paſs my time almoſt entirely at home, for the remainder of the winter. I ſhall be much pleaſed if I find myſelf ſo much remembered by two or three (which is the moſt I either hope or wiſh) of my friends, as to be viſited by them now and then; and as I have experimentally known you to be one of thoſe, I beg you to continue thus mindful of him, who will always be ſo of you. Your true friend and affectionate ſervant, A. Pope.—I rec^d^ your incloſed ſome days ſince. If his information be right, I think him honeſt in his profeſſion, induſtrious, and able, beſides which he will work cheap. —To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. at his houſe, at the upper end of Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn, London."——" Dear Sir,—'Tis in the utmoſt hurry I ſend this not to omit a poſt; my mother has had a moſt unfortunate accident of a fall, which has much bruiſed her, and almoſt had burned her, but for a great eſcape. Mr. Cheſelden had no ſooner writ me the incloſed (for I ſent a letter to his houſe but juſt before, as ſoon as I read yours) but he came hither to aſſiſt her; what he further tells me is, that he has the power of putting in four in a year: for the next two he ſtands indiſpenſably engaged, but will make Mr. Wiſe the third, which will be in about half a year: he will then certainly ſerve him; the terms, it ſeems, are 29l. for the courſe of the hoſpitals and the anatomy; he aſſures me he will forward and aſſiſt him all he can. Pardon my haſte, I am really in great trouble, and ſhe in great pain, God knows the event of ſuch a ſhock at her years. God proſper you all. Pray write how you continue recovering. Adieu! Yours, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq."——" Dear Sir,—Mr. Gay and I am here, reading (but not writing) all day long. He is the reverſe of you, and hates exerciſe,—nay, I can't ſo much as get him into the garden. I employ myſelf yet a little there, and a little in caſting my eye upon the great heap of fragments and hints before me, for my large and almoſt boundleſs work, to remove as much of which as is in any method, out of the reſt, is ſo much clearing the way: therefore it is that I trouble you with ſo much tranſcribing. I ſend the third of the firſt part, relating to ſociety and government, which I believe Mr. Doves may pick out. And if he has tranſcribed what laſt I left with you, pray ſend it by the bearer. I have no thought of going to town theſe five days. All health attend you and yours. Ever your affectionate friend and ſervant, A. Pope.—Pray ſend ſome of your ſtyptic.—To Mr. *Forteſcue*."——" Twitnam, Tueſday, *April*, 1736. Dear Sir,—I need not tell you I am heartily glad of your return: my rheumatiſm having left me is not a greater joy. But I cannot leave this place at this important time, when every hour of my being here gives it a new improvement, as you will ſee when you come, (I hope on Saturday.) I enquired, but did not find the ladies were ſo early at Richmond as you writ me word. Indeed the eaſterly wind was enough to diſcourage them. I ſend you the paper, which I ſee, by what you ſaid, you like better than I do. I hope the ſubſcription will fail, ſo far, at leaſt, as to excuſe me from the thing I never liked, and have been over perſuaded to do. I am, truly, and always yours, A. Pope. If you take any ſubſcribers in, you muſt give them a receipt in this form:—Received of —— one guinea, being the whole payment for a volume of Mr. Pope's works, in proſe, which, if the impreſſion does not go on, I promiſe to return, on demand, after Midſummer next.—W. F. To the honorable Mr. baron *Forteſcue*, in Bell-yard, by Lincoln's Inn, London."——" Friday night. Dear Sir,—You may think I have forgot you, and I may think you have forgot me; but I believe neither of us will think ſo wrong. The truth is, I have been neither at home nor at London a day together: for my lord Peterborow came very ill from Hantſhire to Kenſington, a fortnight ſince, and has ever ſince kept his chamber, where I have been to help him paſs his time almoſt daily. It was but yeſterday that I left him well enough to ſtay at Twitnam for a few days. If this reach you in time, and at leiſure,

leiſure, I hope it will bring you hither for a night. As ſoon as I return to town you ſhall be troubled with me. Adieu! and may all health attend you, as I wiſh. Yours always, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq."——" Dear Sir,—The only day I had I came hither, and was unlucky in miſſing you. I go away this moment; if you come on Saturday, lady Suffolk dines with me, and you will find her even after dinner, if you can't come ſooner. On Sunday I ſhall be at home: why can't you lie at Twitnam Saturday night; I want to aſk and tell you many things,—ſome of buſineſs. I hope Mr. C——s has got the remainder of Mrs. Blount's debt from her brother, the whole 75l. which ſhe has occaſion enough for. Adieu! and know me for yours ever faithfully, A. Pope. To Mr. *Forteſcue*."——" Thurſday. Dear Sir,—I am heartily glad to hear of your ſafe arrival in town, and doubt not you will be pleaſed that I am as ſafe at Twitnam. I came from Bath two days ſince hither, and find my mother tolerably well, as I hope you left all yours. I ſhould be glad to ſee you in town, but having been ſo long abſent, have ſome neceſſary matters here for a few days, which I would purſue, if you could find it ſuitable to your convenience to lie here on Saturday, and paſs the Sunday together, otherwiſe I will wait on you. In the mean time, pray convey this letter to Mr. Howard, it is a caſe that requires diſpatch, as you will ſee. And I beg, if you can, to favour it with any of the board of admiralty that you know, for I am convinced that he is ill uſed. Adieu! dear Sir, 'till we meet. Pray give me a line by Boury. I have a thouſand things to ſay to you. Your ever affectionate ſervant, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. member of parliament, at his houſe, in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn Fields, London."——" Dear Sir,—I have juſt received a note from Mrs. Blount, that ſhe and lady Gerard will dine here to-day, which puts off my intention on lord Hay. I wiſh you would dine with them, and we may go to lord Hay's in the evening. But this you ſee hinders my being wholly at your ſervice 'till to-morrow, when I will certainly be ſo at any place or time. Yours affectionately, ever, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq."——" Dear Sir,—Lady Gerard was to ſee Chiſwick gardens, (as I imagined) and therefore forced to go from hence by five; it was a mortification to Mrs. Blount to go, when there was a hope of ſeeing you and Mrs. Forteſcue. I can't get back to night for want of a vehicle, but will be at home by eleven or twelve by water, ready to go with you to Jervas, unleſs you all care to come and ſee Chiſwick in the morning by ten, which if you do not, I will ſet out on my voyage. Adieu! dear Sir. To Mr. *Forteſcue*."——" Sunday, ſix o'clock. Dear Sir,—I have often wiſhed, but twice only been, to ſee you. After an engagement of four or five days to a particular friend, (for whom I was confined entirely) I now beg the firſt days I have had to myſelf, that you will paſs what time you can with us at Twitnam. I received a promiſe from Gay to be with us. I go home to-morrow evening, to ſtay all the week. Gay and I have been all about the Temple after you in vain. I wiſh you would ſacrifice a few days to me, who am as ſincerely (I faithfully aſſure you) as any man living, dear Sir, yours moſt affectionately, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq."——" Twitnam, *Sept.* 6th. Dear Sir.—I cannot expreſs the joy your letter gives me. I was in great fears after I had written, learning no further of your ſtate, when I ſent three days to Mr. Thory. Your giving me theſe lines under your hand, is a kindneſs I ſhall long remember. I hope in God your recovery increaſes as faſt as I really wiſh it; one of my great apprehenſions was, you might not have a ſkilful phyſician in a diſtant country place, of which you have eaſed me; I hope you keep him near, or with you. I deſire earneſtly to hear of you ſoon again, tho' I hope the danger of a relapſe is over, but ſurely you muſt not hazard cold, by too quick a removal. Without pretences I am, and have been ſo long and ſo ſincerely your friend, that this alarm was a lively and deep felt one to me; God forbid it ſhould ever be renewed: I may now have ſpirits enough to quote Homer to you, who ſays, "a friend is better than a kinſman." Your ſiſter, I hope, is well, and as ſhe ought to receive no harm from ſo virtuous an enterprize, ſo, I truſt, ſhe will have her reward compleat in ſeeing you perfectly reſtored. I am ever, dear Sir, your truly affectionate and faithful friend, A. Pope. Is there any thing at this diſtance that I can procure for you, or any corroborative advice that I can get for you from any of our phyſicians, or any buſineſs I could eaſe you the care of, or any thing you would have ſaid or done? To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. at Buckland Filleigh."——" Sunday night. Dear Sir,—Since I left you, I am informed Curl has ſerved a proceſs upon Cooper, (the publiſher of the letters which I told you I connived at, who entered them in the hall book) for what I know not, only I am told he put an advertiſement into a newſpaper againſt Curll. I bid him ſend you the proceſs, that you may judge what is to be done in it. If any thing be neceſſary pray acquaint me. I ſend Mrs. Blount's receipt as you ordered. God proſper you, protect you, bleſs you, as I love you, and ſhall ever do. Dear Sir, write me a line of your health. A. Pope. To Mr. *Forteſcue*."——" Dear Sir, I quite forgot, in the place of buſineſs, where I laſt ſaw you, to mention a commiſſion of lady Walpole's, that you will not forget her laver. I ſhall readily ſpeak to Chiſeldon what you deſire, and to St. Andre if you will; the others I have not the leaſt knowledge of: I will put Mrs. Howard alſo in mind of it, that lady is now better; ſhe has been in ſome danger of a fever, and in extreme pain ſince you ſaw her on Sunday, ſhe has hitherto kept her bed ſince that day. I will ſee her as ſoon as I can. If Dr. Arbuthnot knows Mr. Boucher, I will ſpeak to him on his return to town; or in any thing, any way in my power, do my utmoſt that you can ſuggeſt, being, with laſting truth, and all good wiſhes for you and yours, ever your affectionate friend, A. Pope. Pray leave me a memorandum where Mr. C——s is to be found, and give him all directions needful. I heartily wiſh you health and a good journey. Sit tibi cura mei. Sit tibi cura tui. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq."——" Dear Sir,—I am renewing my old labor of employing you one way or other to your trouble, the moment you are got to town. I ſent yeſterday all about after you, in hopes to fix an hour for us to meet and chat, not upon buſineſs, but joy and ſociety. To-day, I believe, I muſt go to Twitnam, to get rid of a violent cold: in the mean time I beg you to draw up a draught of an article on the encloſed head, between Mr. L. and me, and to ſpeak to him to give you his former agreement for the Iliad, which will help the wording of ſome part, better than this ſcroll. The purport, however, of this is clear. I am ever, dear Sir, your moſt faithful affectionate ſervant, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Tom's Coffee-houſe, in Devereux Court, Temple."——" Dear Sir,—You ſee by the incloſed my ſiſter is in an alarum, I ſuppoſe occaſioned by a mere miſtake of Mr. C——'s clerk; or by her own too much haſte in running to adminiſter before him. I beg you will cauſe that miſtake forthwith to be removed, that ſhe may, without loſs of time, proceed with full powers. I muſt entreat your vigilance as to her great affair, that it may be done with all convenient ſpeed. It ſeems C——s ſays there is ſome difference in the account, as kept by Mr. Racket, and by the other party in the chancery ſuit. If you pleaſe to have a meeting with Mr. Effington, and examine this account of what has been paid into his hands, it will be the readieſt way, and is very neceſſary. I am glad you had not the mortification of ſeeing the country this ſad and gloomy day. I heartily wiſh myſelf with you. Adieu! dear Sir. I hope better luck next Sunday; 'till then, vive memor noſtri, dear Sir, your true friend, and obliged faithful ſervant, A. Pope. My mother ſends you her hearty ſervices. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. at his houſe, in Bell-yard."——" Dear Sir,—If this reaches you, I beg we may meet at the doctor's about ſix to night. I muſt run again out of town, for my mother is very ill of a jaundice, and I come to ſpeak to the doctor chiefly; I am afraid ſhe will be too ill to let me have the pleaſure of ſeeing you on Sunday, but the firſt day I can, I will ſend to beg it of you; being, with great truth and eſteem, dear Sir, ever yours, A. Pope. Two o'clock. I've been every where about to find you about your lodgings, Chambers, Dutton's, Merin's, Tom's, Lintot's. Pray try if you can find Gay. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq."——" Dear Sir,—This is only to tell you, I love you not the leſs for not ſeeing you more. Ever ſince we dined in the park, I have been planting at home, have catched two colds on the neck of one another, but ſtill plant on, being reſolved to finiſh this fine ſeaſon. My alterations are what you would not conceive. Beſides my ſhell temple is fallen down; and yet I live! Whether I ſhall ſee you before the end of the week, in town, I know not. I dare not croſs the water to lie abroad, with this cold upon me. I hope you are well; I heartily love you, and wiſh you ſo. Adieu! A. Pope. *Dec.* 1735."——" Twitnam, *April* 2d. Dear Sir,—I began a letter to you about a fortnight paſt, which Gay was to finiſh, and accordingly put it in his pocket, I believe, for I never ſince could find it here. If you received it, it would look odly enough, for intending to fill a page, I had left a large blank, and probably he ſent it you juſt as it was. I have ever ſince been engaged in country houſes and gardens, with one friend or other, and know nothing of the town, but that Bowry gave my mother ſometimes an accouut of the ſtate of the family, and of their drink. Dr. Swift is come into England, who is now with me, and with whom I am to ramble again to lord Oxford's and lord Bathurſt's, and other places. Dr. Arbuthnot has led him a courſe thro' the town, with lord Cheſterfield, Mr. Pulteney, &c. Lord Peterborow and lord Harcourt propoſe to carry him to Sir R. Walpole, and I to Mrs. Howard, &c. I wiſh you were here to know him. I have juſt now a very ill-timed misfortune, a lame thigh, which keeps me from theſe parties; but I hope, ſince ſo many of my friends' prayers are on this occaſion joined to my own, that I may be bleſt with a ſpeedy recovery, and make one amongſt them. Many good wiſhes of mine attend you! May no ſimilar accident, ſuch as a fall from your horſe by day, or a ſprain in your back by night, retard your return to us! Pray acquaint me, more largely than you did in your laſt conciſe letter, and in a ſtyle more ſuitable to the length and duration of a pleader and writer in law, of all your fortunes ſince we parted. In each and all of which be aſſured, no man takes a truer part, and more

wiſhes

wiſhes your welfare and proſperity, than, dear Sir, your faithful, ever affectionate ſervant, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq."——" June 24, 1720. Dear Sir,—I have a great many obligations to you, and I may ſay, the lampreys are of the freſh water, ſince they are very freſh and good. I am really piqued at the ſtocks, which put a ſtop, at preſent, to all trade and all friendſhip, and I fear all honour too. I am ſure, however, they do you as little prejudice, and your morals, as any man's; your memory of your friends is proved by the good offices you continue to do them; and I aſſure you I heartily wiſh ſome occaſion may offer itſelf of my proving to you my ſenſe of this which I ſay. Pray, if it is poſſible to remember a mere word of courſe in ſuch a place as Exchange Alley, remember me there to Gay, for any where elſe (I deem) you will not ſee him as yet. I depend upon ſeeing you here now the books are cloſed. Dear Sir, adieu! A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. at Tom's coffee-houſe, in Devereux-court, uear the Temple."——" Twitnam, *Sept.* 17, 1724. Dear Sir,—Your friendly and kind letter I received with real joy and gladneſs, to hear, after a long ſilence, of the welfare of a whole family, which I ſhall ever unfeignedly wiſh well to in all regards. I knew not in what part of the land to level a letter at you, or elſe you had heard firſt from me. My mother, indeed, is very ill, but as it ſeems only the effect of a cold, which always handles her ſeverely, I hope not in any danger. I am in the old way,—this day well however, and the paſt and future are not in my power, ſo not much in my care. Gay is at the bath with Dr. Arbuthnot. Mrs. Howard returns your ſervices, and Marblehill waits only for its roof,—the reſt finiſhed. The little prince William wants Miſs Forteſcue, or to ſay truth, any body elſe that will play with him. You ſay nothing at what time we may expect you here; I wiſh it ſoon, and thought you talked of Michaelmas. I am grieved to tell you, that there is one Devonſhire man not honeſt, for my man Robert proves a vile fellow, and I have diſcarded him; *auri ſacra fames* is his crime, a crime common to the greateſt and meaneſt if any way in power, or too much in truſt! I am going upon a ſhort ramble to my lord Oxford's, and lord Cobham's, for a fortnight, this Michaelmas, and the hurry I am at preſent in, with preparing to be idle, (a common caſe) makes it difficult for me to continue this letter, tho' I truly deſire to ſay many things to you. Homer is advanced to the eighth book, I mean printed ſo far. My gardens improve more than my writings; my head is ſtill more upon Mrs. Hd. and her works, than upon my own. Adieu! God bleſs you; an ancient and Chriſtian, therefore, an unmodiſh and unuſual ſalutation. I am ever, ſincerely and affectionately, yours, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. at Fallapit, near Totnes, Devon." ——" *Auguſt* 24th, 1730. Dear Sir,—I had no ſooner received your kind letter, with the ill news of your being ſeized with the gout, at Buckland, but your clerk acquainted me that you were extremely ill, which gives me unexpreſſible concern. My fears of your being diſtant from your family, and what help by phyſicians may be to be procured in a lone country, do ſincerely much trouble me. I beg to know by the firſt opportunity, by a line either from yourſelf, or any other hand, how you are; and that you are not in ſo much danger as I apprehended. I will add no more words, ſince none can tell you how much I am in pain about you, and ſince they can only be troubleſome to yourſelf if you are very ill. But God and my own heart know with what warm affection, and wiſhes for your recovery, and for your every happineſs and comfort, I am ever, dear Sir, yours, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. to be left at his houſe in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn, London. Speed."——" Dear Sir,—Mrs. Howard will be glad to ſee you either Thurſday or Friday, which ſuits your conveniency, but it muſt be at the hour of eleven, (as I fancied before) and not ſooner, I ſhould be glad to have you in your whole ſelf, (*i. e.* your family and poſterity) dine here that day, and will not meet you, therefore, at Richmond, where you would be alone with her, but attend the ladies here at any hour you will direct. I thank you for your laſt kind viſit, and am ſincerely, dear Sir, your affectionate friend and obliged ſervant, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. at his houſe in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn, London."——" Dear Sir,—I am ſo ill to-day with the head-ach and wind, that I am utterly incapable of company or ſupping, or even converſing with any comfort. I muſt lie in an arm-chair 'till bed time, and the motion of a chair makes me quite ſick; I am ſorry to be now twice diſappointed of you. I will come to-morrow afternoon or night, and take my chance. I am ever truly yours, A. Pope. To *Wm Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard."——" Twitnam, *Feb.* 22. Dear Sir,—I am very much pleaſed that poor Barclay's ſcruples are removed, and will be gratefully and honeſtly your pay-maſter for what you expend on his account. You know the ſcripture ſays, " he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." I heartily thank you for remembering me as to the eſcalops, which are in perfection, and will be reſponſible to you for them when we meet next, which I beg may be as ſoon as poſſible. I have ſeen our friend Dr. Arbuthnot ſpend ſome hours in writing directions for us againſt the plague, which, when finiſhed, I will take care to communicate to you. I am moſt faithfully and affectionately, dear Sir, yours, A. Pope. Your purſe is left with the doctor's man for you. My mother is better, and your ſervant. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. at his chambers, in Harcourt-buildings, in the Inner Temple." ——" Thurſday. Dear Sir,—I was one day in town, but could not find you in the evening. I have been ill, but nothing would make me better than the ſight of a friend. Several of mine are ill alſo: I hope you will hold up to comfort me. I muſt beg you to inform me carefully, and to bid your clerk alſo mind it, whenever Mr. Roberts comes to town, (the perſon whoſe annuity Mrs. Blount purchaſed) that ſhe may have his life enſured, which, it ſeems, can't be done but when he is preſent. This is a very material point to her, and ſhe entreats you to give me the firſt notice. Mr. White told Mr. Bethel he would be in town ſoon. I muſt alſo deſire you to let me have a copy from Mr. C——s, of Abbot's account, what monies he paid to Mr. Eſſington, &c. Next Sunday I am engaged, any other day I am at your ſervice wholly, as I am entirely, dear Sir, and affectionately your friend, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn Fields, London."——" Thurſday morn. Dear Sir,—You may reaſonably wonder to have not heard of me ſo long; but for four or five days I intended to ſee you in town, and have been prevented by a terrible cold, which yet confines me to my chamber. The firſt day I can get to you I will; in the mean time I write to tell you I cannot forget you and yours. I hope you and they are well. I juſt now hear Mr. Gay is come to town. I hope to meet all together about Sunday at fartheſt, for I have three or four days' buſineſs, which is very inconveniently put off by my preſent indiſpoſition. Mrs. Blount ſends you her ſervices, and will be in town on Saturday. Believe no man more affectionately yours. I am your faithful friend and ſervant, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn."——" Monday, *April*. Dear Sir,—I was two nights in town, and aimed at ſeeing you on both; but the curſed attendance on the exciſe bill deprived me of it, and I grumble with the reſt upon that ſcore at it. Your preſent life is labour, I hope your future will be in more repoſe, and that you may ſleep either on the bench or off, juſt as you pleaſe. Twickenham will be as much at the ſervice of my lord judge, as it was of my learned council; and I flatter myſelf in the imagination that your hours and days in general will be more mine, when they are more yours. Adieu! and keep my ſecret as long as it will keep: I think myſelf ſo happy in being approved by you, and ſome few others, that I care not for the publick a jot. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn, London."——" Dear Sir,—I am forced to write to you upon this red-lined paper, for I've not a ſheet in the houſe beſide. I ſent Bowrey to aſk you when I might hope to ſee you. I really want it, for I am very near ſunk in melancholy, having been full ſix weeks here, attending a very melancholy care. I would otherwiſe have tried to fix a day to meet you at Sir R. W.'s (with his permiſſion, and your coadjutorſhip.) I have a particular reaſon to deſire to know a thing, which, I believe, he will tell me if you aſk it,—who was author of a book called " *an eſſay on the taſte and writings of this age*," dedicated to him? as a libel upon me. I formerly ſent it to Sir R. by you, (as I think.) Pray aſk him, and aſſure him of my reſpectful ſervices. I am ever, dear Sir, yours, A. Pope. Pray ſend me ſome paper: 'tis all I can get by you men in place."——" Wedneſday. Dear Sir,—The very melancholy ſituation I have been in from the very day you begun the journey to Devonſhire, made me not willing to break the enjoyment and peace of your domeſtic ſatisfactions in your family there; and poor Mr. Gay's great danger added to my concern. My mother ſtill keeps her bed, and I fear is very unlikely to riſe again; the diſtemper which probably will finiſh all her decays, holds upon her, and does not yield to any remedies; the moſt is an interval from pain into weakneſs and ſlumbers. God knows when I ſhall ſee you or any body; in the mean time I thank you for many offices of your friendſhip, and beg you will continue to aſſiſt my ſiſter's affairs; I preſume Eſſington is now in town, and would ſend you his account if demanded. Mrs. Blount has charged me with many ſpeeches to be made you upon your care in her annuity. But I am unable to ſay, or almoſt do any thing, my own ſpirits are ſo ſunk. I wiſh you ſincerely joy of what I am told is given you, and ſhall always make it my wiſh to Heaven for you. *Det vitam, det opes, æquam animam tibi ipſe parabis.* Your very faithful ſervant, A. Pope. Pray make my compliments to Mr. Horace Walpole, whom I would have waited on with my thanks, but for this confinement on account of my mother. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. at his houſe in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn."——" Dear Sir,—I firſt thank you for your kind viſit, and hope you are not the worſe for the cold day. I find by the incloſed that there muſt be more money ſomewhere to be found of my ſiſter's affair. For the principal ſum was 1700l. beſide intereſt, and, as I underſtand no part of the principal ever was paid, I therefore beg you to cauſe enquiry to be ſpeedily made of Mr. Thurſton, the maſter in chancery. Pray ought you not to require a ſight of Eſſington's books themſelves, where the account was kept, if his extract prove not ſatisfactory? The queſtion my ſiſter aſks about one Abbot I

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cannot anſwer, unleſs you find it in the writings and papers ſhe ſent you. I have troubled you with the parcel for New England. For all your kindneſſes I thank you cordially, and am, with ſincere eſteem, your faithful friend and ſervant, A. Pope. My mother is rather worſe than better. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn, London."——" Down-Hall, in Eſſex, *Jan.* 5th. Dear Sir,—I had writ the poſt after my receipt of yours, but it followed me thirty miles beyond London, where I have ſpent part of the Chriſtmas. I yet hope this will find you; and yet I wiſh the very next day you may begin your journey, becauſe, ſincerely, I cannot ſee you too ſoon. I am rejoiced that your gout left you the day after I did: may it never return! tho' it bring many compliments along with it. For let my friends wiſh me as long a life as they pleaſe, I ſhould not wiſh it to myſelf with the allay of great or much pain. My old lord Dorſet ſaid very well in that caſe, the tenure is not worth the fine.—I hope the joys of a marriage, both to thoſe who poſſeſs, and to you who procure (modeſtly ſpeaking) will obliterate all thoſe melancholy thoughts. I wiſh the new couple all felicity. And pray make haſte to town with the remainder of your family, and put them into the like happy condition with all ſpeed. I had lately an opportunity of telling my lord Harcourt what we had miſſed of, when at Sir W's. and of making him the complement of his cyder merchants. His reply was, that he deſired to treat with you further, both in that capacity and in your other of a lawyer. To which purpoſe I have promiſed to bring you to dine with him as ſoon as you return to town, which I earneſtly expect, and doubt not you will improve the acquaintance with each other. After thanking you for your kind letter, and returning you my mother's ſervices, (who is pretty well,) I have only to add, that I will not fail upon my return to town to make all your compliments to Mrs. Howard, and to aſſure you, I am, with truth, dear ſir, your ever affectionate friend and ſervant, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. at Fallapit, near Totnes, Devon. Frank, Oxford."——" Monday, Jan. 1734-5. Dear Sir,—Mrs. Blount's party with Mrs. Knight, to pay your family a viſit, is deſired to be to-morrow, if it ſuit with your conveniency; and if ſo, they chuſe to dine with you. The evenings they are engaged for all this week. I, who know your ſpirit of hoſpitality, conclude, you'l like the dinner beſt. Adieu, and let them have your anſwer to night, or per bearer. Believe me ever, with true affection, dear ſir, your's, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn."——" Twitnam, *Nov.* 13, 1733. Dear Sir,—I fully hoped to have ſeen you ere now; but tho' I was in town two days and half, I could find no evening; and am now unwilling to be there till all the buſtle of the wedding is over. In the mean time I hope you'l ſecure Mrs. Blount, by inſuring Roberts' life the moment he comes to town; if it were but for two or three months, or leſs, (if the money be not actually paid ſooner) I've ſent the laſt aſſurance, in caſe it can be any direction to the next. I employ theſe few days in putting the laſt hand to my eſſay, and I will then immediately print it. I meditate a fine edition of the whole, which I will ſoon have the pleaſure to ſee in your library, with an inſcription of the love the author bears you. Sincerely, dear ſir, I am always your's, A. Pope. I am told that Miſs Forteſcue is perfectly well (I hope truly.) ——" Friday, 1733. Dear Sir,—I have been hindered by an accident of ceremony, which could not be waved, from lying at your houſe laſt night or this. I muſt juſt look at my own home to-morrow, and as it is Saturday, wiſh for your company. I am to be conveyed by a party of your friends. Miſs Patty Blount, never having ſeen you of late, deſires you will be of it. We go to paſs ſome hours at Chiſwick Gardens, and ſet out by water from Whitehall at eight to-morrow morn: thence I would attend you home. I'd be glad you had leiſure to do this, which would be a true pleaſure to your ever obliged friend and faithful ſervant, A. Pope. A word in anſwer will find me at Lord Bathurſt's. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard, by Lincoln's-inn.——" Friday morning, *Nov.* 1734. Dear Sir,—Your letter (by the negligence of our poſt, which often delivers 'em not here till ten o'clock) came too late for me to get any conveyance to town to-day. But certainly you have juſt as much authority as I, as a friend of Mrs. Blount, to determine in this affair, as to the quarter's rent: or if you ſcruple it, apply to her. You and I, I am ſure, ſhall be of the ſame opinion of it. As to the bill of charges, I think that is out of the queſtion of their rent and principal, and may be decided ſeparately, but doubtleſs to be inſiſted on. I want to ſee you very much; ſhall you come this way on Saturday? For tho' I intended to be in town, I find I muſt take phyſic, being in a very ill way this week; tho' if I had found a coach to day, I had come; as I often have for my friends, when really I have been little able. Adieu! I am truly, dear Sir, yours, A. Pope. Have you lately ſeen lady Suffolk? ſhe was ill when I left the town. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn. Speed.——" Friday, *Dec.* 1734. Dear Sir,—I fully intended to have dined with you yeſterday, and the day before, but the firſt of them I was taken in at Court, and yeſterday and to-day am ſo ill of a moſt troubleſome cold, which has brought down the uvula of my mouth, that I cannot dine at all, Would you go to-morrow to Twitnam, and could you ſpare the coach, I would go gladly with you; if not, I muſt ſtay per force till Sunday morning. I hope all your firefide are well, and growing merrier and merrier as Chriſtmas approaches. I ſhall have no reſt nor joy till I get to my mum again. Adieu! dear Sir, your's, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn Fields."——" Sunday, *Dec.* 1734. Dear Sir,—I was ſo far from being able yeſterday to dine with you, that I kept my bed all day, and to day have done the ſame till now at two o'clock. If (as it is a leiſure day with you) you can paſs an hour here in the afternoon or evening, pray do. I think, as ſoon as I get out, to go home, where I am more eaſy. My ſervices to you all. Your ever affectionate friend and ſervant, A. P. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard."——" Thurſday, 1 o'clock, *Jan.* 1734-5. Dear Sir,—I have been not only in and out of town ſo often, but ſo ridiculouſly employed (as I tell you at large) that I could not get one hour to ſee you. Pray tell me when I ſhall be ſure of you at home? This day at any hour. Mrs. Blount has now diſpoſed very well of her money, which a friend of ours will pay at 4 per cent. for from this day. Therefore, if you'l order it me, I'll take it for her forthwith, and bring you any proper receipt you ſhall ſend me. I write this from her houſe. Adieu! All happineſs attend you, dear Sir, yours, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard."——" London, *March* 22, 1734-5. Dear Sir,—I deferred this two or three poſts to ſend you an anſwer from Dr. Mead, of the truth of what you heard. But he knows no example that can quite be depended on, of the pulvis A. curing, after any one began to rave, or otherwiſe than if taken very ſoon after the wound. I gave Mr. Bl. the account, which will be paid as ſoon as you pleaſe, if your clerk have the receipts from the attornies, or if not, when you return. Mr. Bethel has been with Mr. C——s about it, who told him to defer it till you come. I've ſeen your family twice, once at Mr. Jervais's, and laſt night at home: they are all well, except a little cold which Miſs Forteſcue has, but was very merry. I hope you have this week ſeen Buckland with pleaſure, and in a ſtate of improvement; and that you will ſee Fallapit with the ſame. Twitnam is very cold theſe eaſterly winds; but I preſume they don't blow in the happy regions of Devonſhire. My garden, however, is in good condition, and promiſes fruits not too early. I am building a ſtone obeliſk, making two new ovens and ſtoves, and a hot-houſe for anana's, of which I hope you will taſte this year. The public news and votes tell you all the buſineſs of the ſeaſon: it is generally thought the parliament will be up in the middle of April. Adieu! May ſucceſs, health, and money attend you in all your circulations. I am faithfully and affectionately, dear Sir, yours, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn."——" Friday night, *Nov.* 1735. Dear Sir,—I hope this finds you well arrived. I was put into more ſolicitude than I expected, for your health, by Dr. Hollings, who the other day told me you had been out of order, of which I knew nothing. I hope in God it is quite over. Give me a line when I may ſee you moſt at leiſure. I think to be in town on Monday or Tueſday. The man whom Curl ſerved with a proceſs, juſt before you went out of town, I ſuppoſe ſhould have the aſſiſtance of an attorney, to appear for him the firſt day of term, to know what it is for? I am always impatient to ſee you, dear Sir, and always faithfully, yours, A. Pope. To *Wm. Forteſcue*, eſq. in Bell-yard."——" Sunday, *May*, 1736. Dear Sir,—I am gone (before this can reach you) to Southampton, where my ſtay will be a fortnight. I was ſorry to have no opportunity of paſſing a day with you and yours; but I propoſe it often after my return. In the mean time the purpoſe of this letter is to deſire you and them to make what uſe you will of my houſe and gardens, which are large enough to lodge you all, and to try if they can bear a country life, any where but in Devonſhire. Dear Sir, believe me ever, ſincerely, your moſt affectionate faithful friend and ſervant, A. Pope. To the Hon. Mr. Baron *Forteſcue*, in Bell-yard, by Lincoln's Inn, London."——" Twicknam, Tueſday night, *May*, 1736. Dear Sir,—It is very long that I have not heard any thing of you. The illneſs you left me under at Chiſwick continued violently five whole days, two of which I was in London, and returned as ill hither. Upon the whole, I've had head aches moſt of the time I have paſt ſince. I inquired, and find you've been but one night at Richmond. Where are you? and how are you? I fancy you've been in Eſſex, or on ſome excurſion. I think to be in London for two days at the end of this week, and then at home all the next. Pray let me know at which place I may ſee you moſt to your conveniency; who, while I live, ſhall be always, truly, dear Sir, yours, A. Pope. To the Hon. Mr. Baron *Forteſcue*, in Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn, London."——" Wedneſday, *May*, 1736. Dear Sir,—My days are become ſo uncertain, that I find I ſhall not have *to-morrow* in my power. This moral ſentence is too true in my regard, for I ſee my propoſal of Mr. Crank's dining here will not be. I therefore beg to lay hold of the preſent day,

PETER KING, WILLIAM PEERE WILLIAMS, JOHN Lord ASHBURTON,* lord chief juſtice PRATT,

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day, and that you'l all come and dine here directly; for after this day I muſt be held down to two ſucceſſive parties for morning, noon, and night. The prince's marriage influencing others, has this effect on me, to reverſe what was before promiſed. Pray, if you can't dine here to day, come in the afternoon and ſup, or come on Friday evening. Adieu! I am ever ſincerely, your moſt faithful ſervant, A. POPE. I have put pickled pork and peaſe in readineſs for dinner."——" Two o'clock, *June*, 1736. Dear Sir,—I have been detained by two or three accidents from dining with you; one of which is, the re-building of the temple, which I hope will in glory equal the firſt. I wiſh the ladies and you would come this afternoon and give their aſſiſtance. If you go to Marble-hill you'l eaſily come on and ſup with me on Weſtphaly ham, &c. or drink tea at leaſt. I will, if you pleaſe, go with you to-morrow to lord Hay's, and afterwards dine with you, if it ſuit your other engagements. Adieu! but I hope not for many hours. Yours, entirely, A. POPE. To the Hon. Mr. Baron *Forteſcue*, at the Vineyard in Richmond."——" Rouſham, *July* 26, 1739. Dear Sir,—I write this much out of humour, to find it impoſſible for me to get to London in time before your journey. I had written to my ſervant to ſend my chaiſe, and horſes to it, about the middle of this week; and wrote to Mrs. Blount, that I hoped to ſee both you and her here, the moment after I received your moſt kind letter. I find by one from her, that you have met at laſt, and that you have complimented her with the ſhepherd's tabernacle, of which I doubt not ſhe is very glad, and for which I thank you too. The day before I was to ſet out, my lord Cornbury came hither to general Dormers, and inſiſts ſo urgently, that he did ſo, purely to get me to Cornbury for ſome days, (where I formerly made, and am to make ſome alterations) that I can't refuſe it; or muſt take another journey expreſsly, which, indeed, I am not able to do, my weak frame being almoſt ſhook to pieces with this. I am within a mile of your brother Page, who threatens to come hither, and 'tis very probable I may ſee him at dinner to-morrow. If we were well enough acquainted, I might be tempted to go the circuit with you as far as Southampton. I fancy no coaches are ſo eaſy as the judges, and no journies more gradual; then I might be ſure of repoſing ſome days between whiles, and keeping ſober and ſad company. To be ſerious; I wiſh yours may contribute to your health, more than I fear it will to your entertainment. Let me hear now and then how you continue, and be aſſured, all the effects of an old and an experienced friendſhip dwell about me, and will ever wait upon you; whatever be the events of a world, I am daily weaning myſelf from, as I think it leſs and leſs lovely, and leſs worthy either remembrance or concern. Adieu! dear Sir, and think (as you truly may) he is a diſintereſted man who makes you this profeſſion, and who will ever be, your moſt affectionate, faithful, humble ſervant, A. POPE. I beg you to ſend the incloſed letter to Mrs. Blount. I never received that which you mention to have written to me to Twitnam. To the Hon. Mr. Juſtice *Forteſcue*, at his houſe in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn, London."——" Sunday evening, *Feb.* 1743. I have been diſappointed much to-day, in not being able to wait on you: and as I apprehend you ſit every other day, ſo that you are not at leiſure in the afternoon, and I dare not be abroad at night, I beg to know if I may dine with you to-morrow? No man is with more reſpect or affection, dear Sir, yours, always, A. P."——" *September* 3d, 1737. Dear Sir,—It is long that I have not writ to you; but want of materials is a good reaſon for not writing at any time; and that which I never want, friendſhip and affection, have not much to ſay, tho' they feel much. The knowledge you will not fail, from long experience, to have, of mine for you, tho' it has had few means to prove itſelf; and the opinion, which, I flatter myſelf, you have of my being no ungrateful man to thoſe who have proved theirs to me, will ſufficiently convince you I am always thinking of, and wiſhing well to you. I have this ſummer contrived to make a circuit, almoſt as long as yours, tho' leſs uſeful: from which I am not yet returned. I have been now a full month on the ramble, firſt to Southampton and Portſmouth, but the ſtormy weather prevented my deſign on the Iſle of Wight: Thence to Oxford, and Cirenceſter, and Bath. It will be near Michaelmas before I ſhall ſee Richmond, or Mrs. Blount, who went thither (as I hear by the laſt poſt) but two days ago, to enjoy the palace you left her, being much rejoiced to be at repoſe after a ramble ſhe has alſo made. I hope Mrs. Spooner is now in perfect health, tho' ſhe had been ailing when I laſt ſaw her before her journey. I hope you are all together by this time, or will about the time this letter reaches you; which comes to congratulate you on the ſabbath of your labours, and to exhort you to concert this Michaelmas ſome improvements of your wood, &c. at Buckland factura nepotibus umbras. But cut out ſome walks for yourſelf, while you yet have legs, and make ſome plain and ſmooth under your trees to admit a chaiſe or chariot when you have none. I find myſelf already almoſt in the condition, tho' not the circumſtances, of an aged judge, and am forced to be carried in that manner over lord Bathurſt's plantations. Do not be diſcouraged from giving me once more at leaſt an account of yourſelf. If directed to Twitenham it will find its way to me. Be aſſured, I am with old ſincerity, and ever ſhall be, dear Sir, your moſt affectionate and obliged friend and ſervant, A. POPE. To the Hon. Mr. Baron *Forteſcue*, in Bell-yard, near Lincoln's Inn, London."——" Monday, 7 o'clock, *March*, 1743. Dear Sir,—It is indeed very long ſince we have met, but I do not forget you, nor do I think you forget me, ſince you were ſo kind as to call yeſterday. I did not expect you while lord Bolingbroke was with me, (tho' I ſaw any friend alone). Since he left me I have been in Kent for ſome time, and had Mr. Weſt's family here a fortnight; have never been two days in town, nor one Sunday at home, without being confined to company. This is the truth, and I had written as much to you, but for the hope every week of ſeeing you the next. If this find you, dear Sir, at Richmond, I will take boat inſtantly: I truly am, and ever ſhall be, as I ever have been, your moſt obliged and faithful humble ſervant, A. POPE."——" Twitnam, Wedneſday, *April*, 1743. Dear Sir,—I thank you for your kind invitation to dine with you, but I have not dined this long while, ſo as to be fit for any man's table, or food. I am not yet free from a fever, and yet muſt be carried in a coach to-morrow to London, to be the nearer the doctor. If you could as well take the air this way, I would get you a chicken, and enjoy here what I wiſh I could there, an hour or two of your company. The waterman gives me but an imperfect account of the ſtate of your health, which I anſwer no man deſires with more ſincerity, than, dear Sir, your moſt affectionate and ever faithful ſervant, A. POPE. To the Right Hon. the *Maſter of the Rolls*."——" Saturday night, *June*, 1743. Dear Sir,—I have twice had the ill fortune to miſs you, when I went to the rolls; the laſt time Mr. Solicitor and I were together. And now that he and I are at Twitenham, (for one day only) my lord Bolingbroke happens to be ſo, which hinders us from ſeeing you. I ſhall be in town again in two or three days, and hope then to dine and ſup with you. I am really troubled to meet you ſo rarely, as I preſerve the memory of ſo many hours and days formerly paſſed together: and am, with that ſort of truth, which was to be found in old-faſhioned friendſhips, dear Sir, your faithful, and ever moſt affectionate ſervant, A. POPE. To the Right Hon. the *Maſter of the Rolls*, Richmond."

* The right hon. lord *Aſhburton* was the ſon of Mr. John Dunning, an upright attorney of Aſhburton, whoſe attention to his profeſſion allowed him to give his ſon a liberal education. His lordſhip was born in the year 1732. At ſeven years of age he was ſent to the free grammar-ſchool at Aſhburton. John Dunning was at this ſchool about five years, during which he made an aſtoniſhing progreſs in the claſſic languages. A book in Homer, or the Æneid of Virgil, he would get by heart in the courſe of two hours; and on the top of the ſchool-room, which was wainſcotted, he drew out the diagrams of the firſt book of Euclid, and ſolved them at the age of ten. I have more than once heard him declare, that he owed all his future fortune to Euclid and Sir Iſaac Newton. When he left ſchool he was taken into his father's office, where he remained till 19. At which time Sir Thomas Clarke, maſter of the rolls (for whom the father had been years ſteward) took him under his protection, and ſent him to the Temple. The ſubject of our ſtory remained for many years unknown. When barriſter, he travelled the weſtern circuit, but had not a ſingle brief; and had Lavater been at Exeter in the year 1759, he muſt have ſent counſellor Dunning to the hoſpital of ideots. Not a feature marked him for the ſon of wiſdom. A quarrel between the two Eaſt-India companies of England and Holland firſt called forth his abilities; and a written defence of our claims was the fortunate era of Mr. Dunning's genius. His buſineſs gradually increaſed, and in the year 1776 was nearly equal to the ſum of 10,000l. per ann. Prior to this he was ſolicitor-general; but this office did not continue long. The law ſeems now the fair road to the peerage. Many gentlemen of this profeſſion, from the moſt obſcure ſtations in life, have, by their talents raiſed themſelves to the upper houſe of parliament; and, from expounding the laws, and pleading cauſes, have themſelves become legiſlators and nobles. Among theſe we may mention lord Aſhburton. After repeated paralytic ſeizures, he died at Exmouth, and was buried at Aſhburton. He left a widow, the ſiſter of the preſent John Baring, member for Exeter. Lord Aſhburton, if he lives, with all his father's abilities, will do honor to the peerage; as his talents are brilliant, and his eſtates almoſt equal to thoſe of any baron in the kingdom. His father died worth 180,000l. Sir Robert Palk was his ſchool-fellow.

are ſome well known, others illuſtrious.*—In *medicine*, there are few names of conſequence; tho' VILVAIN, BIDGOOD, PARSONS, NORTHCOTE, DAVIE, ACLAND, MUSGRAVE, WALDREN, would ſhine in the medical ſphere, if not eclipſed by HUXHAM.‡ Among the ſucceſſors of Huxham, "partakers of the triumph, and purſuers of the gale," we have MUDGE, ANDREW, GLASS, PITFIELD, TRIPE, Sir GEORGE BAKER, TICKEL, DOWNMAN, PARR, SHELDON.—In *hiſtory* and *topography*, BRICE, CHAPPLE, BADCOCK, DUNSFORD, WATKINS, are diſtinguiſhed names—in *poetry*, GAY, ROWE, BAMPFYLDE, DREWE, HOLE, GIFFORD, WOLCOT, SWETE, DOWNMAN.†

It would far exceed the limits of this work, to enter into ſubjects of miſcellaneous literature.

SECTION X.

POPULATION, LONGEVITY, DISEASES, FIRES.

THE county was ſaid to contain, about half a century ago, 340,000 inhabitants; and the city of Exeter, 24,000. But theſe muſt have been exaggerated ſtatements. According to the returns made under the population act,§ Devonſhire contains 325,688; and Exeter, 17,388 || inhabitants.

Of longevity, I am acquainted with a few inſtances¶ in different parts of the county: but whether they

* *Fuller* obſerves, (p. 257) "that this county ſeems innated with a genius to ſtudy law—none in England (Norfolk alone excepted) affording ſo many lawyers. Cornwall, indeed, hath a famine: but Devonſhire makes a feaſt of ſuch—who, by the practice thereof, have raiſed great eſtates." Judges *Herle*, *Hankford*, the two *Forteſcues*, *Pollard*, *Dodderidge*, *lord chancellor King*, and many others of conſiderable celebrity, were natives of this county: and *Dunning* was unqueſtionably the brighteſt ornament of the Engliſh bar—and *Buller* the moſt acute of the bench of judges. "Moſt of the families in the weſt of England, and eſpecially in Devonſhire, have riſen by the law—ſuch as Pole, Popham, Periam, Reynell, Dennys, Rolle, Drewe, Duke, Denham, Forteſcue, Bampfylde, Maynard, Yonge, Walrond, Fulford, Prideaux, Williams, Glynn, Aſhburton, Camden, Heath, Buller."—(Sir *George Yonge*.)

‡ He was the ſon of a butcher at Halberton. Yet he poſſeſt an innate genius and a ſtrong propenſity for medical acquiſitions. By theſe he was led to the univerſity of Leyden, where he purſued his ſtudies with indefatigable application, and took his doctor's degree in medicine. At length, ſettling at Plymouth, by a ſucceſsful courſe of practice, he acquired a conſiderable fortune, and by ſeveral admirable publications gained univerſal fame. His "*Treatiſe on Fevers*" I notice, as the moſt eminent, and as it leads to the ſubſequent anecdote. The queen of Portugal being ill of a fever, and being reduced to the laſt extremity, notwithſtanding the efforts of the phyſicians of the country, his majeſty, hearing of the eminence of a phyſician of the Engliſh factory at Liſbon, ſent for him, and giving him the particulars of the queen's diſorder, enquired whether it was in his power to adminiſter any aſſiſtance. The phyſician replied; that he was not without hope, but that he could do nothing unleſs her majeſty was left to his ſole care and direction. This being granted, the diſorder ſoon took a turn, and in a ſhort time the queen was reſtored to perfect health. The doctor, being complimented by the king on his abilities and ſucceſs, ſaid he had no claim but to the application; for that the merit was due to Dr. Huxham, an eminent phyſician at Plymouth, whoſe tract on the management of fevers he had implicitly followed. Upon which the king immediately procured the treatiſe, had it tranſlated into the Portugueſe language, printed it in handſome quarto, and ſent it richly bound to Dr. Huxham, as an acknowlegement of the ſenſe he entertained of his abilities, and of his debt of gratitude on the recovery of the queen. Dr. Huxham was happy in elucidating any ſubject by ſtrength of judgment, and perſpicuity of expreſſion.*

† The poetry of theſe gentlemen is well known and juſtly appreciated. I am ſpared, therefore, the taſk of criticiſm; on which, with ſome, I ſhould unwillingly venture, from the fear of that partiality ſo inſeparably united with affection. The following is a little jeu de eſprit by a Devonſhire friend, in conſequence of the ſudden departure of a muſical performer, who had taken in ſubſcriptions for a concert, but decamped with the caſh. It is one of thoſe felicities of wit and fancy, worth volumes of long elaborate poems.

His *time* was ſhort—his *touch* was neat—
Our gold he freely *finger'd*;
Alike alert with *hands* and *feet*,
His *movements* have not linger'd.
But, while we blame his haſty flight,
Our cenſure may be raſh:
A traveller is ſurely right,
To change *his notes* for caſh.
Where lies the wonder of the *caſe?*
A moment's thought detects it:
His actions have been *thorough baſe*—
A *cord* will be his exit.

§ 41 Geo. III.

|| The large and populous pariſh of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, which forms as it were part of the ſuburbs of Exeter, is not included in this number.

¶ In Exeter, *Eleanor Mills*, was able to write without ſpectacles, at the age of 101. She was a Scotch woman, but had lived at Exeter more than half a century.—In St. Thomas's pariſh lived, in 1792, a man about 100.—March, 1804, died in Exeter, Mrs. *Mackenzie*, mother of Colonel Mackenzie, late of that city. She had completed her *hundredth year*: the anniverſary of which ſhe lately celebrated with a party of her friends.—*The eaſt of Devon*. In 1766, was living at Thorncombe, *Mary Allen*, relict of Robert Allen, a carpenter, in the 118th year of her age. She enjoyed all her ſenſes, was able to walk to church every Sunday, at ſome little diſtance from her own habitation; could make a ſhirt or ſhift, and read a chapter in the bible without ſpectacles.—In March 1777, died in the pariſh of Kilmington, Farmer *Baker*, aged 102.—*Hannah Woods*, of Offwell, lived to the age of 108. She poſſeſt an excellent memory, and retained her faculties to the laſt.—"The people of Broadhembury are long-lived. I have at this time two dead, whoſe ages together makes 180 (the one 92, the other 88) and we have about 15 in the pariſh beyond 70, and 8 beyond 80 years of age." From Mr. *Drewe*, curate of Broadhembury.—*Rebecca Salter*, of Plymtree, who, (as it appears from her regiſter) was buried April 29, 1737, aged 96, lived to ſee

* To the late Mr. Tripe, of Aſhburton, (and his ſon, the elegant poſſeſſor of Oxton-houſe) I am indebted for the above anecdote. Mr. Tripe, in proof of Dr. Huxham's ready wit, uſed to relate, that the doctor meeting in Plymouth ſtreets, a lady who was in diſtreſs from a heavy ſhower of rain, and not able to ſtep acroſs the gutter for the flood, offered her his hand, and very gallantly reſcued her from her unpleaſant ſituation; when a gentleman who was in company with the doctor, rallied him on his familiarity with *ſuch a lady*. The doctor, ſmoaking the joke, immediately exclaimed: "What a d—d *Athanaſian* bitch! I ſaw *quicumque vult* in her face!"

they may be aſcribed to individual ſtrength of conſtitution, to family-ſtamina, or to local ſituation, it is impoſſible to ſay.

We come to the conſideration of *diſeaſes*;—Exeter, and other towns, were often viſited by the plague, particularly in the years 1624, 1626, 1628, 1639, 1646.*—The ulcerated ſore-throat had its origin in

ſee her children's children's children's children.—Very few of the inhabitants of *Ottery St. Mary* exceed the age of 90, though many live to that age. Mrs. *Heath*, who lived in Oliver Cromwell's convention-houſe, (related to the Dukes of Otterton) died the latter end of June 1786, aged 113. She retained her faculties to the laſt. A little before her death ſhe had the cleareſt recollection of the principal occurrences in her own family; and perfectly well remembered a number of diſtant events, both public and private; among which was the landing of king William at Torbay, with a great variety of particulars relating to that circumſtance.—The miniſter of Otterton writes: "In the years 1784 and 5, out of the number buried, there were ſixteen perſons, whoſe ages amounted to above 1230; one indeed was in the 101ſt year of his life, two others were 96 and 92, but the average will amount to above 80: an inſtance of general longevity, which, I believe, is very rare. I have three perſons likewiſe now reſiding, one of whom, a man of 87, was within theſe two years a wonder of health and activity, but of late his eyes have grown dim; another in her 81ſt year, who, for active exertion and agile walk, may be compared to youth; and our old female carrier, of 80, frequently goes to Exeter (12 miles) and returns on foot on the ſame day, after having done all her errands."—Near Exmouth. *Thomas Sukſpitch*, the grandfather of the preſent Mr. Sukſpitch, lived, (as the late Mr. Studeley informed me) to the age of 102.—*Grace Pridham*, of Woodbury pariſh, died in 1776. She had arrived at the age of 109, retaining her ſenſes to the time of her death.—Among the inſtances of longevity, we ſhould remember *Darby Seward*, of Kenton, who was married at nearly the age of an *hundred*, in Kenton church. At that time he was little affected by the infirmities of old age; though, as it may be ſuppoſed, he poſſeſſed not all his faculties in full vigor. He lived under the matrimonial yoke ſeveral years.—*The north of Devon.* The inhabitants of Rackenford, near Southmolton, live to a great age. "There is now living a poor woman upwards of a hundred, who frequently walks the diſtance of two miles, and returns the ſame afternoon." From Mr. *Comins*, in 1791.—Died at Barnſtaple, in 1766, *Margaret Thomas*, aged 105. *Ann. Reg.* vol. 9, p. 151.—At Wear Gifford, near Barnſtaple, in 1774, died, *Margery Bonefant*, aged 114 years. *Ann. Reg.* vol. 17, p. 98.—In Nov. 1775, died at Barnſtaple, *John George*, aged 95 years. He was gunner's mate at the firſt taking of Gibraltar, and was at the retaking of it the laſt time. Some weeks before died, at the ſame place, Mrs. *Servant*, aged 102; *John Davey*, aged 97; and Mr. *Darney*, one of the French refugees, aged 100. Their ages together make 394.—*The north-weſt.* Mrs. *Elizabeth Stafford*, of Northlew, lived to the age of 102. The Stafford eſtate, for want of male iſſue, came into the Northcote family.—In 1762, there were living in the pariſh of Inwardleigh, eight people, whoſe ages amounted to 608 years. 'Tis remarkable, that they all died within the ſame year; and what is equally extraordinary, they died of the ſame diſorder—a pleuriſy fever. Among theſe eight perſons, was an old ſoldier, who was preſent at the battle of the Boyne, and who uſed, but a ſhort time before his deceaſe, "to ſhoulder his crutch, and ſhow how fields were won" From the late Mr. *Bickford*, of Dunſland.—*The ſouth-weſt and ſouth.* *Arthur Tremayne*, of Sydenham, eſq. a venerable old gentleman, not long ſince deceaſed, was nearly 100 years of age. He has been called, "the Neſtor of the weſt."—Mr. *Spry*, a ſuperannuated ſhipwright at Plymouth, father of Dr. Spry, ſerved in the Dock-yard in the reigns of Anne, Geo. I. Geo. II. and was lately living at the age of 100.—In 1766, died *George Gibbons*, at Kingſbridge, aged 104.—At Blackawton the inhabitants live to a great age. I have buried (ſaid the miniſter in 1791) numbers above 90; and in the year 1764, a woman that was 107 years old, and who was quite hale and ſtrong within a fortnight of her death.—In July 1770, died, *John Sparkes*, of Brixham, aged 105. He was carried to the grave by eight men and women, all grand-children, the eldeſt of whom was forty years of age, and none of them married. *Ann. Reg.* vol. 13, p. 134.—On Feb. 12, 1775, was interred at Buckfaſtleigh, Mr. *J. King*, of Berry-Pomeroy, in the 96th year of his age. He was carried to his grave by eight of his great grandſons. Within an hour or two of his death he retained a clear memory, and enjoyed the ſingular ſatisfaction of beholding his numerous iſſue around him—his children's children's children's children!—In Ipplepen, 6th of March 1777, died Mrs. *Joanna Leyman*, (who had kept a ſchool there near 70 years) in the 97th year of her age. Here I may be permitted to remark, that the ſuperintendants of ſchools often live to a very advanced age: Nor do I think Mr. Thickneſſe's mode of accounting for it at all unphiloſophical. The breath of young virgins (or young people) may well be ſuppoſed to contribute to this prolongation of life, by impregnating the air with healthful effluvia.—The pariſh of Biſhopſteignton is conſidered as one of the moſt healthy ſituations in the county, or almoſt in the kingdom; a ſufficient proof of which is drawn from the longevity of its inhabitants. Their ages run frequently to 80 or 90—and one was buried at the age of 101.—In March 1804, died, at Dittiſham, near Dartmouth, *Thomas Lock*, a day labourer, 104 years old: he lived in three centuries, a luſty man, retaining his memory to the laſt.

* In 1646, the plague raged at *Tiverton*. More than 250 of the inhabitants were ſwept off for ſeveral weeks ſucceſſively: and it is probable that a much greater number would have died, but for the exertions of Mr. Newte, the worthy rector of the place, who ſpent his time in viſiting the ſick, and relieving the neceſſities of the poor.—Though many thouſands fell around him, he himſelf eſcaped, as if by a miraculous preſervation.—In 1646, a great number of the people of *Barnſtaple* fell victims to the plague. The memory of its ravages is preſerved by a remarkable tomb, which, from the ſingularity of its ſituation, may deſerve a particular deſcription. It is erected in a marſh between Barnſtaple and Tawſtock, near the banks of the river, over four perſons that died of the plague, is ſurrounded by a wall, with a double row of low elms, and bears the following inſcriptions. Acroſs one end of the ſtone are theſe lines:

To the memory of our foure ſweete
Sonnes, John, Joſeph, Thomas, & Richard,
Who were immaturely taken from us
Altogeather by divine Providence, and were
Here interred the 17th day of Auguſt,
Anno Dom. 1646.

Acroſs the other end are theſe words:

In hac ſpe acquieſcunt parentes
Mæſtiſſimi Joſeph et Agnes Ley.

And between theſe, the poet flouriſhes:—

Good and greate God, to thee we do reſigne
Our foure deare ſonnes, for they were chiefly thine.
And Lord we were not worthy of the name
To be the ſonnes of faithful Abrahame
Had we not learnt for thy juſt pleaſure's ſake
To yield oure all as he his Iſaacke.
Reader, perhaps thou know'ſt this fielde, but ah
Tis now become another Machphelahe.
What then this honor it doth crave the more
Never ſuch ſeeds were ſowne therein before
Which ſhall revive and Chriſt his angels warne
To bear with triumph to his heavenlye barne.

This plague of 1646, firſt broke out at *Bideford*; where, in June, a veſſel from Spain, laden with wool, having landed her cargo at the quay, it diffuſed itſelf to ſo ſhocking a degree, that, in a few weeks, the houſes were filled with horror, and the ſtreets covered with graſs.

Some

in the weſt.—That the ſmall-pox will * be exterminated within a few years, the diſcovery of the vaccine inoculation affords the moſt probable ground of expectation.‡

For *fires*, Crediton † and Tiverton ‖ have a "painful pre-eminence" over all the towns of the weſt.—On the 2d of December, 1755, the Edyſtone-Lighthouſe, built by the Trinity-houſe Corporation, took

Some children who had been playing on the wool-ſacks were the firſt who caught the infection: Their names were Hugh Cadwell, Henry, John, and Chriſtopher Ravening. The progreſs of the diſeaſe, according to the pariſh regiſter, was as follows: From June the 8th to the end of the month were buried, 18; in July, 58; in Auguſt, 83; in September, 38; in October, 19; in November, 2; in December, 9; in January, 2. The regiſter dates the commencement of the malady June the 8th, and ends it January the 18th. The greateſt number who were buried in a day were ſeven. Many, however, were not regiſtered, though they were buried in the church-yard of Bideford, in particular the three children of Henry Ravening above-mentioned. It muſt be ſuppoſed, therefore, that the regiſtered number is very inferior to the real number who fell in this direful viſitation. Thus the ſpirit of rebellion, ſo diſgraceful to this place, was followed by the ſevereſt mark of heaven's diſpleaſure, and that crime, which is, perhaps, the greateſt act of atrocity, received, as its retribution, the higheſt of all temporal puniſhments. One of the moſt conſiderable calamities which attended this awful judgment, and one of the greateſt loſſes Bideford could have ſuſtained, was the death of John Strange, eſq. At the commencement of the diſeaſe the mayor, whoſe name is deſervedly ſunk into oblivion, forgetting his duty, left the town, with many others who ſhould have been its chief friends in its diſtreſs. In this truly critical juncture Mr. Strange, with a fortitude of mind and a philanthropy of heart rarely equalled, took the very difficult and extremely hazardous office upon himſelf, and by the prudence and vigilance of his management, prevented the infection from ſpreading to ſo great a degree and extent as, in all probability, it otherwiſe would have done. He ſaw the ſick, particularly the poor, properly taken care of, the dead decently buried, the avenues to the town carefully guarded, to prevent the diſeaſe from being carried into the country, and performed every other office of the good chriſtian and the vigilant magiſtrate. It has been ſaid, and the tradition is current, that this excellent man was the laſt who fell a victim to the malady; this, however, is a miſtake;—that he died of the plague, is true, but it did not ceaſe its ravages till a very conſiderable time after his death.

* At Stoke (in which the Dock is included) 800 people died of the ſmall-pox within one month in the year 1791.

‡ From a report of the committee on Dr. Jenner's petition reſpecting his diſcovery of vaccine inoculation, 6th May, 1802. "The diſorder itſelf, (ſays the committee), and its ſpecific property of ſecuring againſt ſmall-pox infection, was not a diſcovery of Dr. Jenner, nor of any of thoſe whoſe writings are referred to. In *Devonſhire*, particularly, there was an opinion of that ſort current among the common people employed in dairies, which the obſervation of inoculators for the ſmall-pox tended to confirm.—It ſeems, that in ſome rare inſtances, this knowlege was carried one ſtep farther, and that the cow-pox was communicated, either by handling the teat, or by inoculation from the animal, for the purpoſe, and with the intention of ſecurity againſt the danger of ſmall-pox. But the practice of what Dr. J. aſſerts himſelf to be the original inventor, is the inoculation from one human being to another, and the mode of transferring, indefinitely, the vaccine matter without any diminution of its ſpecific power." p. 6, 7.—In confirmation of the above, the appendix to the report contains ſeveral extracts from letters.—In a letter to Sir William Elford, bart. dated Axminſter, April 12th, 1802, Mr. Nich. Bragge ſays: "It is more than 30 years ago, that I made experiments, and proved that the vaccine diſeaſe was a preſervative againſt the ſmall-pox; and, I believe, more than 20 years, that, thro' the Rev. Herman Drewe, I acquainted Sir George Baker with the obſervations and experiments I had then made." p. 43.—In a letter to Sir W. Elford, alſo, dated Abbotts, near Honiton, April 1ſt, 1802, Mr. H. Drewe ſays: "Dr. Edw. Jenner has undoubtedly very great merit in bringing the vaccine inoculation into practice; but he is no more the diſcoverer of the cow-pox than I am. Nearly 20 years ago I wrote ſheets of paper on this diſorder to Sir Geo. Baker. Sir George deſired me to inoculate with the matter taken from the cow, but I could not get matter for a long time—owing to the ſecrecy of the farmers, whoſe dairies were infected with ſuch a filthy ulcerous diſtemper, it would have marred the ſale of their butter. Nothing but Horace's advice ne ſutor ultra crepidam, has checked me from the uſe of the infected lancet, or ſaturated cotton. Entre nous, I have had a little ſucceſsful practice."—A letter alſo from William Tucker, eſq. of Coryton, in Devonſhire, to Sir W. Elford, dated Coryton, April 12, 1802, ſtates, "that Mr. Bragge, 20 years ago, proved the efficacy, and with great aſſiduity recommended the practice of vaccine inoculation; and that Mr. Bragge, thro' the Rev. Herman Drewe, furniſhed Sir Geo. Baker with a variety of papers in proof of its being a ſure guard againſt variolous infection." p. 44.—That Sir Geo. Baker did not publiſh the papers thus communicated to him, has been a matter of ſurprize: But it muſt be remembered, that at this time he had publiſhed his leaden theory; by which he had drawn ridicule on himſelf, and did not like to venture the promulgation of a new hypotheſis. If this be the caſe, he was equally unfortunate both in his communications and ſuppreſſions.

† About the middle of *Weſt Town Street*, at *Crediton*, on the ſouth-ſide, on Sunday, Aug. 14, 1743, about eleven in the forenoon, broke out a moſt dreadful fire, which ſoon grew into almoſt an univerſal conflagration. *Crediton*, unhappily, has no ſupply of water but from pumps: a drought of ſeveral weeks had leſſened that ſupply, whilſt it prepared the houſes to receive and diffuſe the flame. The wind ſetting ſtrong, at firſt from the N. E. and increaſing with the fire, the deſolation was carried from houſe to houſe with amazing rapidity; ſo that the ſouth-ſide before it was quickly all in flames. A little paſt noon, the wind veered towards the ſouth, by which the fire was ſoon communicated to the north-ſide of the ſtreet: ſo that all weſtward, from the place of its firſt eruption, was in a few hours turned into aſhes. Eaſtward, it even advanced againſt the wind: and neither engines, nor any other means, could ſtop its progreſs: It continued raging till about eight o'clock in the evening; when it began to abate, and gradually ſunk, in proportion as its fuel was conſumed. The whole weſt town, with its market-houſes and public buildings, a ſmall ſpot only excepted, lay in ruins. For more than half a mile on one ſide of the ſtreet, not a ſingle houſe was left ſtanding: On the other ſide, a very inconſiderable part remained unconſumed. A greater extent of ruin, no fire, perhaps, in England, ſince that of London ever left behind it. The very trees in gardens and orchards behind the houſes, were many of them burnt: and apples, then growing on the trees at a greater diſtance, were ſome of them ſcorched, and others perfectly roaſted amidſt the branches. Upwards of 460 dwellings were reduced to aſhes. The flames had run with ſuch violence, flying over five or ſix houſes at once, and lighting up thoſe beyond them, that it was impoſſible to reſcue clothes, or furniture, or manufactures. That ſo many of the inhabitants eſcaped with their lives, was truly providential. Eighteen perſons only periſhed; whilſt many others were plucked as it were brands out of the fire. In the wideſt part of the great ſtreet, which is 19 yards broad, five were unawares hemmed in by the flames. They ran eaſtward and weſtward; but to no purpoſe. At length, their caſe growing deſperate, one of them broke through the burning ruins of a houſe, the flames of which were nearly ſpent, and happily eſcaped. Another followed his example with the ſame ſucceſs. The other three periſhed in the ſtreet. At the weſt-end of this part of the town is a large open field, commonly called the Green, or Lawrence Green, above 100 yards long, and 43 broad, ſurrounded with houſes. Thither the inhabitants carried and lodged their goods—but in vain: they were obliged to fly, and leave all that belonged to them to the flame. Between four and five hundred families were now deprived of their habitations—a conſiderable number of whom had no lodging but the open fields, nor any roof but the heavens. More than 2000 of the poorer ſort, who had before ſubſiſted comfortably by their labour, were thrown at once on the compaſſion of the public. And it deſerves to be mentioned to the honor of Exeter, that the very next day our city began to make collections, and raiſed, in a very ſhort time, more than 600l. for the relief of the poor ſufferers. In addition to this ſum, the contributions of London, Briſtol, and moſt of the great towns in England, were very conſiderable.—In April 1766, this unfortunate town of Crediton had 60 dwelling-houſes reduced to aſhes.—Another terrible fire happened here on the firſt of May, 1772, which again almoſt reduced the town to aſhes. It is a very ſingular circumſtance, and worth remarking, that this has been the fate of more towns in the weſt, than any other part of the kingdom.

‖ There have been fires at Tiverton in 1661, 1676, 1726, 1731, &c. &c. &c. for an account of which, ſee *Dunſford*'s Tiverton.

took fire, and all the timber-work * was burnt: but the ſtone-work, 30 feet high, and founded on the rock, remained uninjured. Admiral Weſt, ſeeing the fire from Plymouth, ſent out a boat and brought off the two men who had the care of the place.‡

SECTION XI.

MANNERS.

THE delineation of provincial characters is commonly fanciful; where an attempt is made to diſcriminate the manners of one county from another. In the preſent race of gentlemen in the obſcure parts of Devon (particularly the N. W.) we ſee what our forefathers were throughout the county, at the commencement of this period—we ſee hoſpitality, with no great degree of politeneſs—a tenaciouſneſs of real or imaginary rights; an intemperate ardor in the purſuits of the field; and a diſpoſition to tyrannize over "the caitiffs who kill game." § It is far otherwiſe, in the county in general, where "the poliſhed gentleman" more frequently occurs than any where elſe throughout the iſland.—"To catch the manners living as they riſe" ‖ in the different towns of Devonſhire, would be a purſuit more invidious than uſeful.

* With reſpect to this lighthouſe, I heard a curious anecdote at Plymouth. It was built, we have ſeen, of timber, and was accidentally ſet on fire. When the blaze became viſible at Plymouth, a worthy member of the corporation, who had a contract for ſupplying the lighthouſe men, inſtantly diſpatched a boat, with an engine, to their aſſiſtance; and ſuch was the zeal exerted for that purpoſe, that when they arrived at the ſpot, they diſcovered, and not till then, that their engine was of no uſe, for they had left the pipes behind them in the engine-houſe on ſhore: a memorable fact well authenticated, and an inſtance of zealous exertion, united with cool diſcretion, which is ſtill in the memory of the whole body corporate, and which ſhould not be omitted by their hiſtorian.

‡ This fire of 1755, was fatal to three unfortunate men; in one of whom we have a ſingular caſe. Melted lead, he complained to the ſurgeon who attended him, had run down his throat into his body. This man lived 12 days after the accident happened, and ſwallowed ſeveral things, ſolid and liquid, during that time. After his death, Mr. Spry examined the body; and making an inciſion through the left abdomen, found the diaphragmatic upper mouth of the ſtomach greatly inflamed and ulcerated, and the tunica in the lower part of the ſtomach burnt, and from the great cavity of it, took out a piece of lead, that weighed exactly ſeven ounces, five drachms, and eighteen grains. It will be thought difficult, perhaps, ſays Mr. Spry, to explain the manner by which the lead entered the ſtomach: But the account which the deceaſed gave me and others, was, that as he was endeavouring to extinguiſh the flames, which were at a conſiderable height over his head, the lead of the lanthorn being melted, dropt down, before he was aware of it, with great force into his mouth, then lifted up and open; and that in ſuch a quantity, as to cover not only his face, but all his clothes.—This extraordinary caſe, as ſtated by Mr. Spry, was not univerſally credited. Admitting that the lead could drop down the throat, it was imagined, that the degree of heat was too intenſe to be borne by the ſtomach, without a rapid diſſolution. By the following experiments, however, Mr. Spry removed all doubts on the ſubject. He extracted in three pieces, from the ſtomach of a ſmall dog, ſix drachms and one ſcruple of lead, which he had poured down the animal's throat the day before. The dog was very briſk when Mr. Spry killed him. He tried a ſimilar experiment on another dog, which after three days he killed very lively: at the time the œſophagus and ſtomach ſeemed in no manner affected. From the crop of a full-grown fowl, in company with Dr. Huxham, he extracted one ſolid piece of lead, weighing two ounces and a half, together with nine other ſmall portions, weighing half an ounce; which lead had been thrown down the fowl's throat 25 hours before. The cock ſeemed dull, but very readily pecked and ſwallowed dry barley. I make no doubt (ſays Dr. Huxham) but the cock would have lived ſeveral days longer. At preſent, adds the ſurgeon, I have a dog with lead in his ſtomach, which I intend to keep, to prove how long he will live. How long this dog lived, the public is not informed.—Cruel experiments!

§ "The gentlemen of Devon (ſays a correſpondent) have, in general, very large fortunes. They ſeldom attend public places, or court popularity."

‖ "The people of Exeter (ſaid Dr. *Stukeley* in 1720) are induſtrious and courteous. The fair ſex are truly ſo, as well as numerous—their complexions, and generally their hair, are fair: They are genteel, of eaſy carriage, and good mien."

TREWMAN AND SON, PRINTERS, EXETER.

POSTSCRIPT.

IT is in this manner that I have carried the whole of the General Hiſtory, from the point where I now break off, through the times of the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, the Normans, &c. &c. to the year 1790.

The voluminous papers containing theſe extenſive reſearches, all as complete as thoſe juſt printed—and ſome, indeed, much more finiſhed—(particularly the Hiſtory of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, and the Lives of the Biſhops) have been, for ſeveral years, depoſited on my ſhelves.

In the Roman Period, I owe abundant thanks to Biſhop Bennet and General Simcoe, for their truly valuable aſſiſtance. I conſider the MSS. of Biſhop Bennet, in particular, as an acceſſion, which muſt ſecure the attention of the public to my account of the military progreſs of the Romans in Devonſhire. My Hiſtory of Architecture, in the Saxon and Norman times, has been much enlarged by the communications of my friend John Jones, eſq. of the Middle Temple: to him, alſo, I am obliged for many excellent papers in Biography. Nor, amidſt theſe curſory acknowlegements, can I omit the name of Chancellor Nutcombe, who has done honor to my Lives of the Biſhops by his memoirs of a venerable relation, or that of the late Mr. Southgate of the Britiſh Muſeum, who, merely from a general acquaintance with my literary character, was induced to furniſh me with deſcriptions of the moſt curious coins diſcovered in Devon; or of Mr. Davy, late of Fordton near Crediton, who preſented me with a good outline of the manufactures and commerce of the county, and a circumſtantial account of his own works at Fordton.

The plan of the general hiſtory is, I conceive, ſufficiently comprehenſive: it ſeems to preclude the poſſibility of any material omiſſions.

As I proceed with the printing, all that remains to be done, is to retrench exuberances: otherwiſe, the firſt volume would run out to at leaſt 1500 pages.

The papers for the third volume, are in the ſame ſtate of preparation; particularly thoſe which relate to the Archdeaconry of Barnſtaple. A great number of thoſe for the Archdeaconry of Totnes, have been contributed by Mr. Corniſh (who hath aſſiſted me in every department of the work) by Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Andrews, and many other gentlemen, who will one day, I hope, receive my acknowlegements in their proper place—"the poſtſcript to the whole."

Several of my ſubſcribers have, long ago, ſeen this vaſt accumulation of papers with their own eyes; have noticed their arrangement, and lamented

that

that any obſtables remained between the MS. and the preſs: and, when I aſſert that I feel a weight on my mind, which will not be removed till I have publiſhed the whole; no one, I think, poſſeſſing common candor, can doubt the truth of my declaration. Who, indeed, after having devoted his days and nights, for years, to ſuch arrangements, could acquieſce in the dreary proſpect of MSS. diſtributed along the ſhelves of his library, however orderly the diſtribution? After all his labors, would he ſit down compoſed, with a view of his quieſcent papers faſt gathering the duſt of oblivion? Conſcious that he had done as much, within a given ſpace of time, as any perſon in his own line of reſearch had ever done; could he enjoy his conſciouſneſs amidſt the retirement of a ſtudy, whilſt many without (who "would not believe till they ſaw") were hardy enough to declare that he had done nothing?

The cauſe of this ſuſpenſion of the work, is ſufficiently obvious. Every *nominal* ſubſcriber muſt perceive it; though, to ſmother the ſenſe of his own meanneſs, he is moſt clamorous in complaining of the delay.

Whilſt my papers thus remain in limbo, there is one circumſtance which, more than all, has damped the ardor of the hiſtorian—I mean the various performances relative to Devon, by which I have been interrupted or anticipated in almoſt every department of the work. In the Britiſh antiquities, Mr. Swete has ſtrangely interfered with me, in printing his remarks on the Cromlech, the Logan-ſtones, &c. of Devon; though we viſited together ſeveral Drudical monuments, and mutually communicated our obſervations on the ſpot without the ſlighteſt reſerve. In our pleaſant ride from Moretonhamſtead to the Cromlech, I ſcarcely imagined that Mr. S. profeſſing that to facilitate my reſearches was his principal object, was ſecretly laying in materials for a little eſſay. Nor did I ſuſpect that when we examined the Logan-ſtone at Drewſteignton, or rode over Aſhburton downs to inſpect the barrows, that I was accompanying a man whoſe antiquarian ſpirit, though then, I thought, mixt in a moſt intimate union with my own, was to be ſeparated as from a ſubſtance the moſt heterogeneous, and at length to evaporate in egotiſm. It was from the hoſpitable houſe of his excellent father, Mr. Tripe, that we made this latter excurſion. That Mr. S. ſhould not be ſatisfied with the exhibition of his Damnonian antiquities in his library at Oxton, as well as his other nicely-written MSS. interſperſed with drawings after Payne, appears to me rather extraordinary; ſince, ſecure in the admiration of his friends, he has been in the habit of affecting a contempt for authorſhip. But his vanity, I ſuppoſe, can no longer be ſoothed by the dull encomia of a domeſtic circle. Accuſtomed to the voice of private panegyric, it, naturally enough, riſes in its eſtimate of itſelf, deſpiſes the gentle whiſper, and looks for the full burſt of applauſe to the theatre of the world. Yet it ſeems odd, that amidſt a thouſand pretty lucubrations, Mr. S. ſhould have ſelected, for the public eye, thoſe only which evidently interfered with a writer, to whoſe purſuits he always pretended to

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wiſh ſucceſs, and whom he had profeſſed to ſerve by collecting the materials of thoſe identical eſſays.—To paſs from the antiquities to the general hiſtory. I have, in this line, been anticipated by Dr. Watkins, in his "Bideford," and by Mr. Dunsford, in his "Tiverton." Yet, though I regret the circumſtance on ſome accounts, with the conduct of both theſe gentlemen I am perfectly ſatisfied. They had no communication with me, in the courſe of their hiſtorical purſuits: they received from me no aſſiſtance: nor from them had I a right to expect any.——In the chorographical and genealogical departments, Sir John de la Pole's book was, doubtleſs, an aukward publication. It is well known that, previouſly to my embarking in my preſent undertaking, the baronet had promiſed me the uſe of all his anceſtor's valuable papers, as far as they concerned Devonſhire. Under the influence of this promiſe, I entered upon my hiſtory: and, when I heard that, inſtead of being prepared for my inſpection, they were committed to the preſs; I own I was aſtoniſhed at the circumſtance. And nothing but Sir John de la Pole's aſſurances, that "a few copies only were printed"—that "I was welcome to make what uſe of his book I thought proper" —and that "he was as deeply intereſted in the ſucceſs of my work, as I could be myſelf"—together with his liberality in furniſhing me with ſeveral plates;—could have prevented me from abandoning every thought of the hiſtory.

I have little more to add on the preſent occaſion. That it is my intention to proceed with the work, till I have completed the printing of it, according to my plan (which my readers may ſee in the *contents* prefixed to this volume) no perſon, I conceive, needs be aſſured.

For the manner in which the work will be, in future, brought forward, let me obſerve, that it is the only one by which juſtice can be done to the ſubject. With reſpect to the firſt volume, for inſtance, I could eaſily print an abridgement of all the papers deſigned for it, in 400 pages. This would have ſatisfied a great number of my ſubſcribers. But it would have been merely an hiſtorical outline of Devonſhire. By publiſhing the hiſtory in portions or numbers, I ſhall pay a proper attention to every part of it: but this will be, neceſſarily, a ſlow and tedious mode of publication.*

* I have begun the printing of the *Second Part* of this Firſt Volume, including the Roman, Saxon, and Norman Periods.

R. P.

MANACAN-VICARAGE,
July 1ſt, 1797.

☞ *Nov. 1ſt*, 1797.—Since the date of this poſtſcript (July 1ſt, 1797) I have requeſted ſeveral of the principal gentlemen of Devon "to "permit me to wait on them, with all my papers—to appoint (if they declined the trouble, themſelves) proper perſons to inſpect thoſe "papers—and if the MSS. after due examination, were approved, to vouchſafe to me the ſhelter of their patronage, againſt the doubts and "calumnies of half-friends and avowed enemies; or, if the MSS. were diſapproved, to withdraw their preſent equivocal protection, and "declare to the world their opinion of my incompetence—in which caſe, I was ready to kiſs the rod."—Neither of the gentlemen, however, "to whom I made this fair propoſal, have thought proper to interfere with me in my publication. That they have a perfect confidence in my honor and ſincerity, is the only concluſion to be drawn from this circumſtance. It was owing to my correſpondence, on this occaſion, that the preſent volume was not delivered ſeveral months ago.

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